

Invertebrates of Montana

Montana Field Guide

Note

These PDF versions of the Montana Field Guide are intended to assist in offline identification and field work. They are not intended to replace the live Field Guide, as that version contains more information and is updated daily.

This PDF was generated 12/7/2012

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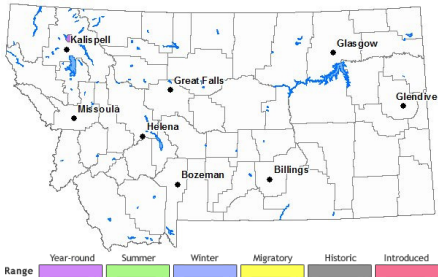
Sleepy Orange - *Abaeis nicippe*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPB4110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

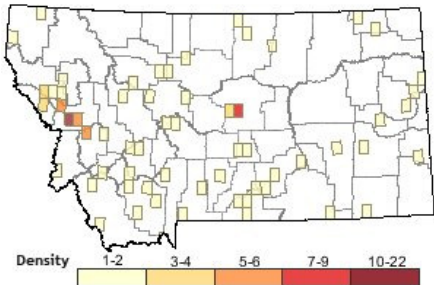
A Mayfly - *Acentrella insignificans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH59030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 136

General Description

The genus, *Acentrella* are small mayflies (blue-winged olives) that are common in medium-large cool-water systems such as the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, but can also appear in smaller, cold-water trout streams that have some siltation and dewatering problems, as this genera is more silt-tolerant than some other mayflies.

Habitat

Acentrella mayflies are common in medium-large cool-water systems such as the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, but can also appear in cold-water trout streams that have some siltation and dewatering problems, as this genera is more silt-tolerant than some other mayflies.

A Mayfly - *Acentrella parvula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH59060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

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Habitat

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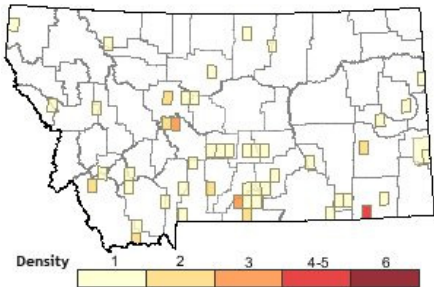
A Mayfly - *Acentrella turbida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH59010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 64

General Description

The genus, *Acentrella* are small mayflies (blue-winged olives) that are common in medium-large cool-water systems such as the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, but can also appear in smaller, cold-water trout streams that have some siltation and dewatering problems, as this genera is more silt-tolerant than some other mayflies.

Habitat

Acentrella mayflies are common in medium-large cool-water systems such as the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, but can also appear in cold-water trout streams that have some siltation and dewatering problems, as this genera is more silt-tolerant than some other mayflies.

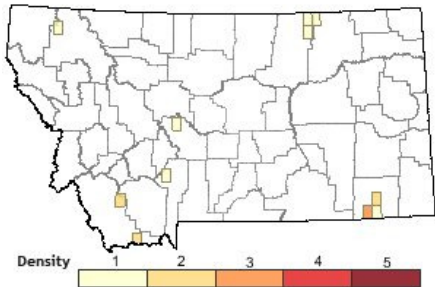
A Mayfly - *Acerpenna pygmaea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH51020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

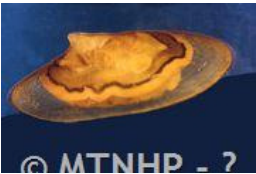
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

Rocky Mountain Capshell - *Acroloxus coloradensis*

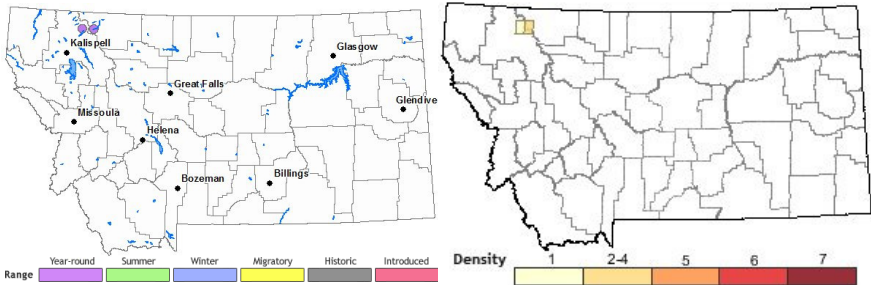
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASK8010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Habitat

Habitat is high-altitude lakes and ponds. In Colorado, it is typically found at elevations between 2675 and 3025 m and glacial deposits along at least part of shorelines. Rocky substrates, small drainage basins (< 250 ha), and macrophytic vegetation are often (but not always) associated (Riebesell et al., 2001). Most known populations occur in lakes, but a recent discovery occurred in a very slowly-moving portion of Beaver River in Alberta, Canada (Paul and Clifford, 1991). In Montana it has been reported in a high mountain lake (Lost Lake) within a small drainage basin (< 250 ha), on cobble-gravel substrate. Densities in Lost Lake, Montana, were highest where flat rocks were piled in layers in relatively shallow water (<1 m) and where the area was not utilized by people for wading and swimming (Ellis et al., 2004). It is an extreme environmental specialist to small alpine lakes only. Macrophytes are generally rare; and the species appears to be a stenothermal lithophile (Paul and Clifford 1991). Its trophic status is primarily a grazer and secondarily a scraper of algae or diatoms (Clarke 1981). In a study of comparative habitat, Riebesell et al. (2001) found lakes with *A. coloradensis* were significantly lower in elevation (2864 m versus 3074 m) than lakes without the species [but higher in elevation than lakes with other snail species had higher calcium content (104 mg per L versus 49 mg per L), and higher in conductivity (39 μ cm versus 24 μ per cm) than lakes without *A. coloradensis*. This indicates the species may be limited to lakes in an elevation band low enough to have enough calcium and other ions, but high enough to have rocky substrate that is not too muddy (as is common in highly productive lakes and lakes with large amounts of runoff, such as is seen commonly at lower elevations).

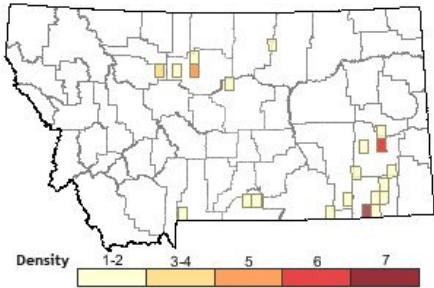
Common Stone - *Acroneuria abnormis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1L010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 48

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams. This is our most tolerant species in the family Perlidae able to live in the warmer waters of eastern Montana streams including the Tongue and Powder Rivers and lower Yellowstone.

A Millipede - *Adirityla cucullata*

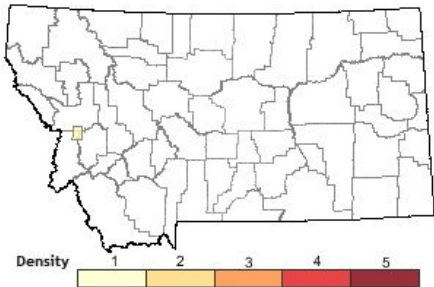
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI93010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

An Aedes Mosquito - *Aedes cinereus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP7H090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Aedes Mosquito - *Aedes vexans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP7H170.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

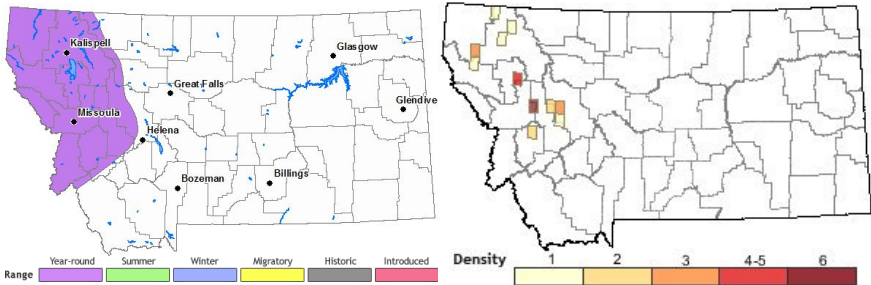
Canada Darner - *Aeshna canadensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 26

General Description

The Canada Darner is a member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" (57-120 mm) long. These brilliant blue, green, or brown insects have large, clear wings spanning up to 5 7/8". Their compound eyes meet on top of the head. The female hovers above water usually attached or guarded by the male and, using a well-developed ovipositor for slicing into emergent plants, thrusts eggs one at a time in the stems. Preferred habitat includes wooded lakes and ponds with abundant vegetation, as well as marshy and boggy lakes, fens, and slow sluggish streams often associated with beaver ponds. Wetland systems: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen.

Habitat

Canada Darners (*Aeshna canadensis*) prefer wooded lakes and ponds with abundant vegetation, as well as marshy and boggy lakes, fens, and slow sluggish streams often associated with beaver ponds (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009). Away from breeding sites, Canada Darners often perch vertically on branches or tree trunks. They feed at forest edges, over clearings, open fields, and pastures and are often encountered in swarms (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Lance-tipped Darner - *Aeshna constricta*

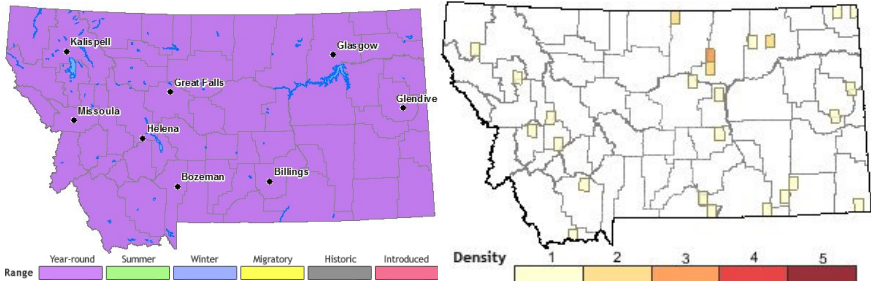
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIO0014040.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 30

General Description

The Lance-tipped Darner is a member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" (57-120 mm) long. These brilliant blue, green, or brown insects have large, clear wings spanning up to 5 7/8". Their compound eyes meet on top of the head. The female hovers above water usually attached or guarded by the male and, using a well-developed ovipositor for slicing into emergent plants, thrusts eggs one at a time in the stems. Preferred habitat includes open, shallow marshy ponds, including some that are temporary, as well as the edges of larger open lakes, bogs, and slow streams. Wetland systems: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen, Great Plains Open Freshwater Depressional Wetland, Great Plains Prairie Pothole

Habitat

Lance-tipped Darners inhabit open, shallow marshy ponds, including some that are temporary, as well as the edges of larger open lakes, bogs, and slow streams. Many of the ponds selected for breeding dry up during the year (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). They hunt, often in swarms, over marshes and fields and tend to perch vertically on low vegetation and shrubs, but will also perch on trees and branches (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Lake Darner - *Aeshna eremita*

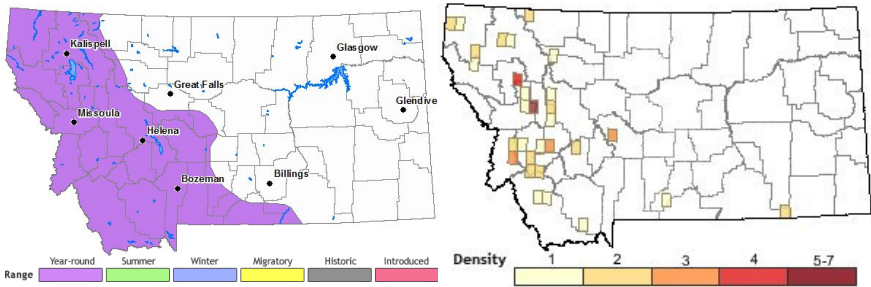
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014060.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 56

General Description

The Lake Darner is a member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" long. These brilliant blue, green, or brown insects have large, clear wings spanning up to 5 7/8". Their compound eyes meet on top of the head. The female hovers above water usually attached or guarded by the male and, using a well-developed ovipositor for slicing into emergent plants, thrusts eggs one at a time in the stems. Preferred habitatprefer sparsely vegetated or woody lakes and ponds, as well as marshes, fens, bogs and slow-flowing streams. Wetland systems: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen.

Habitat

Lake Darners prefer sparsely vegetated or woody lakes and ponds, as well as marshes, fens, bogs and slow-flowing streams. They feed at forest openings and will perch on trees, branches and sometimes on the ground (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

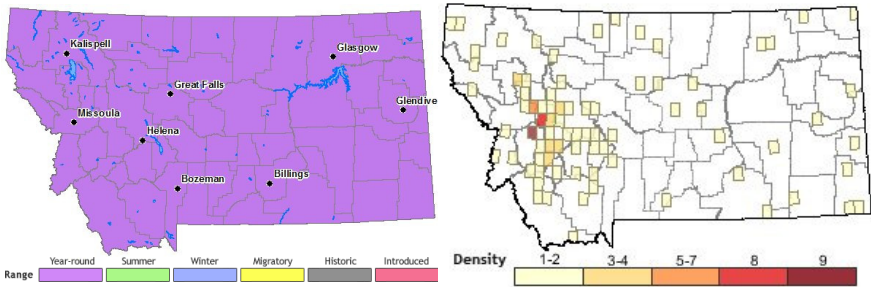
Variable Darner - *Aeshna interrupta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 141

General Description

The Variable Darner is a member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" (57-120 mm) long. Variable Darners are found state-wide from the mountains to the prairies. Preferred habitat includes a variety of lakes and ponds with dense shoreline vegetation, marshy or boggy ponds, fens, and saline ponds, as well as slow-moving streams (Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009, Dunkle 2000). Associated Wetland ecological systems are numerous: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen, Great Plains Open Freshwater Depressional Wetland, Great Plains Prairie Pothole, and potentially the Great Plains Saline Depression Wetland since these dragons can tolerate saline conditions.

Habitat

Variable Darners are found in many habitats, including a variety of lakes and ponds with dense shoreline vegetation, marshy or boggy ponds, fens, and saline ponds, as well as slow-moving streams (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009). Away from breeding sites, Variable Darners can be found feeding, sometimes in very large swarms, in mountains clearings, open fields, and along roads. This species often perches vertically on tree trunks, branches, other available vegetation, and sometimes on rocks and the ground (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Sedge Darner - *Aeshna juncea*

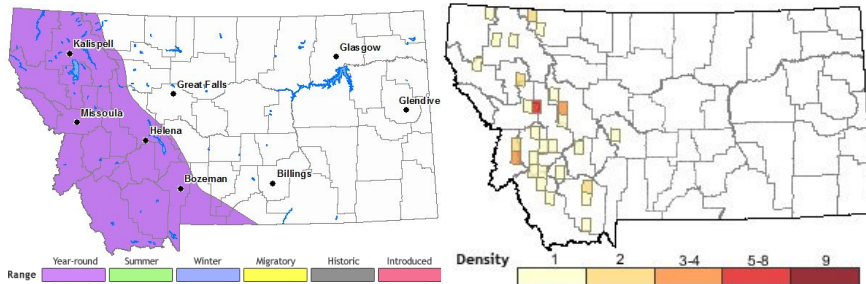
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014080.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 45

General Description

The Sedge Darner is a fairly uncommonly occurring member of the family Aeshnidae in Montana, and a potential species of concern. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies. This is a pale species, bluish areas being ampler than in most other Aeschnas. Face greenish blue, more or less overspread with brownish except on sides of the frons and facial lobes of postclypeus. Black crossbands on fronto-clypeal suture and on both front and rear margins of labrum. Black T spot above has an ill-defined front margin; its stalk is widened to its confluence with black of vertex. Top of vertical tubercle broadly yellow, occiput obscurely so. All pale stripes of thorax broad and all carinae narrowly black. Two stripes on front broadly widened laterally under crest. Between the two on each side, a short intervening half stripe terminates wide at top and tapers to a point halfway down toward spiracle. Legs brown, paler basally. Wings dull hyaline, with tawny costa and stigma. Cells in fork of radial sector and on both radial and median planates rather more numerous and irregular than is usual in Aeschna. Abdomen brown, broadly marked with blue; black on all carinae and on joinings of middle segments. Two swollen basal segments have a middorsal yellow line; sides of 2 streaked with brown and yellow, and all yellow below auricle in male. Each auricle armed with four minute teeth. Segment 3 moderately constricted. Darkening segments beyond 3 have usual spots larger than in other species, postero-dorsal one increasing markedly to rearward, covering most of depressed dorsum of 10. Mid-dorsal tubercle of 10 low and erect. The nymphs of Aeschna are among the most graceful of odonate nymphs, streamlined of body and neatly patterned in markings of green and brown that tend to run in longitudinal bands when among the green stems of water plants, in camouflage. The head is a little flattened. The legs are slender and pale, usually ornamented with rings of brown or of lighter and darker greens. The abdomen is widest in the middle and tapers gracefully to its slender tip (Needham and Westfall, 1955).

Habitat

Sedge Darners occupy ponds, lakes, pools, bays, and marshes with extensive sedge vegetation, as well as mossy fens, semipermanent ponds, ditches with emergent vegetation, and quiet stream portions in forested areas (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). This species is known to hunt on and around tree trunks late into evening (Dunkle 2000).

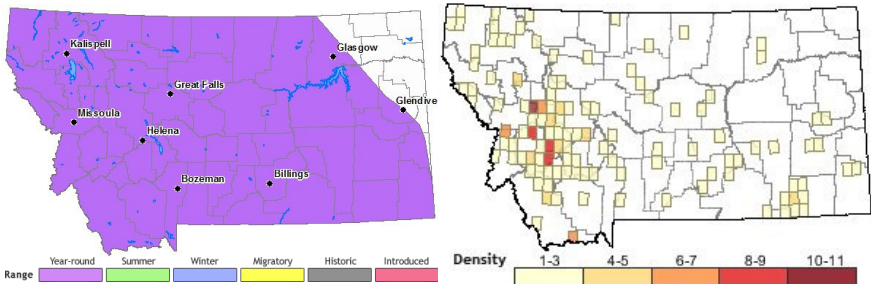
Paddle-tailed Darner - *Aeshna palmata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 256

General Description

The Paddle-tailed Darner is a member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" (57-120 mm) long. Paddle-tailed Darners are found state wide from the mountains to the prairies. Preferred habitat includes a variety of lakes and ponds with dense shoreline vegetation, marshy or boggy ponds, fens, and saline ponds, as well as slow-moving streams (Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009, Dunkle 2000). Associated Wetland ecological systems are numerous: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen, Great Plains Open Freshwater Depressional Wetland, Great Plains Prairie Pothole, and potentially the Great Plains Saline Depression Wetland since these dragons can tolerate saline conditions.

Habitat

Paddle-tailed Darners habitats include shaded lakes, ponds, and slow-flowing streams usually in forested areas, but they can also be found in more arid regions. Bogs and fens are also used as breeding sites (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). Away from water, this species tends to hunt along thicket edges until evening (Dunkle 2000).

Zigzag Darner - *Aeshna sitchensis*

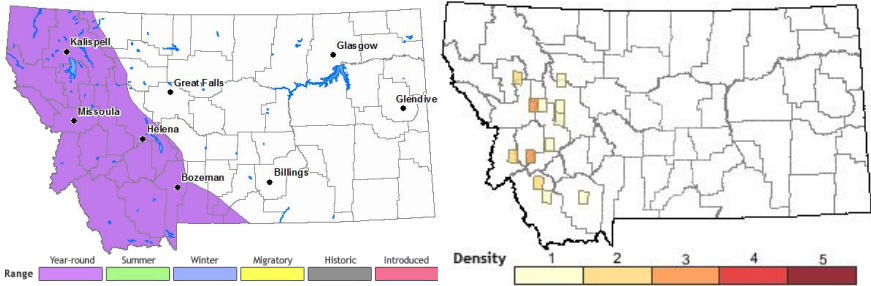
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014160.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

General Description

The Zigzag Darner is a relatively small, fairly uncommonly occurring member of the family Aeshnidae in Montana and a potential species of concern. Preferred habitat includes small bog pools with little to no emergent vegetation as well as fens and other shallow cold water pools with some moss cover and nearby wooded uplands. Many breeding sites chosen by this species dry up during the summer months (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). The zigzag darner is distinctive with its zigzag thoracic stripes and a brown abdomen with pale blue spots.

Habitat

Zigzag Darners prefer small bog pools with little to no emergent vegetation as well as fens and other shallow cold water pools with some moss cover and nearby wooded uplands. Many breeding sites chosen by this species dry up during the summer months (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). Away from breeding sites this species can often be found perching on light-colored substrates located on the ground, on logs and trees in the nearby wooded uplands or in open clearings and logging roads. Although males mostly feed at breeding sites, both sexes also feed away from the water, but not late into the evening or swarms (Dunkle 2000 Paulson 2009). They have also been observed in wet meadows (Miller and Gustafson 1996).

Subarctic Darner - *Aeshna subarctica*

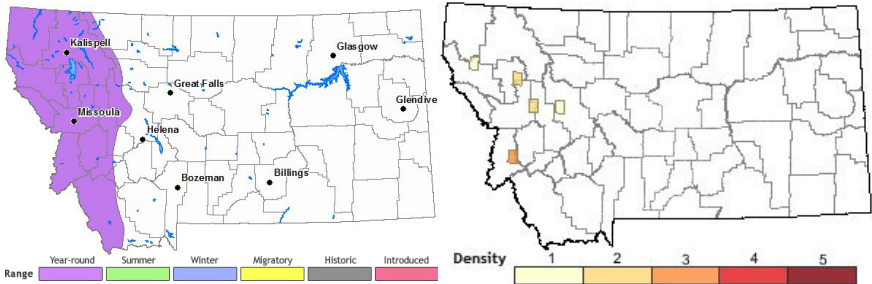
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014170.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

General Description

The Subarctic Darner is circumboreal in its distribution, but is a fairly uncommonly occurring member of the family Aeshnidae found in isolated mountainous regions of Montana and is a species of concern. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies. Preferred breeding habitat of the Subarctic Darner is in swamps, fens, and bog ponds with a clear vegetative edge of abundant sphagnum and other mosses (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). Similar to the Sedge Darner with black face line present, but lateral thoracic stripes are bent forward and have 2 narrow yellow spots present between the stripes.

Habitat

The Subarctic Darner breeds in swamps, fens, and bog ponds with a clear vegetative edge of abundant sphagnum and other mosses (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Black-tipped Darner - *Aeshna tuberculifera*

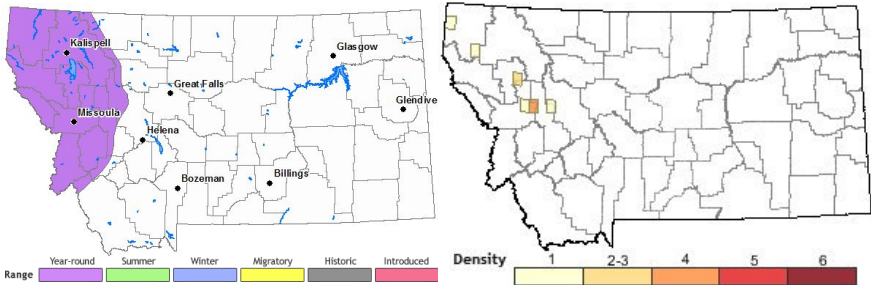
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014180.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

General Description

The Black-tipped Darner is a relatively uncommonly occurring member of the family Aeshnidae in western Montana, and a potential species of concern. Preferred habitat and breeding sites include clear lakes and ponds often with acid, boggy vegetation in forested regions, as well as some vegetated streams (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). The Black-tipped Darner is distinctive with no face line, and its lateral thoracic stripes broad straight, yellow-white to pale blue, S10 is Black most other mosaic darners with straight thoracic stripes have a pale spot on S10. Associated Wetland ecological systems are: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen.

Habitat

Black-tipped Darner breeding sites include clear lakes and ponds often with acid, boggy vegetation in forested regions, as well as some vegetated streams (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). Away from water, this species forages along forest openings and edges and tends to perch on saplings (Dunkle 2000).

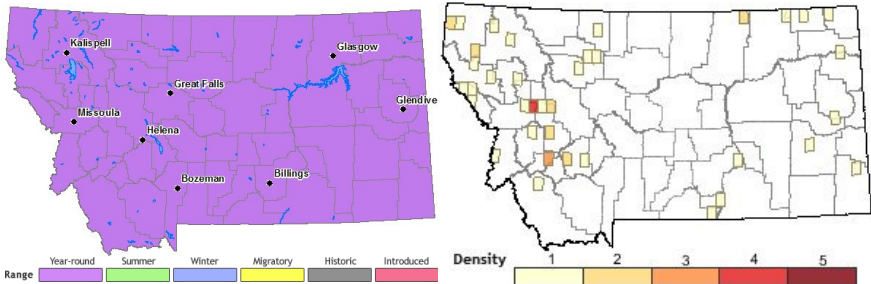
Shadow Darner - *Aeshna umbrosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 48

General Description

The Shadow Darner is a common and widespread member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" (57-120 mm) long. Shadow Darners are found state wide from the mountains to the prairies with a subspecies in the east and in the western part of the state. Preferred habitat includes small slow-flowing forested streams, as well as shaded lakes, ponds, bogs, fens, swamps and ditches (Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009, Dunkle 2000). In eastern Montana shaded riparian areas are probably key for this species to be present. Of the wedge shaded cerci darners with straight thoracic stripes, the shadow darner is more brown in color and narrower T-stripes, no face line, eastern form with small green abdominal spots, while western form has larger blue abdominal spots. Associated Wetland and Lotic ecological systems are numerous: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen, Great Plains Open Freshwater Depressional Wetland, Perennial Prairie Streams.

Habitat

Shadow Darners occupy small slow-flowing forested streams, as well as shaded lakes, ponds, bogs, fens, swamps and ditches (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson, 2009). This species is also found far from water in clearings, forest edges, and forested roads (Nikula et al. 2002).

An Agapetus Caddisfly - *Agapetus montanus*

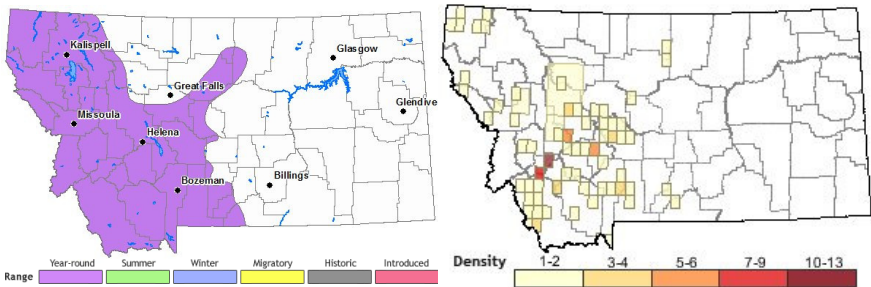
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI33040.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 136

Habitat

The larvae of *A. montanus* occur on the upper surfaces and sides of cobbles and boulders in moderate gradient, fast flowing, foothills to mountain streams (Wiggins1996). This genus inhabits streams with more intermediate characteristics between the higher elevation, cold mountain streams (more likely to find *Glossosoma* & *Anagapetus*), and the large warmer transitional rivers downstream (more likely to find *Prototila*) (Wiggins 1996). Generally the riparian canopy of the occupied streams is mostly (>50%) open, and less shaded than mountain streams. In clear streams and rivers during low flows, it is typical to be able to locate & identify *Agapetus* larvae on the tops of rocks. In relation to trophic status, *A. montanus* larvae scrape, graze and digest algae and diatoms from the surfaces of rocks (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

A True Fly - *Agathon comstocki*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP46020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A True Fly - *Agathon markii*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP46030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

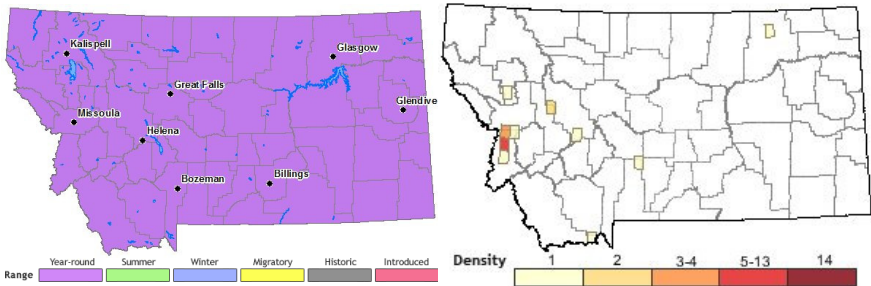
Milbert's Tortoiseshell - *Aglais milberti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK6040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 26

General Description

The Milbert's Tortoiseshell (*Aglais milberti*) forewing tip is squared-off. The upperside is black with a wide orange submarginal band which grades to yellow at the inner edge of band. There is a narrow black marginal border on both wings, and the hindwing border may contain some blue spots. The wing span is about 42 - 63 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Wet areas near woodlands, moist pastures, marshes (Opler et al. 2010).

A Caddisfly - *Agraylea multipunctata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA9010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Agraylea saltesea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63690.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

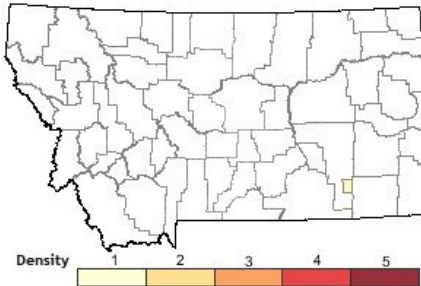
A Noctuid Moth - *Agrochola purpurea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYFR010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The adult *Agrochola purpurea* forewing is variably light purplish-brown to reddish-orange. The forewing lines and markings are faint except for the dark sub-apical dash along the costa and the black lower half of reniform spot. The subterminal line is a series of black dots. The terminal line is either continuous and scalloped or broken into dark dots. The grayish V-shaped median line descends in the middle to the reniform spot. The AM and PM lines are brown, double, and wavy. The orbicular and reniform spots are rimmed with brown. The hindwing is pale yellowish with gray shading. The wingspan is about 36 mm.

Habitat

Agrochola purpurea occurs in dry western forests.

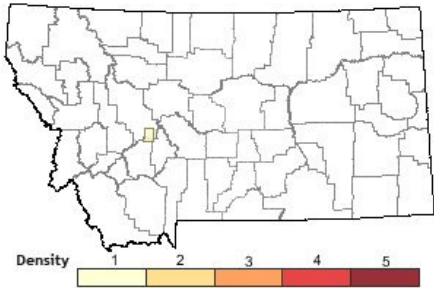
Vancouver Dart - *Agrotis vancouverensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKL120.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Vancouver Dart (*Agrotis vancouverensis*) is a medium size moth (forewing length about 33 mm) with light and dark reddish brown forewings. The subterminal area in particular is usually lighter brown, and is crossed by poorly defined jagged light and dark lines. The orbicular and reniform spots are well defined, with the area before and between them blackish. The basal dash-claviform spot is prominent and filled with black scales. The hind wings are brown (LaFontaine 1987).

The larvae are gray with a diffuse dark oval or diamond-shaped patch on the dorsum of each segment. There is a dark gray sub-dorsal line with dark gray shading speckled with white along the sides. The spiracles and cervical shield are black. The head is closely infuscated with black, including both submedian arcs, and a close reticulate pattern (Powell and Opler 2009).

A Caddisfly - *Agrypnia colorata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI52030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Agrypnia glacialis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65630.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Agrypnia improba*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI52020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Agrypnia obsoleta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65650.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Agrypnia straminea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65680.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Large Caddisfly - *Agrypnia vestita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI52010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

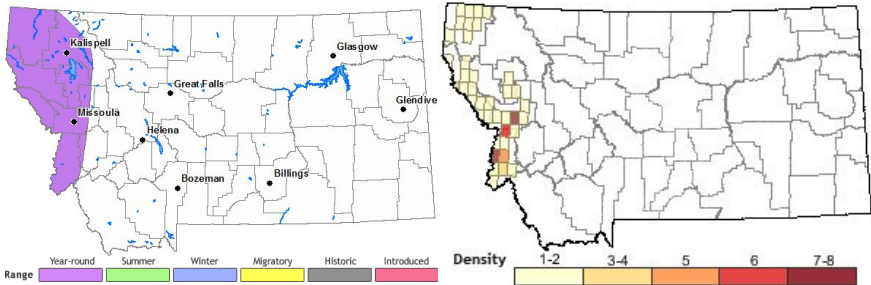
Idaho Forestsnail - *Allogona ptychophora*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS91030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 79

A Caddisfly - *Allomyia bifosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIC6030.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Small foothills and mountain streams.

A Caddisfly - *Allomyia cascadis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66030.aspx



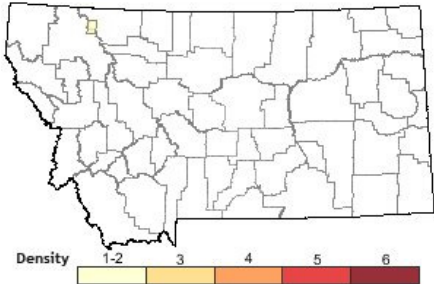
Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Allomyia hector*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIC6070.aspx



Number of Observations: 2

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Allomyia tripunctata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Delicate Sallfly - *Alloperla delicata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE11100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Beartooth Sallfly - *Alloperla medveda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE11170.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Sawtooth Sallfly - *Alloperla serrata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE11250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Western Sallfly - *Alloperla severa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE11260.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

A Bark Beetle - *Alniphagus aspericollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZW010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

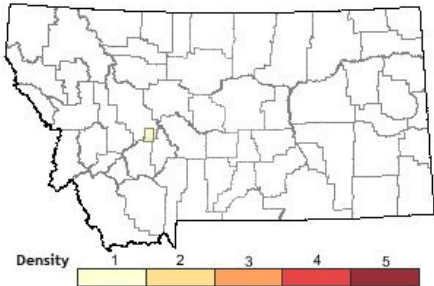
Montana Six-plume Moth - *Alucita montana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEH02010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Montana Six-plume Moth (*Alucita montana*) is in the "many-plume moth" family *Alucitidae*. The "many-plume moths" are so called because the wings are deeply cleft to the basal forks of the veins, so each wing has six fringed plume-like segments. The adult Montana Six-plume Moth is small (forewing 5.5-6.5 mm), pale grey with faint, transverse banding of dark brown and tan, more distinct on the forewing, especially the costal edge. They are unmistakable by their wing structure. The Montana Six-plume Moth larvae has a stout body with short legs, and short setae on inconspicuous pinacula (Powell and Opler 2009).

Two new species of *Alucita* were described by Bernard and Jean-François Landry in 2004, bringing the North American species total to three. The Eurasian species, Twenty-plume Moth (*Alucita hexadactyla*), was previously thought to be the only species of *Alucita* in North America. Landry and Landry have since determined that the Twenty-plume Moth does not occur in North America (McLeod 2006).

Langton's Forester - *Alypia langtoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYB7050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Langton's Forester (*Alypia langtoni*) is the only explicitly sexually dimorphic species of *Alypia*. The male and female forewings are both black with two yellow-white patches. The yellow-white patches are slightly larger and more irregular in the female than the male. The male hindwing is black with a white basal region separated by a black bridge running through the discal area from a small, round other white patch. The basal white patch is streaked with black on the cubital and anal veins but most strongly on the anal vein. The size of the white patches in the male hindwing is variable and in some individuals the patches can be very small. The ventral hindwing pattern recapitulates the dorsal surface. The female hindwing is black with a single yellow patch in the distal part of the discal cell, although some rare specimens (particularly from California) have a small basal yellow patch as well. The wingspan is about 30 mm (Poole no date).

The larvae ground color is white with extensive black-brown markings. The setae are well developed and the pinaculae are large and black-brown. A large black-brown patch is present in the dorsal region of each abdominal segment. This large patch includes the pairs of setae D1 and D2. The black of this large patch runs downward into the region of the spiracle on either side of the abdomen. This large dorsal patch is followed on the caudal half of each segment by a much smaller triangular patch. This small triangular patch usually has a small yellow-white central area. The spiracle of each abdominal segment is surrounded by an irregular orange patch. This patch is enclosed on both sides by irregular black-brown lines running down from the large black-brown patch on the dorsal surface of each segment. Irregular black-brown patches and lines are found both caudal and cephalad to the central region of the segment. A series of yellow-white patches forms an irregular subspiracular line. A large white patch stretches from seta L1 on abdominal segment 7 to L2 on abdominal segment 8 (Poole no date).

Habitat

Langton's Forester is widespread in the province of Alberta, and found throughout the wooded areas except in the grasslands (Anweiler 2008).

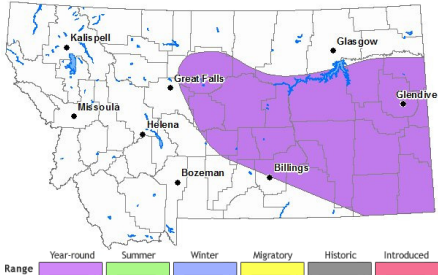
Oslar's Roadside-Skipper - *Amblyscirtes oslari*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP80060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

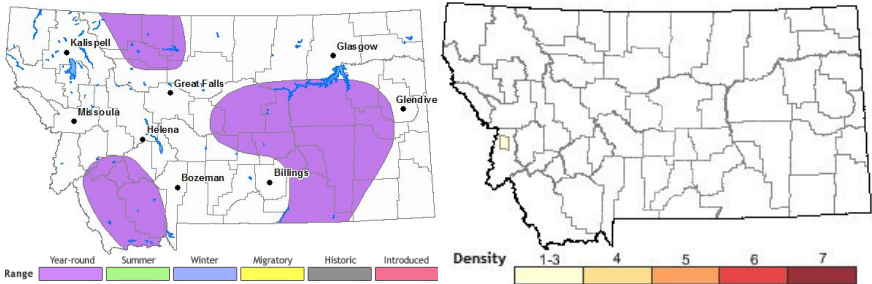
Common Roadside-Skipper - *Amblyscirtes vialis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP80180.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Creeping Water Bug - *Ambrysus mormon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEM06010.aspx



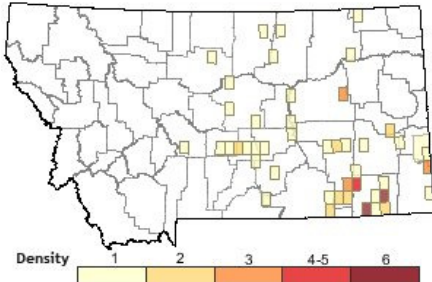
Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS

USFWS:

USFS:

BLM:

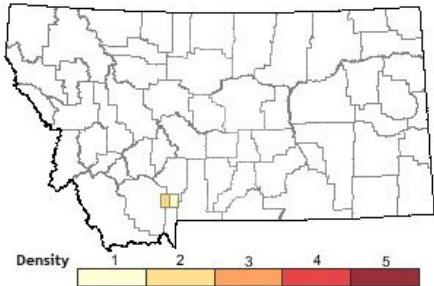


Number of Observations: 73

Number of Observations: 73

A Mayfly - *Ameletus bellulus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15080.aspx



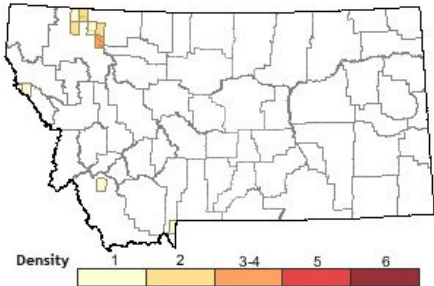
Number of Observations: 3

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Ameletus celer*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15100.aspx

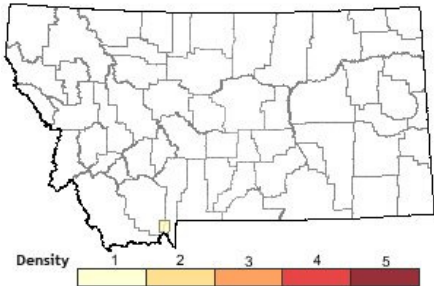


Number of Observations: 15

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Ameletus cooki*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15110.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Ameletus majusculus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15180.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

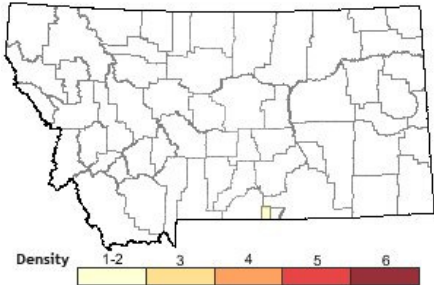
A Mayfly - *Ameletus oregonensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15190.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

A Mayfly - *Ameletus shepherdii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15210.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

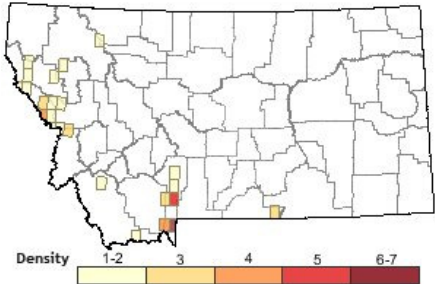
Number of Observations: 0

A Mayfly - *Ameletus similior*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15220.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 52

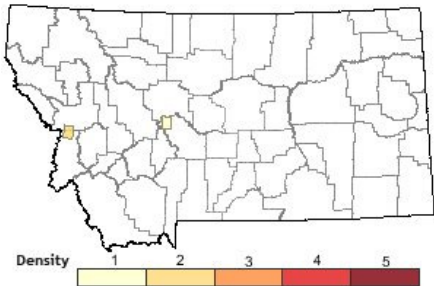
A Mayfly - *Ameletus sparsatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15230.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

This large swimming mayfly species is associated with medium to large sized, moderate gradient, cool-coldwater rivers (Intermontane River Aquatic Ecological System) with cobble riffles, some gravels and silted pool & side channel areas with aquatic vegetation areas.

Habitat

This species is associated with larger, moderately flowing rivers and streams (Jensen 1966). Zloty and Pritchard (1997) found larvae in third- or fourth-order streams that had abundant littoral vegetation. The trophic relationships of larvae of Ameletus spp. include scrapers and collectors-gatherers (detritus, diatoms) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

A Mayfly - *Ameletus suffusus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15250.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

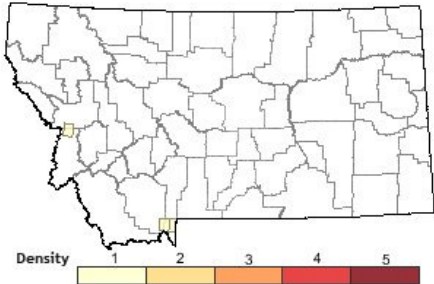
Number of Observations: 0

A Mayfly - *Ameletus velox*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15300.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

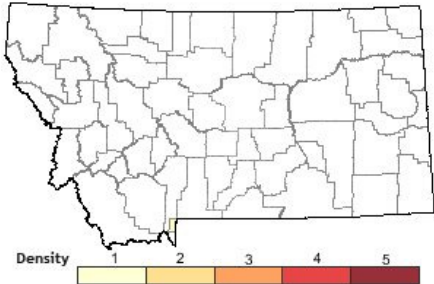
A Mayfly - *Ameletus vernalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH15310.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

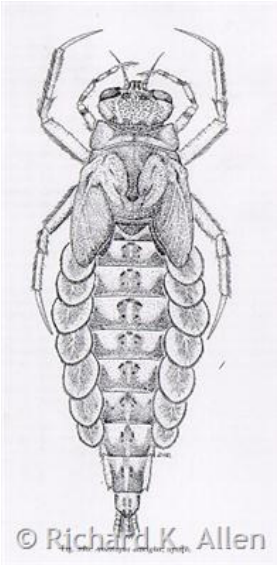
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Mayfly - *Ametropus ammophilus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH57030.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

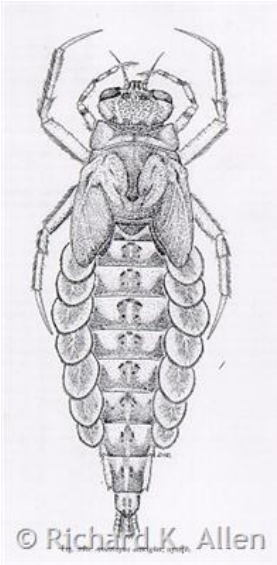
Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing warm-water rivers with sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles

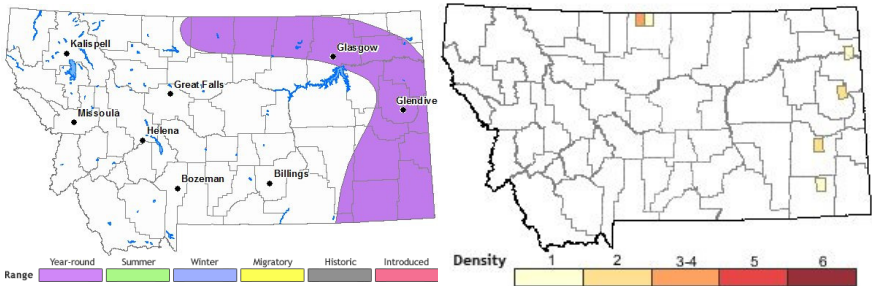
A Mayfly - *Ametropus neavei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH57010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

General Description

A large sand-dwelling mayfly that runs over underwater sandbars like an underwater tiger beetle.

Habitat

This species highly associated with larger, perennially flowing prairie rivers with gravel-cobble riffles and shifting sandy bottom runs and pools.

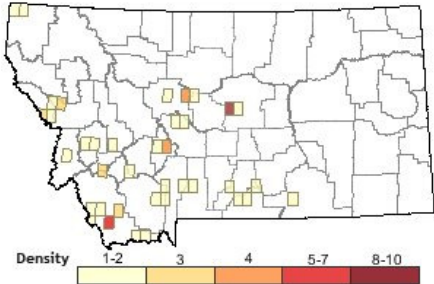
A Caddisfly - *Amiocentrus aspilus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 74

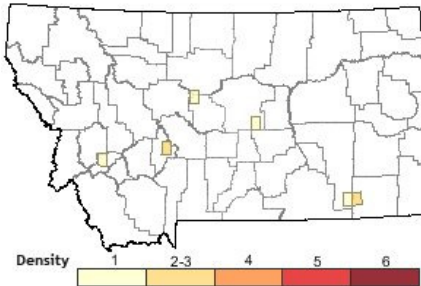
Mud Amnicola - *Amnicola limosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASF4070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

Amnicola is a genus of very small freshwater snails that have an operculum which can seal the interior soft tissues of the shell from the environment. Length is typically only a few millimeters (mm). They can be fairly tolerant of warm water and low oxygen conditions. Generally shell color is tan to light brown.

Habitat

Freshwater. Populations are typically found in lentic environments, but can be commonly collected in slow-moving rivers, often on woody debris.

Lake Amnicola - *Amnicola* sp. 1

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASF4190.aspx



Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small, tan-brown colored, operculate snail in the Hydrobiid family; it was formerly called the Washington duskysnail, now Lake Amnicola is the accepted nomenclature despite not being formerly described. Shell reaches a height of 5.0mm, is ovate-conic, has well rounded whorls (4-5 in adult), and a small umbilicus (Frest and Johannes, 1995).

Habitat

Freshwater. Lakes and lentic ecological systems.

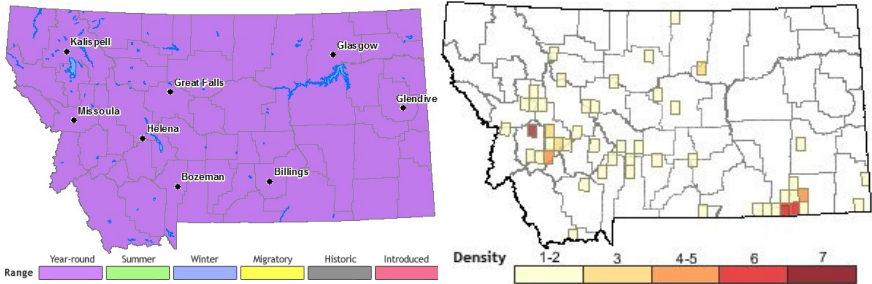
Western Red Damsel - *Amphiagrion abbreviatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD077020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 86

General Description

Western Red Damsels can be common in scattered localities at low and mid elevations of Montana. This damselfly lives in marshy places with plenty of grasses and sedges: shallow ponds, sloughs, spring-fed pools and slow streams; the *Eleocharis palustris* site association is typical, as well as other spikerushes and cattails. Adults fly close to the ground and perch frequently in low vegetation. Associated Wetland ecological systems are: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and the Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen. North American Arid West Emergent Marsh, Northwestern Great Plains Perennial Spring.

Habitat

Western Red Damsels inhabit small slow-flowing forested streams, springs and seeps at the margins of shaded lakes, ponds, and swamps, as well as marshes and sloughs usually with a hard substrate (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009). Although this species tends to stay close to breeding sites, they can also be located in more open clearings and meadows where they forage (Paulson 2009).

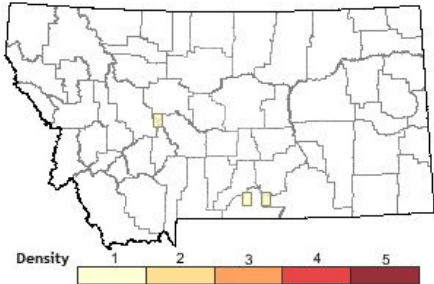
A Caddisfly - *Amphicosmoecus canax*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64490.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

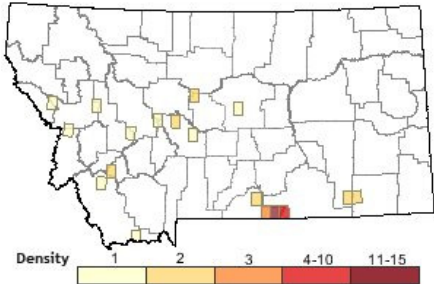
Rockies Forestfly - *Amphinemura banksi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0H020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 49

A Riffle Beetle - *Ampumixis dispar*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7K010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Anabolia bimaculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA8020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

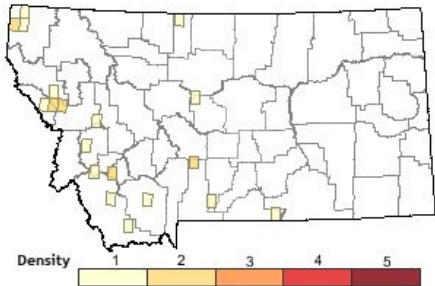
A Caddisfly - *Anagapetus debilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66240.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 24

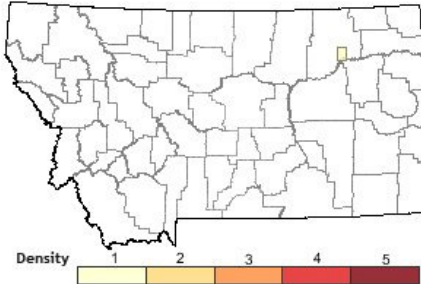
Celery Looper Moth - *Anagrapha falcifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY8S010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Sand-dwelling Mayfly - *Anaetris eximia*

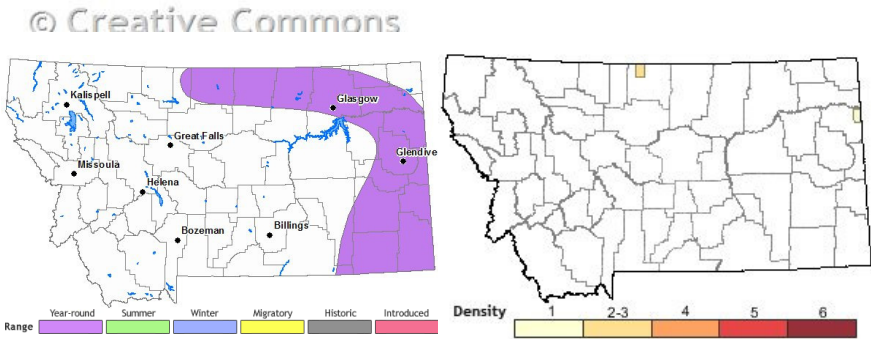
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH76010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

This swimmer (body-type) mayfly is an inhabitant of large warmwater rivers with shifting sand and gravel substrates. This species is one of the few known predaceous mayflies; they act like tiger beetles on underwater sand bars chasing down prey items, especially chironomids.

Habitat

This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing prairie rivers with shifting sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles

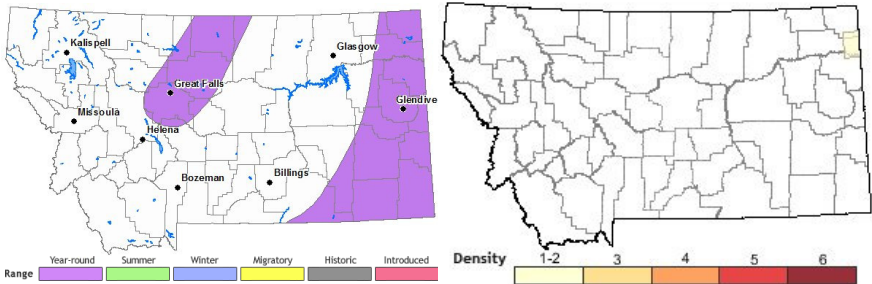
Delaware Skipper - *Anatrytone logan*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP70060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

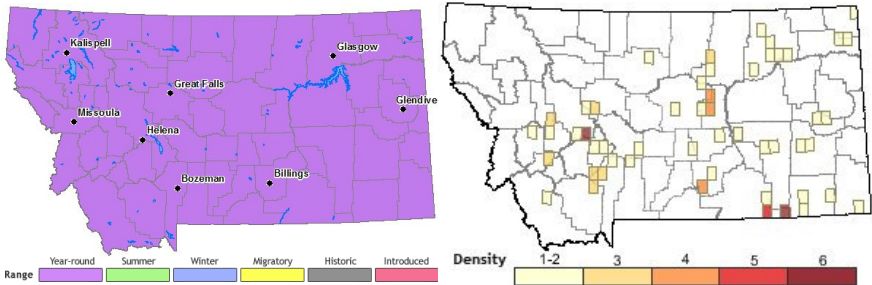
Common Green Darner - *Anax junius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD015020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 101

General Description

The Green Darner is a common and widespread member of the family Aeshnidae. Darners are among the largest and fastest-flying North American dragonflies, 2 1/4-4 3/4" (57-120 mm) long. Green Darners are found state-wide from the mountains to the prairies with a subspecies in the east and in the western part of the state. Due to the Common Green Darner's highly migratory nature, they can also be seen in a wide variety of non-wetland habitats as well. Green Darners inhabit a variety of well-vegetated lakes, ponds, marshes, and vernal pools, some temporary or even brackish, as well as small streams. This species prefers habitats that lack fish (Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009, Dunkle 2000). Of the darners in Montana, the only one with a fully green thorax and a blue striped abdomen. Associated Wetland Ecological Systems: Western Emergent Marsh, Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool, Great Plains Open Freshwater Depressional Wetland, Perennial Prairie Streams.

Habitat

Common Green Darners inhabit a variety of well-vegetated lakes, ponds, marshes, and vernal pools, some temporary or even brackish, as well as small streams. This species prefers habitats that lack fish. Due to the Common Green Darner's highly migratory nature, they can also be seen in a wide variety of non-wetland habitats as well (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Common Least Skipper - *Ancyloxypha numitor*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP56010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Sand-dwelling Mayfly - *Anepeorus rusticus*

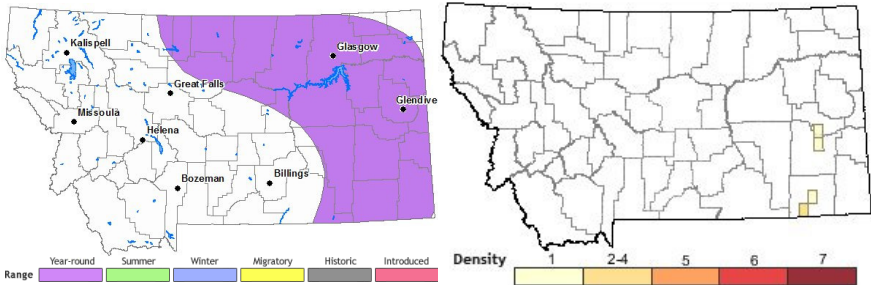
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH19020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

This predaceous, little 2-tailed mayfly species (most mayflies have 3 tails) prefers large, warmwater sandy rivers in the prairie regions of Saskatchewan and the Western Prairie States. It is an indicator species of a largely intact Large Prairie River Ecological System that is being lost in North America. It is fairly unique in the Mayfly order by being predaceous, most mayfly species are herbivorous feeders on algae, diatoms and other plant materials. It "runs" along underwater sandbars searching for prey in a similar fashion to tiger beetles on terrestrial sandbars. It is a rare and uncommonly collected mayfly because of it's fast swimming ability and the use of the river current to escape. *Acanthomola pubescens* is a synonym of *Anepeorus rusticus* (Wang and McCafferty 2004).

Habitat

This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing prairie rivers with sand-dominated bottoms (shifting sandbars) and cobble riffles.

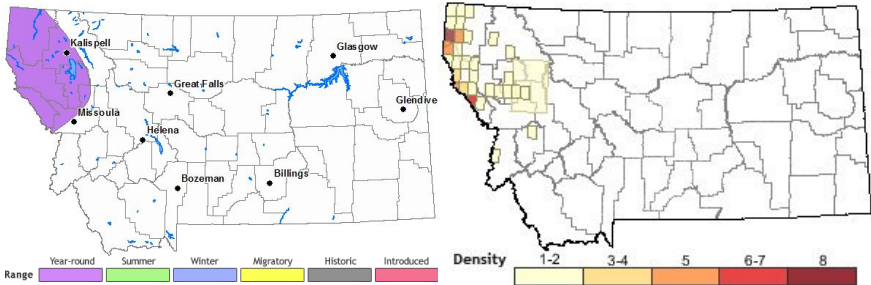
Banded Tigersnail - *Anguispira kochi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS53070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 77

An Anopheles Mosquito - *Anopheles earlei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP31020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Anopheles Mosquito - *Anopheles punctipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP31010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

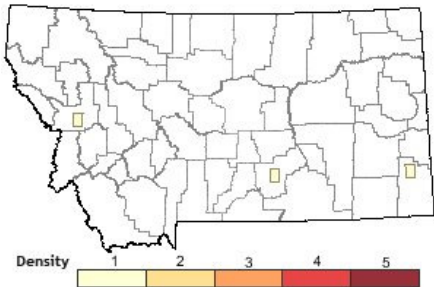
Polyphemus Moth - *Antheraea polyphemus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEW0S010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The upperside of the Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*) is reddish to yellowish brown. The forewing margin is usually lighter than the basal area. The forewing submarginal line is pink, or black and pink. The clear oval eyespots are ringed with yellow, blue, and black. The hindwing eyespot is separated from the basal area of the wing by a thin pink line. The underside has rust, brown, and pink markings (Opler, Lotts, and Naberhaus 2010). The wing span is about 100 - 150 mm (Schmidt and Robinson no date).

Habitat

Deciduous hardwood forests, urban areas, orchards, and wetlands (Opler et al. 2010).

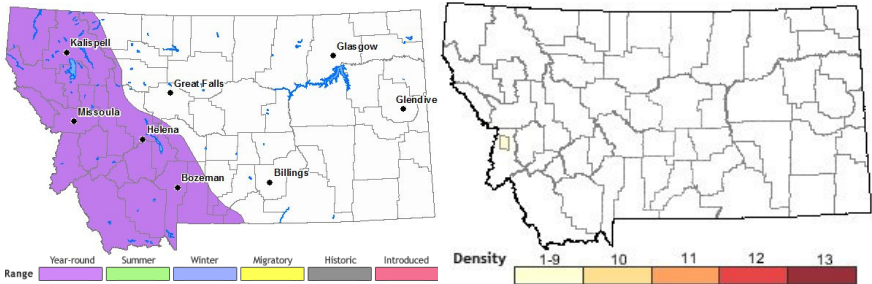
Pacific Orangetip - *Anthocharis sara*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA6040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

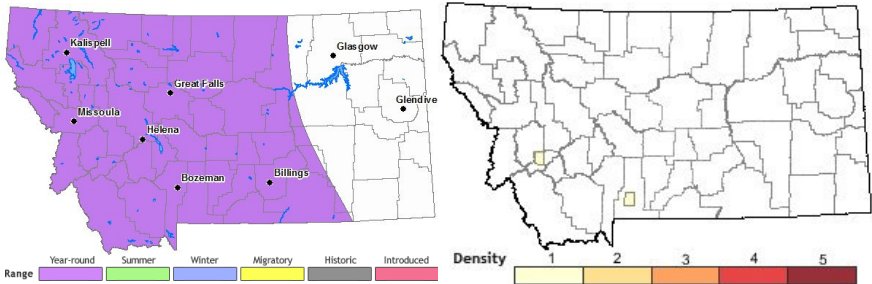
Stella Orangetip - *Anthocharis stella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA6080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

A Caddisfly - *Apatania barri*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI10040.aspx



Global Rank: GU
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Apatania chasica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI10060.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Apatania comosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI10070.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
High gradient, high elevation smaller streams.

A Caddisfly - *Apatania shoshone*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Apatania zonella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66130.aspx



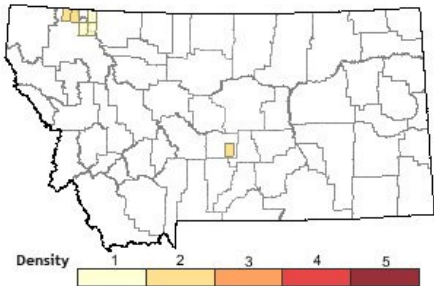
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Lance Aplexa - *Aplexa elongata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL8010.aspx



Number of Observations: 9

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

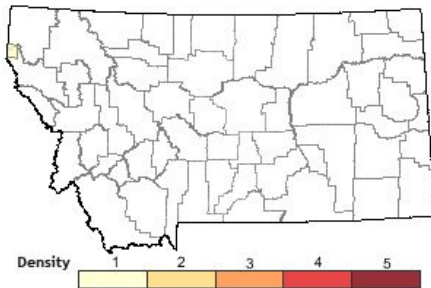
St. John's Wort Inchworm - *Aplocera plagiata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEU77010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Treble-bar moth (*Aplocera plagiata*) varies considerably in size (wingspan 30 - 38 mm). The forewing is brown to gray with triple lines containing faint cross-bars. The cross-bars give the appearance of sheet music (perhaps the origin of the common name "treble-bar"). The forewing has a dark apical dash with yellowish or orangish shading. The hindwing is pale gray with a tiny black discal spot (Chinery 1986 and Skinner 1984).

The "inch worm-like" larvae develop through various stages and change from their initial light brown/tan and green color to darker brown with deep shading along their upper back and with dark stripes along their body. When they are fully mature, the larvae will measure 22 mm long (Harris 2003, Kelleher and Hulme 1984, Powell et al. 1994, Rees et al. 1996, and Manitoba Agriculture no date).

Habitat

The Treble-bar Moth is commonly associated with well drained soils in warm continental climate areas. Dry sites with rocky or sand-based soils and some limestone are suitable. Wet climates or moist soils are unsuitable (Harris 2003).

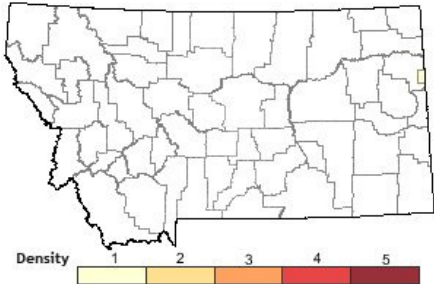
A Mayfly - *Apobaetis etowah*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH25020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Mormon Metalmark - *Apodemia mormo*

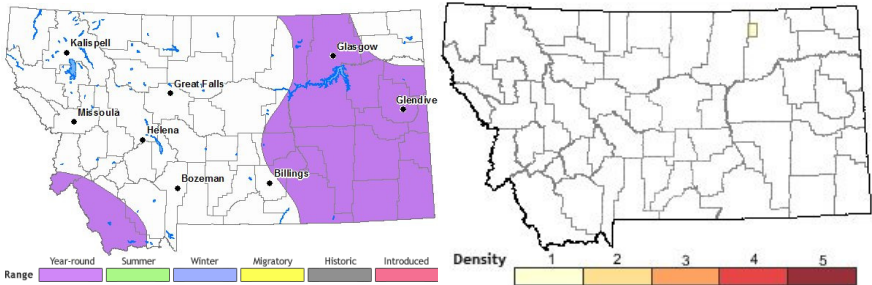
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPH7010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Habitat

Various arid lands

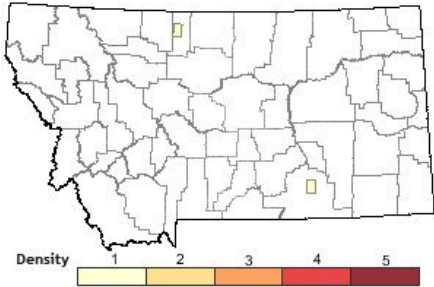
Great Spreadwing - *Archilestes grandis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD075010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

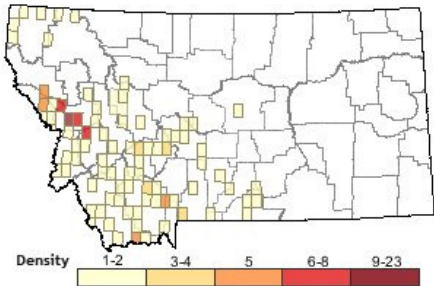
A Caddisfly - *Arctopsyche grandis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66390.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 191

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

Arctic Springfly - *Arcynopteryx compacta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE25010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

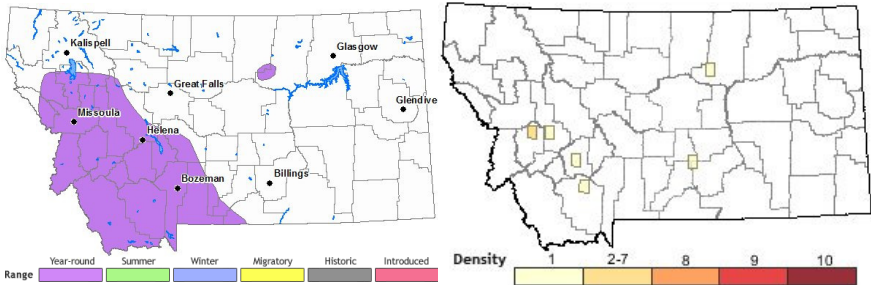
Paiute Dancer - *Argia alberta*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIO068120.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

General Description

The small size (hindwing 16-20 mm, length of abdomen 22mm), predominantly dark coloration of the abdominal segments, and elongate, linear cerci distinguish this species from any other in the U.S. (Garrison, 1994; Kennedy, 1918).

Male -- Color: Labrum pale blue, the remainder of the face and head blue with an olive or, in some dried material, a violet cast. Under surface of head yellowish gray with a small black spot on each side of the occipital foramen. Clypeus edged with black. A wide bar through the paired ocelli and a broad, black stripe behind each postocular area. Eyes dark blue, paler below. Prothorax black dorsally with a bluish spot on each side. Mesothorax and metathorax dull blue (violet or brown in dried material) darker and duller on the dorsal surface and grayish on the sides. Middorsal stripe occupying one-third of the area between the humeral sutures. Humeral stripe half as wide as the mid-dorsal, it's upper third forked. A black line on the second lateral suture 1mm. wide. Pterostigmata brown subtended by one cell. Legs pale with blue on base of femora, broadly marked with black on the dorsal and anterior surfaces of the tibiae. Tarsi black. Abdomen with seg. 1-3 dull blue becoming duller or brownish on the lower sides. Seg. 1 with a baso-dorsal black spot. Seg. 2 with a narrow apical band and a lateral stripe black. Segs. 4-7 with the apical third and the dorsum black except a narrow basal band blue, the sides bluish or brownish. Segs 8-10 pure, pale blue, the lower edges more or less blotched with black. Superior appendages twice as long as wide when viewed from above, slender in profile. A prominent, internal, apical hook directed ventrad. Inferior appendages bifid, the lower ramus round or bluntly triangular directed caudad, superior lobe directed dorsad and terminating in an acute point.

Female.-- Color as in male but with the blue of the head and thorax paler. Eyes gray bluish above. Humeral stripe but half as wide as in the male, it's branches linear. Legs marked as in male but the black on the femora reduced somewhat. Abdomen brown with a narrow apical band on Segs. 2-6. Segs. 2-6 with an apical dorsal spot, a lateral stripe and an oblique spot on the lower apical angle of the side. Segs. 8-9 with dorsolateral stripe. Seg. 10 pale. In some females Seg. 6 is colored like 7. Mesostigmal laminae with no special modifications (Kennedy, 1918).

Habitat

Paiute Dancers are associated with warm or hot-springs, as well as spring-fed marshes and sandy streams that flow from the springs. Vegetation is abundant and mostly sedges (Westfall and May 1996; Paulson 2009).

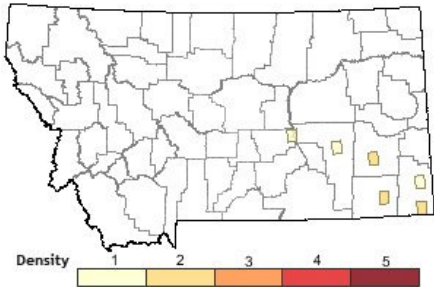
Blue-fronted Dancer - *Argia apicalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD068040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

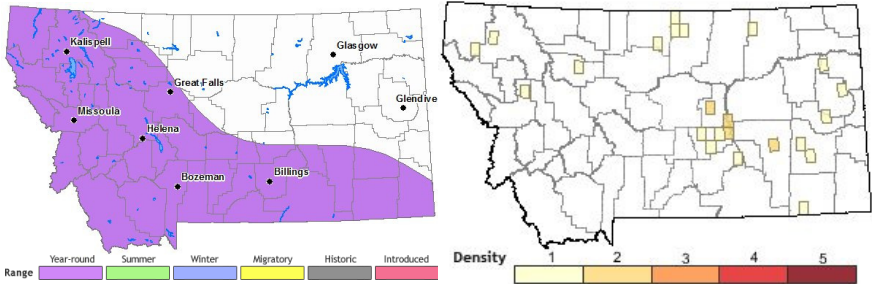
Emma's Dancer - *Argia emma*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD068150.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 27

Habitat

Emma's Dancers occur in rapid rocky mountain streams and moderate to large rivers with sandy or mud substrates and open or shrubby banks, as well as large lakes with open rocky shores in forested and open landscapes (Westfall and May 1996; Paulson 2009). Miller and Gustafson (1996) have reported them as abundant in cool springs as well. Larvae Emma's Dancers are apparently difficult to collect as they occupy the entire streambed and are quick to scatter when disturbed (Kennedy 1915 in Westfall and May 1996).

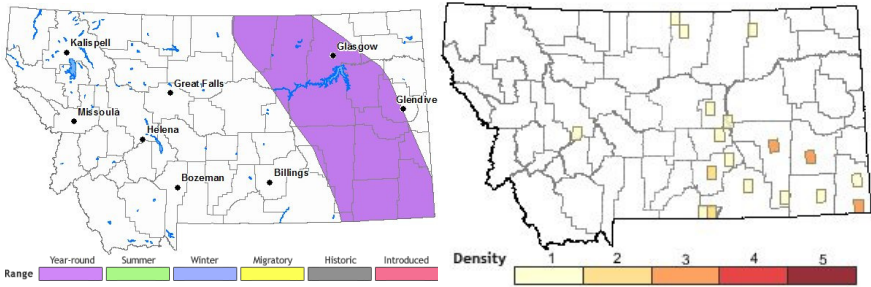
Variable Dancer - *Argia fumipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD068050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 26

Habitat

Vegetated streams and ponds as well as open sandy lakes are the preferred habitats of the Variable Dancer. They tend to occur commonly at riffles and within the vegetation along pools (Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

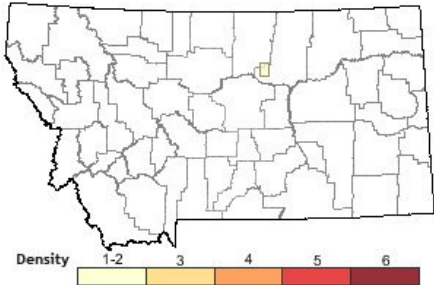
Kiowa Dancer - *Argia immunda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD068180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

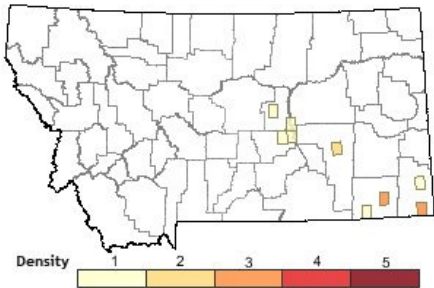
Powdered Dancer - *Argia moesta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD068060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

Habitat

Powdered Dancers are associated across their range with warm-water streams and rivers, and in MT southeastern sandy streams that flow across open country (Westfall and May 1996; Paulson 2009).

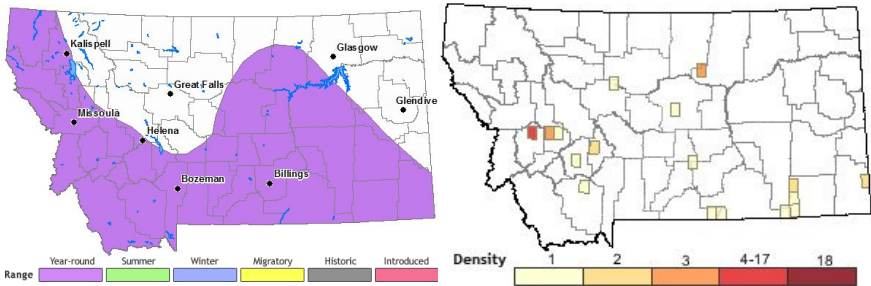
Vivid Dancer - *Argia vivida*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD068290.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 40

Habitat

Vivid Dancer habitat includes vegetated spring-fed streams, seeps, and pools, as well as small streams with emergent vegetation and a riparian component, hot springs and irrigation canals with flow (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009). Habitats with sedge vegetation and rocks, as well as nearby woody vegetation are important for roost sites (Paulson 2009).

Rehn's Slow Grasshopper - *Argiacris rehni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORTB2040.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

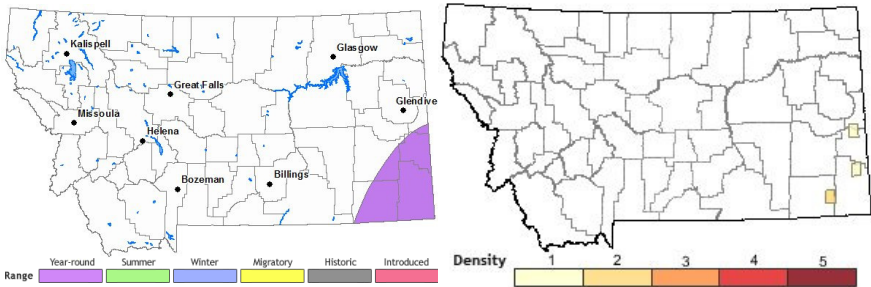
Horned Clubtail - *Arigomphus cornutus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD081040.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S4
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

Habitat

The preferred habitat of the Horned Clubtail is permanent slow streams and rivers with vegetated edges as well as ponds and lakes (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009). In Montana, this species has so far only been collected from man-made reservoirs (Miller and Gustafson 1996). The Horned Clubtail also uses open meadows and woodlands away from water to forage and roost (Dunkle 2000).

Black Arion - *Arion ater*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56010.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Brown-banded Arion - *Arion circumscriptus*

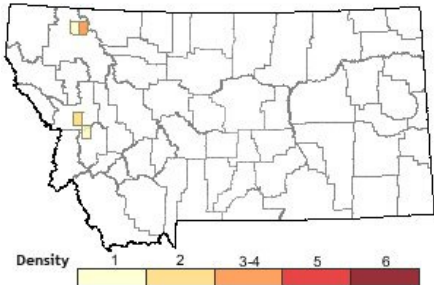
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56020.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Darkface Arion - *Arion distinctus*

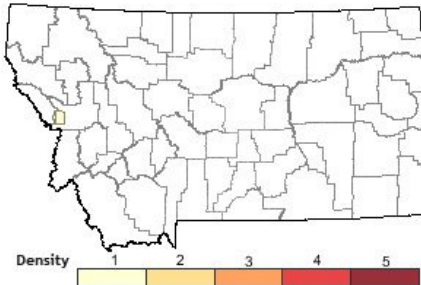
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56030.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Orange-banded Arion - *Arion fasciatus*

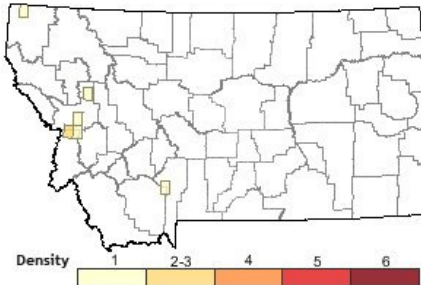
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56040.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Hedgehog Arion - *Arion intermedius*

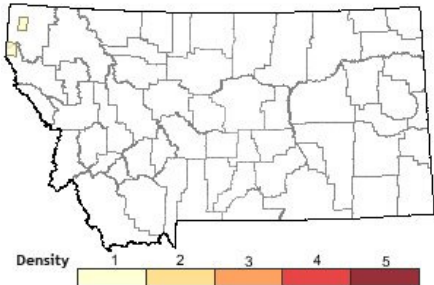
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56060.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

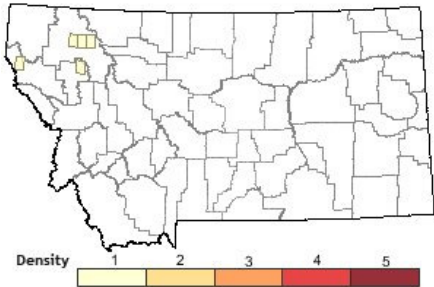
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Chocolate Arion - *Arion rufus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56080.aspx



Number of Observations: 5

Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Dusky Arion - *Arion subfuscus*

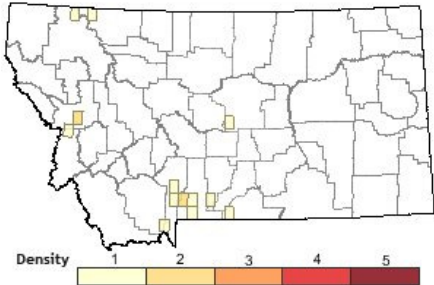
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS56090.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

Montana Grasshopper - *Asemoplus montanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORTB3020.aspx



Global Rank: GU
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

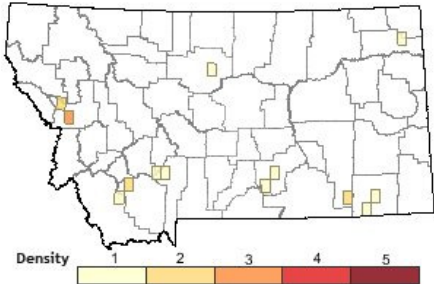
A Mayfly - *Asioplax edmundsi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH42110.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 18

A Caddisfly - *Asynarchus aldinus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64540.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Asynarchus circopa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIE1030.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

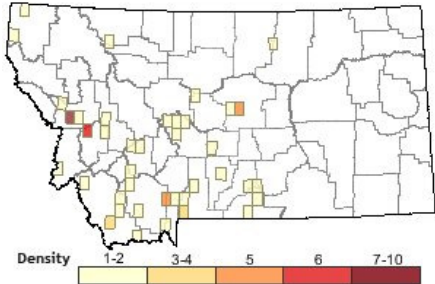
A True Fly - *Atherix pachypus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0U010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 87

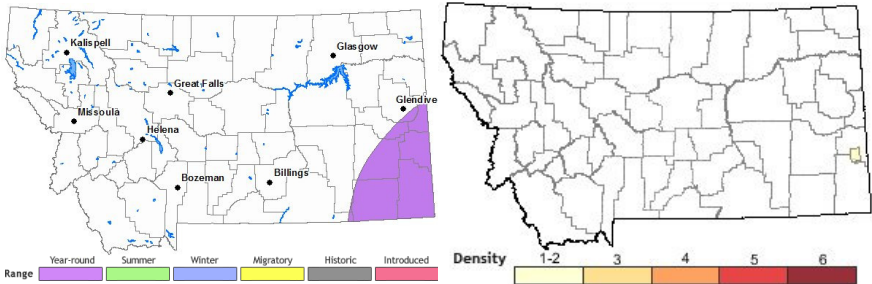
Arogos Skipper - *Atrytone arogos*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP70010.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

Males of this fairly small species (FW 1.3-1.4 cm.) are yellow above except for broad gray-brown borders. The veins are not darkened. Females are larger and darker above, often with yellow only on the FW (forewing) disc. The VHW (ventral hindwing) in both sexes is light yellow with slightly lighter veins. The mid tibiae are unspined and the others weakly so. The antennal club is long, in males almost as long as the shaft, and has an obtusely angled apiculus of medium length (Ferris and Brown, 1981). The mature larva is pale yellow-green with orange markings (Heitzman, 1966 in Stanford, 1981). The upf (upper side forewing) borders are very wide (esp. in females), and the ups (upper side) veins and unh (under hindwing) are yellow. *Atrytone* males lack a stigma. Eggs pale yellow, developing two reddish rings, laid singly under leaves (Scott, 1986). Male forewing: X = 1.3 cm, range 1.2-1.5 cm; female forewing: X = 1.5 cm, range 1.4-1.6 cm. Individuals from the plains populations are smaller than those from the Atlantic coast.

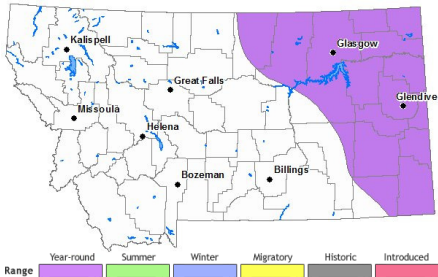
Dusted Skipper - *Atrytonopsis hianna*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP79010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This fairly large (male forewing $X = 1.7$ cm, range 1.5-1.8 cm; female forewing $X = 1.7$ cm, range 1.6-1.8 cm.) medium brown to gray black skipper has pointed elongate FW (forewing) with three white subapical spots, one each with three white subapical spots, one each postdiscally in spaces M3-Cu1 and Cu1-Cu2, and sometimes a small one in the cell (Opler and Krizek, 1984; Stanford, 1981). The VFW (ventral forewing) apex and much of the VHW (ventral hindwing) are washed with delicate lilac-gray scales, and there is a suggestion of discal and postdiscal dark bands on the VHW. The unchecked fringes are only slightly lighter than the wings (Stanford, 1981). Ventrally, the wings are dusted outwardly with gray and there is at least a single white spot at the base of the hindwing. There may be a postbasal and postmedian series of white spots on the ventral hindwings. Males have an inconspicuous stigma. The body and wing bases are darker than the remainder of the wings above (Stanford, 1981). The newly laid egg is bright lemon yellow and hemispherical. The mature caterpillar is pale pink-lavender dorsally, with the prothorax and lateral portions of the abdomen pale gray. The anal segment is pale brown and the prothoracic shield is dark brown. The body is also covered with long yellow-white hair. The head is deep red- purple. The pupa is dark brown with the wing cases light brown. The thoracic spiracles are ruby red (Opler and Krizek, 1984).

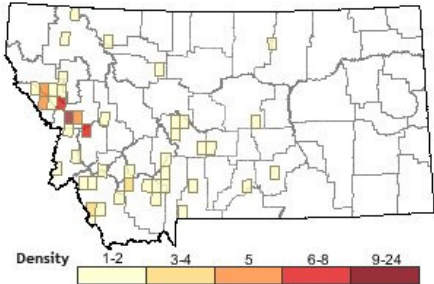
A Mayfly - *Attenella margarita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH55030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 112

A Millipede - *Austrotyla montani*

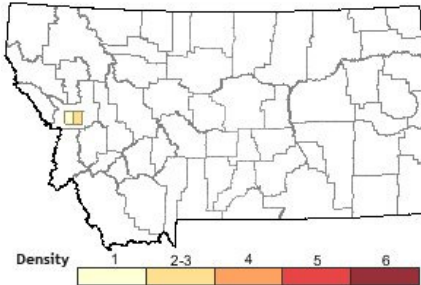
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI14010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

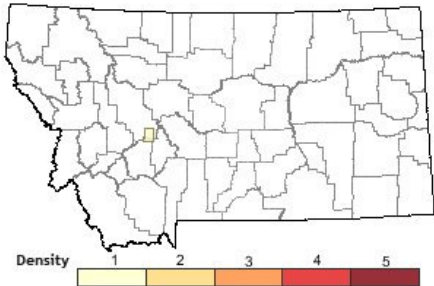
Alfalfa Looper Moth - *Autographa californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY8R090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The alfalfa looper (*Autographa californica*) is medium-size (36-42 mm wingspan) grey-black moth with a silvery sheen and slight purplish cast in fresh specimens. Forewings are mottled pale grey in the basal and subterminal areas, with dark blackish-brown in the lower median area and along the subterminal line. The antemedian and postmedian lines and the area below the stigma are dark red-brown. The stigma (reniform spot) is fish-hooked shaped, silvery white, forms an outward curving arc with a rounded tip, and has a widely separated fork at the upper end. About one-third of the way down the subterminal line is a black dash which connects the subterminal and postmedian lines. Hindwings are dark sooty brown-black, paler in the basal half and shading into a wide dark terminal band. The antennae are simple and both the sexes are alike (Anweiler and Robinson no date).

Alfalfa Looper larvae are green with three pairs of white lines on the back, crawls by arching the body, and are 1 to 1.5 inches long when mature. Alfalfa Looper eggs are similar to those of the bollworm in that they are spherical with ridges radiating from top to bottom. However, Alfalfa Looper eggs are more flattened and have finer ridges radiating from the top to the bottom (Powell and Opler 2009).

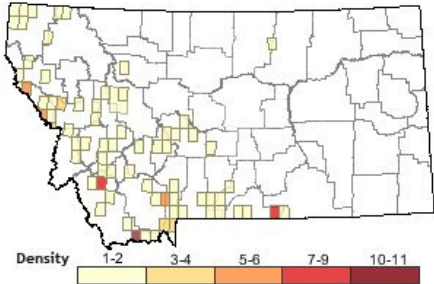
A Mayfly - *Baetis bicaudatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH26030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 155

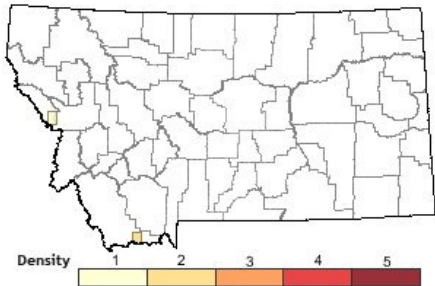
A Mayfly - *Baetis brunneicolor*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH26050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

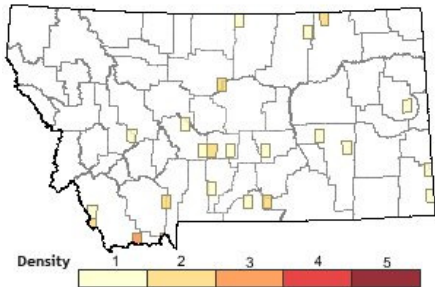
A Mayfly - *Baetis flavistriga*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH26170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 33

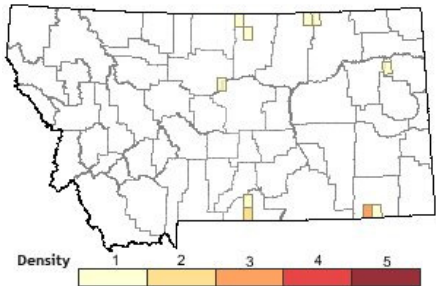
A Mayfly - *Baetis intercalaris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH26180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

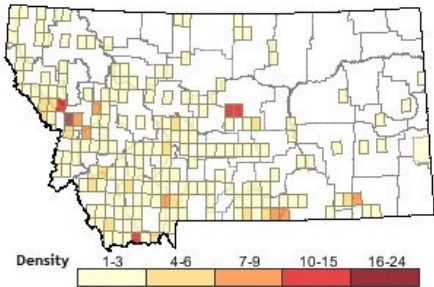
A Mayfly - *Baetis tricaudatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH26130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 611

General Description

This is our most widespread and abundant mayfly of running waters in the state; it can be found in small forested mountains stream systems to the largest riffle sections of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

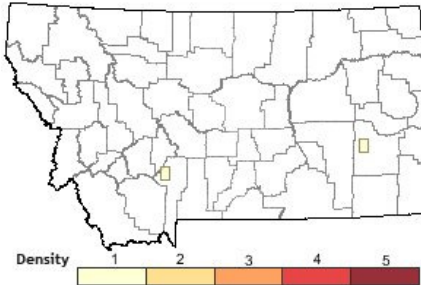
A Mayfly - *Baetisca lacustris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH05060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

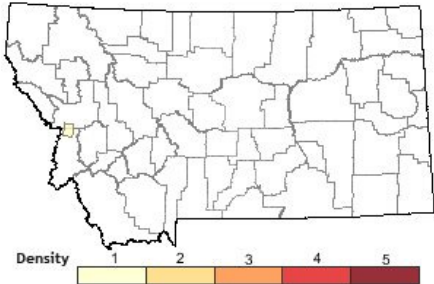
A Caddisfly - *Banksiola crotchii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI30030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Grasshopper - *Barracris petraea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORTB6010.aspx



Global Rank: G3?
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

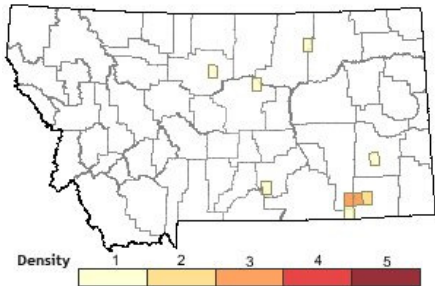
A Giant Water Bug - *Belostoma flumineum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICHEM08020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

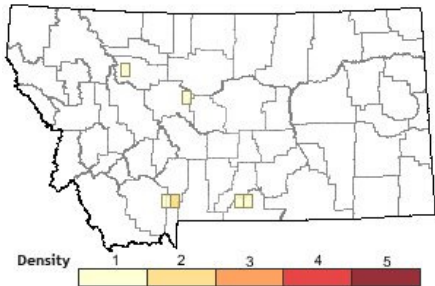
A True Fly - *Bibiocephala grandis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0X010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

A Millipede - *Bistolodesmus bonikus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI99010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Mud Bithynia - *Bithynia tentaculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASF3010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5

State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS

USFWS:

USFS:

BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This introduced operculate snail species has been reported in Montana within the last 50 years (U of M, Royal Brunson's mollusk catalog). Also known as faucet snails, which is a misnomer as they prefer lakes and ponds instead of moving water (rivers and streams).

Habitat

In the shallow lakes and ponds where it resides this snail can be found on the underside of rocks and other substrates, as well as on aquatic macrophytes (milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum* and muskgrass, *Chara* spp.) in the warmer months (Kipp and Benson, 2010). And, found at the bottom of spring-water beds during winter, where water temperature does not go below 4°C during an average winter (Wächtler 2001). *B. tentaculata* will not be found in fast running water, since the high velocity will make it impossible for the snail to adhere to suitable substrates or macrophytes (Wächtler 2001).

A Millipede - *Bollmaniulus montanae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI07010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Alberta Fritillary - *Boloria alberta*

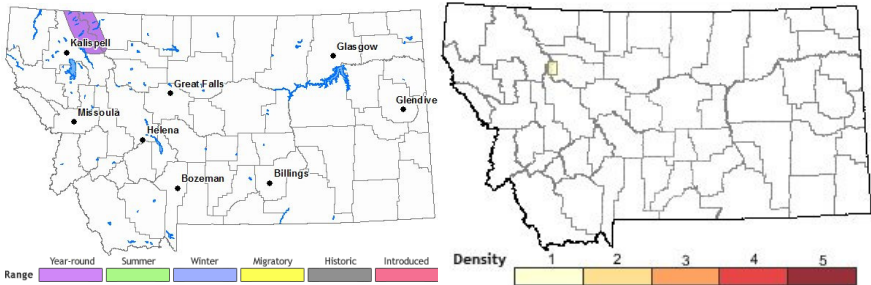
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7110.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Dull and dark. Males smoky orange; females smoky brown and pale orange; both with blurred markings.

Habitat

Barren, windswept alpine ridges.

Astarte Fritillary - *Boloria astarte*

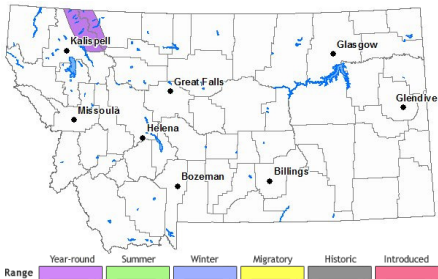
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7120.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This high ridge and alpine fritillary has wings that are a dull orange-brown; upperside with dark markings heaviest near base of wings; underside of hindwing with white median and postmedian bands; submarginal and postmedian rows of small black spots and is limited to the high elevation ridges in and around Glacier Park area.

Habitat

Windswept, barren, alpine and arctic ridges.

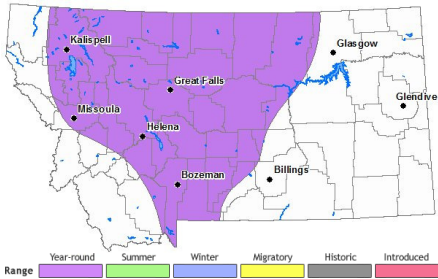
Meadow Fritillary - *Boloria bellona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

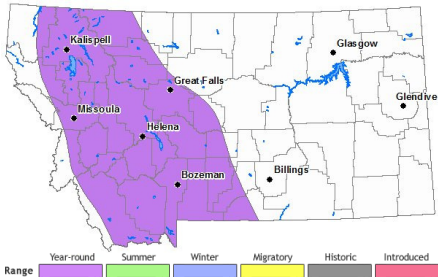
Arctic Fritillary - *Boloria chariclea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

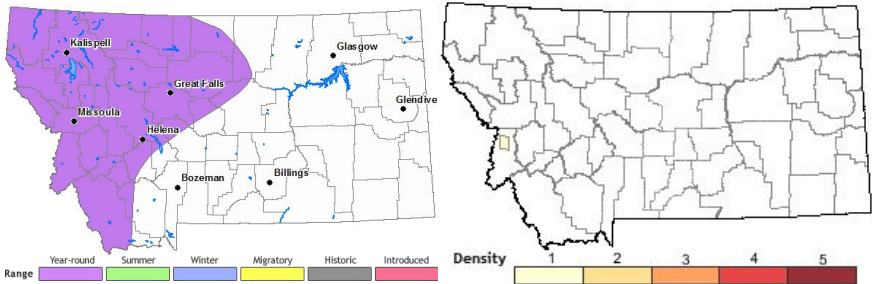
Pacific Fritillary - *Boloria epithore*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Pacific Fritillary is a small (1 1/2 - 1 3/4 inches) butterfly found in isolated populations in the higher rocky mountains. Tip of forewing rounded. Upperside bright orange; black markings large on basal half of wing, small on outer half. Underside orange with purple-brown markings; hindwing with postmedian row of dark circles. They are flying in wooded or opening areas of willow bogs from late May-early August (Opler 2010).

Habitat

Openings in moist forests, wet meadows, streamsides.

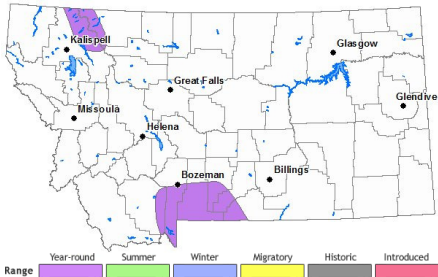
Bog Fritillary - *Boloria eunomia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Bog Fritillary is a small (1 1/4 - 1 3/4 inches) butterfly found in isolated populations in the higher rocky mountains of Glacier and the Beartooths on Montana. Upperside orange-brown to tan with dark markings. Underside of hindwing orange with light nonmetallic bands; postmedian row spots are white bordered with black. Underside of hindwing with off-white patch near base of costal margin. They are flying in low areas of high elevation willow bogs from late June-early August (Opler 2010)

Habitat

Mostly bogs, also wet tundra and moist alpine meadows and seeps. (Layberry et al., 1998; Opler, 1999).

Freija Fritillary - *Boloria freija*

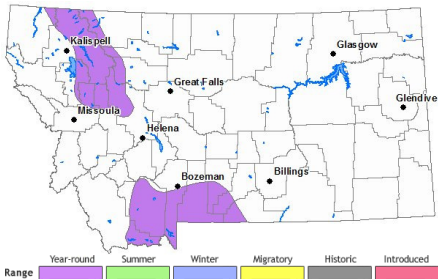
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7100.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Frieja Fritillary is a small (1 1/2 - 2 inches) butterfly found in isolated populations in the higher rocky mountains associated with the Northern Rocky Mountain Wooded Vernal Pool and Subalpine-Montane Fen ecological systems . Tip of forewing pointed. Wings orange-brown with black markings; darker at wing bases. Underside of hindwing with off-white patch near base of costal margin. They are found flying in low areas of willow bogs from late May-early August (Opler 2010).

Habitat

Open bogs, taiga, tundra, edges of open black spruce bogs, pine forests.

Frigga Fritillary - *Boloria frigga*

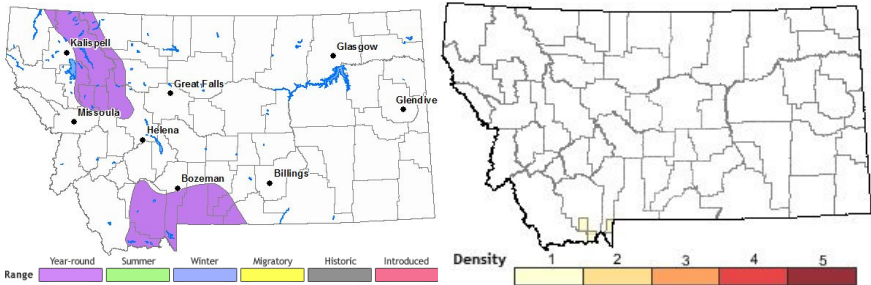
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7050.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The Frigga Fritillary is a small (1 1/2 - 2 inches) butterfly found in isolated populations in the higher rocky mountains. Wings are orange-brown with black markings; darker at wing bases. Underside of hindwing with off-white patch near base of costal margin. Adults are flying in low areas of sedges and willow bogs from late May-early August.(Opler 2010).

Habitat

Sedge and sphagnum bogs, arctic tundra (Opler, 1999) High elevation open water bogs with sedges.

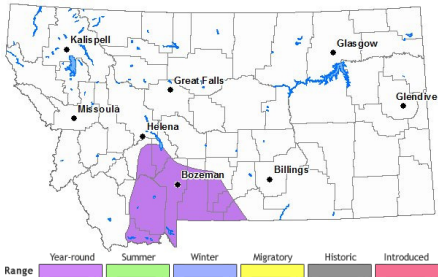
Relict Fritillary - *Boloria kriemhild*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7070.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: S3S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Relict Fritillary is a small (1 1/4 - 1 3/4 inches) butterfly found in isolated populations in the rocky mountains. Upperside bright orange-brown with narrow black markings. Underside yellow-orange; forewing with submarginal band of outward-pointing brown chevrons; hindwing with median band of irregular yellow spots outlined with brown. They are flying in low areas of forest edges and moist meadow openings from mid-June-early August (Opler 2010).

Habitat

Moist mountain meadows, forest openings and edges.

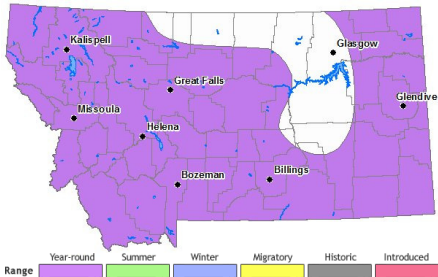
Silver-bordered Fritillary - *Boloria selene*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ7030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Upperside orange with black markings. Underside of hindwing with rows of metallic silver spots; postmedian spots small and black.

Habitat

Wet meadows, bogs, marshes.

Glacier Snowfly - *Bolshecapnia milami*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE02030.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Mission Mountains Snowfly - *Bolshecapnia missiona*

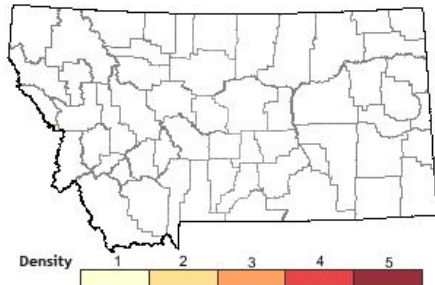
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE02070.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Habitat

Bolshecapnia missiona is known mostly from first order and small second order streams at elevations from 750 to 1500 meters above sea level. This species is reported from about a half dozen small to medium sized creeks in Flathead, Lake and Missoula Counties. These are generally high to moderate gradient with cobble and boulder dominated substrates. Grant Creek is a freestone stream fed directly by snowmelt and cold seeps. High elevation reaches flow in small cascading pools and riffles over small angular cobble and gravel with an open southerly exposure. Steep slopes at streamside release cold seepage into thick moss over deep sand and gravel mixed with woody debris (Baumann and Potter, 2007).

Ice Snowfly - *Bolshecapnia spenceri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE02060.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Habitat

This species occurs at or near high mountain lakes and their associated creeks (Stewart and Oswood, 2006).

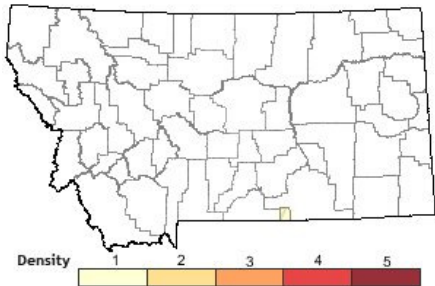
A True Fly - *Boreochlus persimilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0V010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

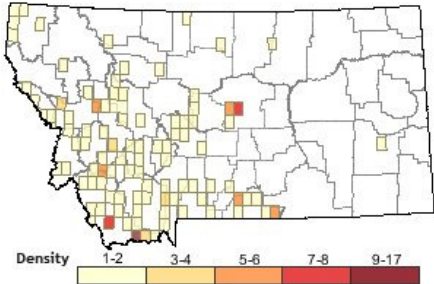
A Caddisfly - *Brachycentrus americanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIG2070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 222

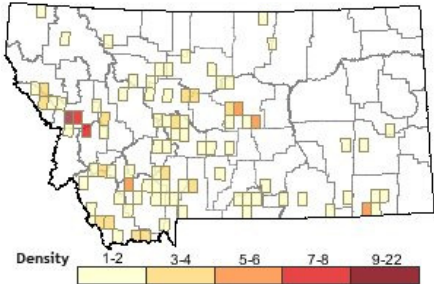
A Caddisfly - *Brachycentrus occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIG2090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 230

Slow Mountain Grasshopper - *Bradynotes obesa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORTB9010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

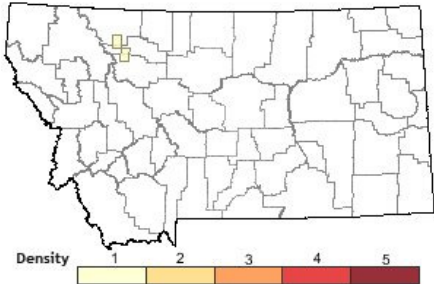
Colorado Fairy Shrimp - *Branchinecta coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA03070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

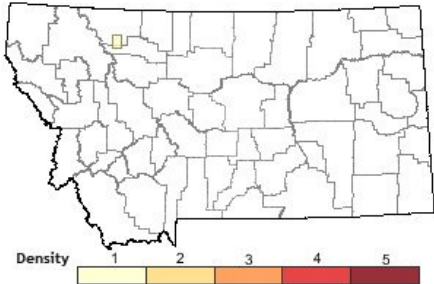
Giant Fairy Shrimp - *Branchinecta gigas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA03040.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

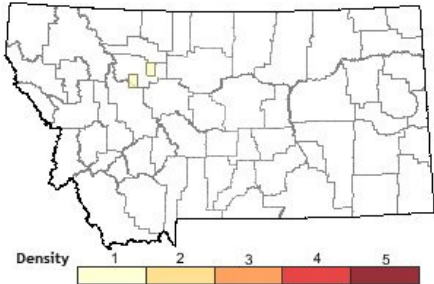
Versatile Fairy Shrimp - *Branchinecta lindahli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA03100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

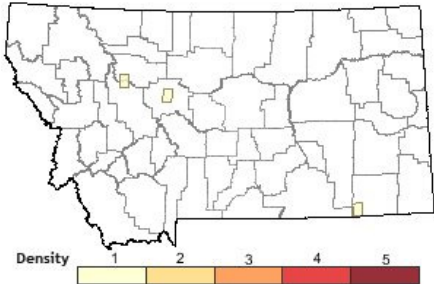
Rock Pool Fairy Shrimp - *Branchinecta packardii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA03120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

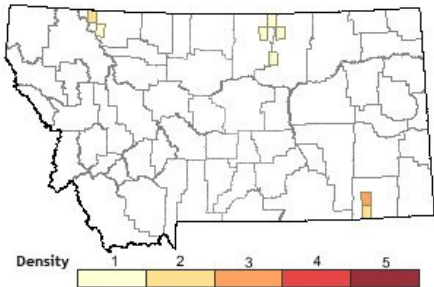
Circumpolar Fairy Shrimp - *Branchinecta paludosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA03130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

A Millipede - *Brunsonia albertana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI96010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Aquatic Isopod - *Caecidotea communis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL01390.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

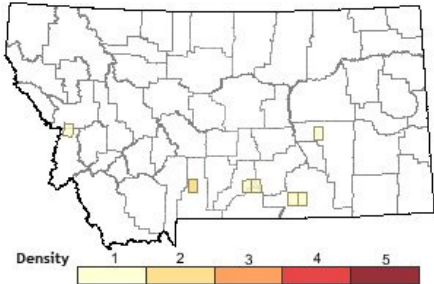
An Aquatic Isopod - *Caecidotea racovitzai*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL01400.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



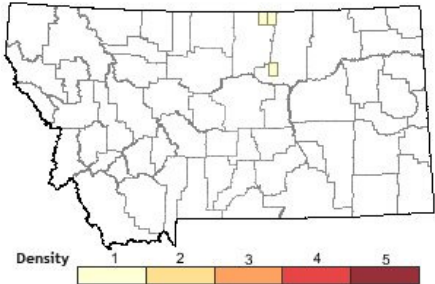
Number of Observations: 8

A Mayfly - *Caenis amica*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH17020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



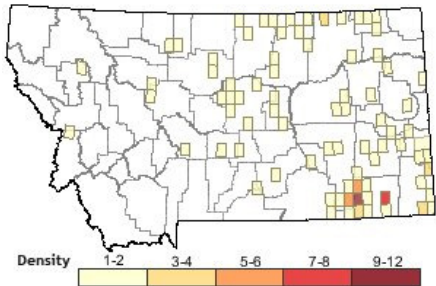
Number of Observations: 3

A Mayfly - *Caenis latipennis*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH17030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 169

A Mayfly - *Caenis tardata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH17110.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

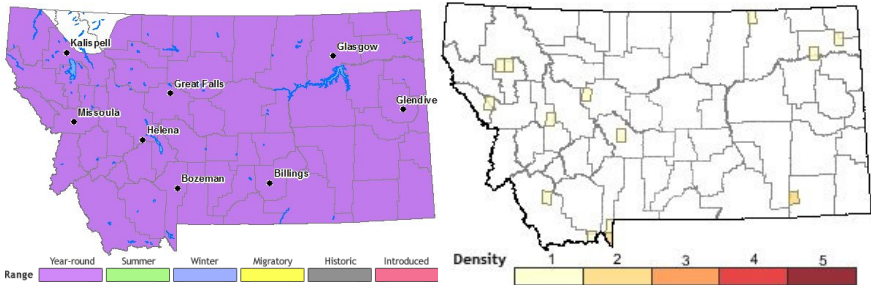
A Mayfly - *Caenis youngi*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH17010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

A Millipede - *Californiulus parvior*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI95010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

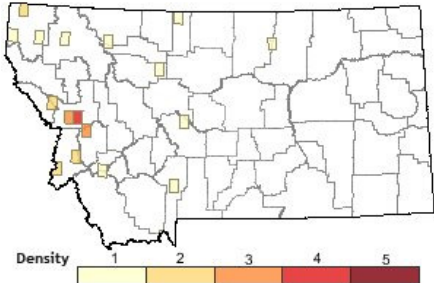
Western Stone - *Calineuria californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1P010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 29

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams.

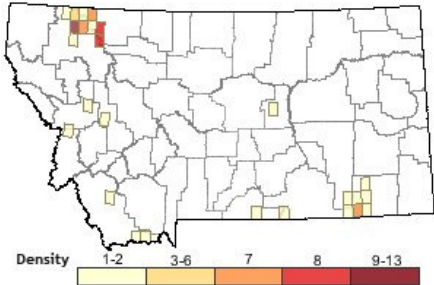
A Mayfly - *Callibaetis ferrugineus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH62080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 88

Habitat

Callibaetis is common in lakes, permanent ponds, and slow-flowing portions of streams throughout North America.

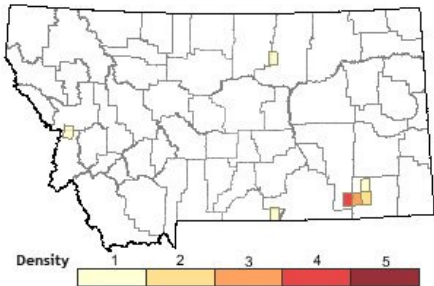
A Mayfly - *Callibaetis fluctuans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH62040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

Habitat

Callibaetis is common in lakes, permanent ponds, and slow-flowing portions of streams throughout North America.

A Mayfly - *Callibaetis pallidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH62010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Callibaetis is common in lakes, permanent ponds, and slow-flowing portions of streams throughout North America.

A Mayfly - *Callibaetis pictus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH62110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Callibaetis is common in lakes, permanent ponds, and slow-flowing portions of streams throughout North America.

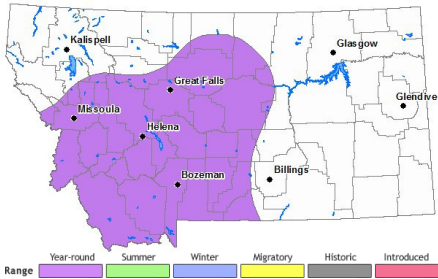
Western Green Hairstreak - *Callophrys affinis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

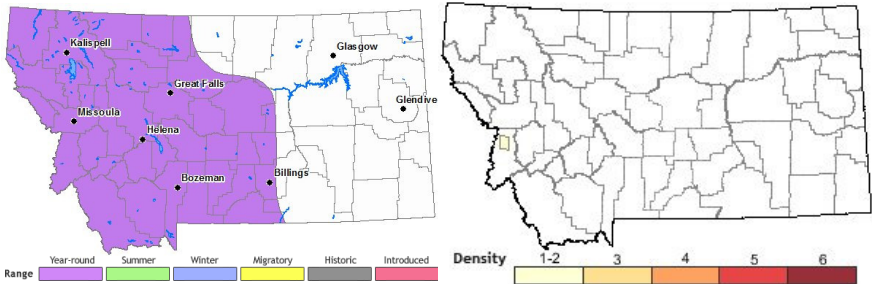
Brown Elfin - *Callophrys augustinus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

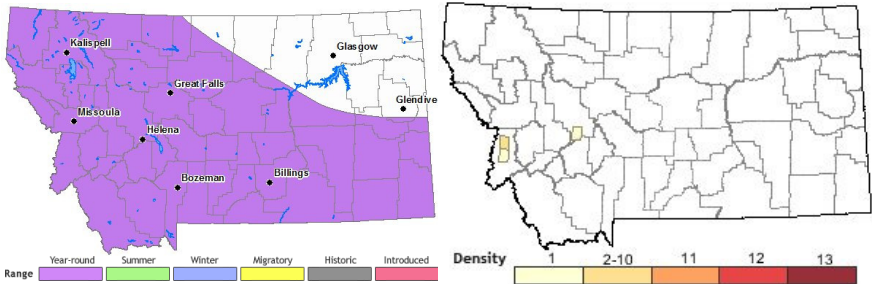
Western Pine Elfin - *Callophrys eryphon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

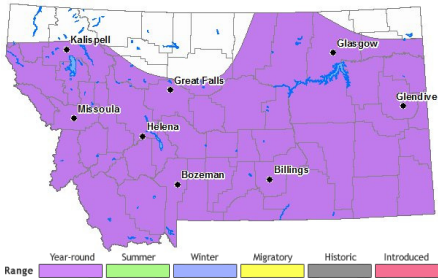
Juniper Hairstreak - *Callophrys gryneus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

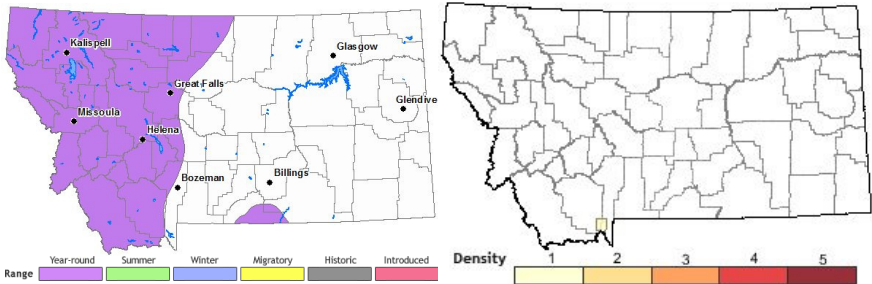
Moss Elfin - *Callophrys mossii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2200.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

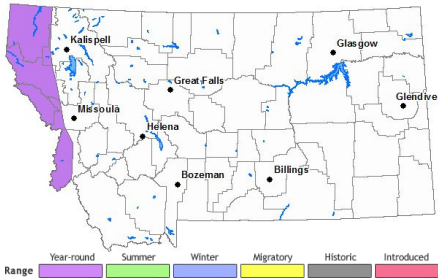
Nelson's Hairstreak - *Callophrys nelsoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

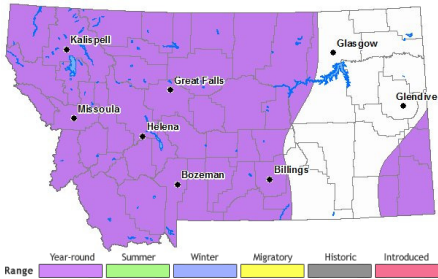
Hoary Elfin - *Callophrys polios*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2210.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

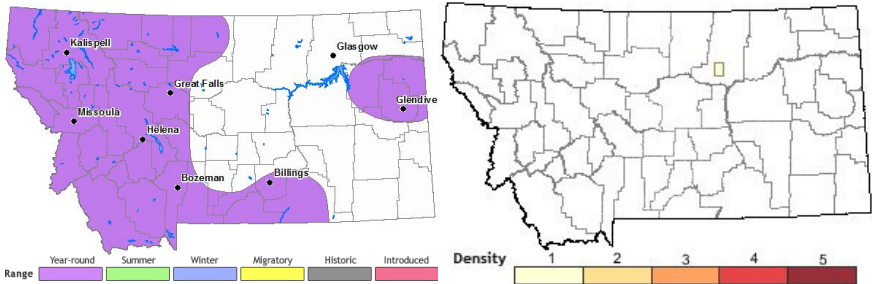
Sheridan's Hairstreak - *Callophrys sheridanii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

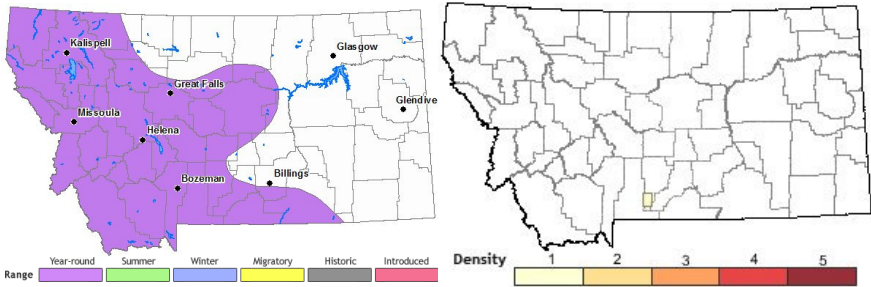
Thicket Hairstreak - *Callophrys spinetorum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPE2090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Thicket Hairstreak (*Callophrys spinetorum*) is tailed. The upperside is steel-blue with wide dark margins. The underside is reddish brown. The hindwing has a black-edged white postmedian band that forms a W near the tails. The wing span is 25 - 32 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

The larva are green with an olive-colored stripe down the back, and red, white, and yellow stripes on each well-defined ridge (McLeod 2006).

Habitat

Pinyon-juniper forest, mixed woodland, coniferous forest (Opler et al. 2010).

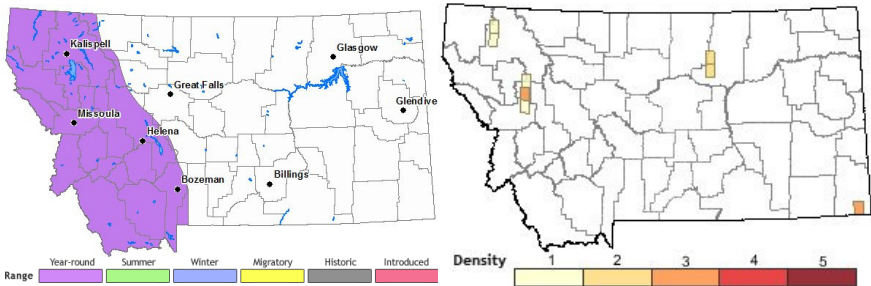
River Jewelwing - *Calopteryx aequabilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD065010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

This is a large damselfly about 1 ¾ to 2 ¼ inches long (45 to 52 mm). The body is robust, especially in the females. The color is an unmistakable iridescent green or blue. The outer third of the wing is black. Flight can look erratic with the black tipped wings, as they are weak but graceful flyers.

Habitat

The River Jewelwing is found in swift and rocky forested clear streams and rivers with shade and patchy sunlight. Optimum habitats have sufficient submergent vegetation present (Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009). However, they have also recently been found along in perennially flowing spring creeks in eastern Montana (Stagliano 2007).

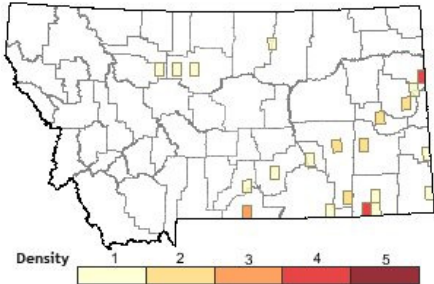
A Mayfly - *Camelobaetidium warreni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH65010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 34

General Description

Larvae of *Camelobaetidium* are differentiated from those of all other Baetids by the presence of spatulate tarsal claws.

Habitat

Camelobaetidium are primarily found in warm, silty rivers in the central & southwestern United States, Mexico, and Central and South America. Larvae in a Canadian study were found near the shore over a silty gravel and rubble substrate in moderate current (Lehmkuhl, unpublished).

Cheama Snowfly - *Capnia cheama*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

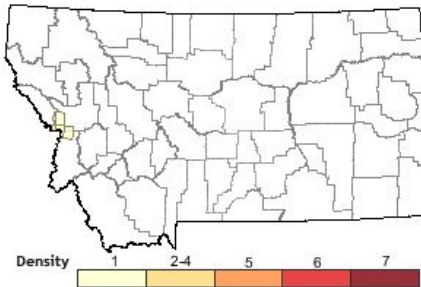
Colorado Snowfly - *Capnia coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

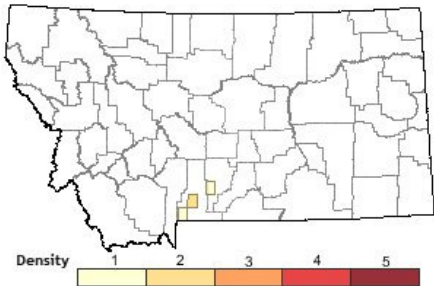
Widespread Snowfly - *Capnia confusa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

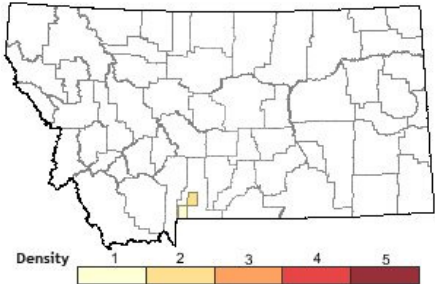
Slender Snowfly - *Capnia gracilaria*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03150.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Dwarf Snowfly - *Capnia nana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03260.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Thin Snowfly - *Capnia petila*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03310.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Six-knobbed Snowfly - *Capnia sextuberculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03390.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

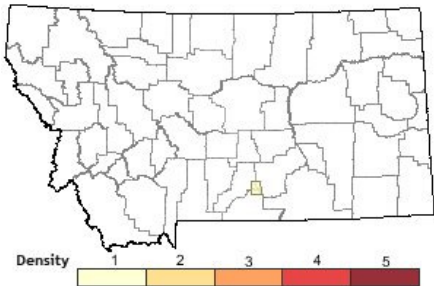
Belly Snowfly - *Capnia vernalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03490.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Falcate Snowfly - *Capnura venosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE03580.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

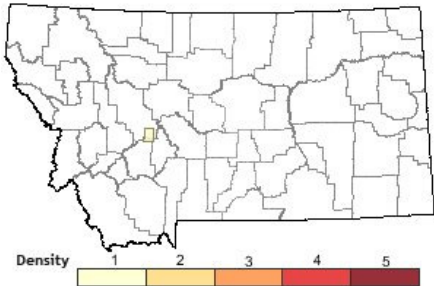
A Noctuid Moth - *Caradrina meralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYD9010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

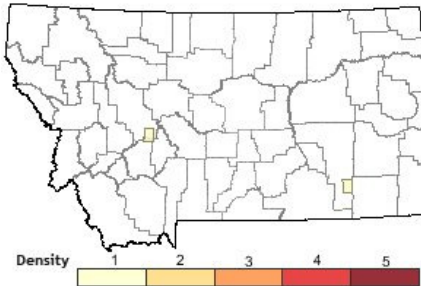
Civil Rustic Moth - *Caradrina montana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYD8030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The *Caradrina montana* wingspan is 26 - 31 mm. The forewing is pale gray or brownish-gray with dark reniform and orbicular spots. The reniform spot has white dots around its perimeter. The antemedian and postmedian lines are usually broken into dots. There are 4 or 5 black marks along costa (anterior vein of the wing). The subterminal area may have dark shading. The hindwing is white with a dark-spotted terminal line (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

C. montana prefers dry open forests (Powell and Opler, 2009).

A Bark Beetle - *Carphoborus carri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLHB010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Carphoborus pinicolens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7E020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Carphoborus ponderosae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7E030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

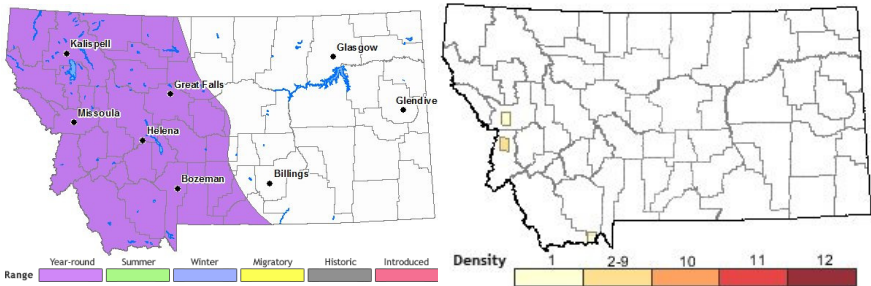
Arctic Skipper - *Carterocephalus palaemon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP42010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

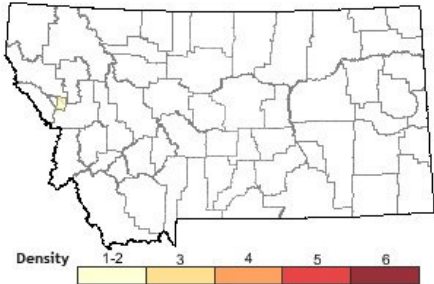
Cascades Stripetail - *Cascadoperla trictura*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE22010.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

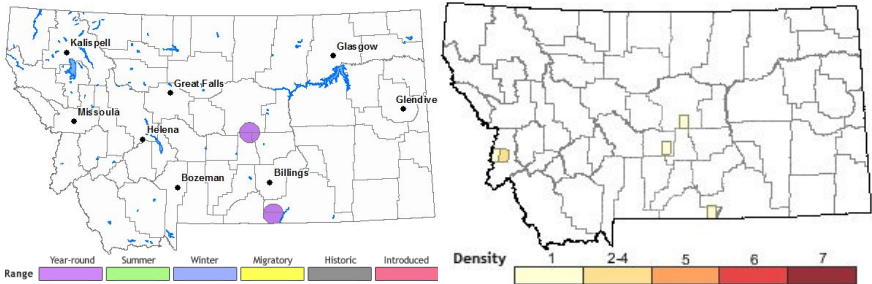
Found in creeks and rivers (Baumann et al. 1977; Szczytko and Stewart 1979). Merritt and Cummins (1996) report the habit of this species as "clingers and crawlers" and like most Perlodidae are predators, consuming other insects, especially midges and blackflies.

Chrome Ambersnail - *Catinella rehderi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS66060.aspx



Global Rank: G3Q
State Rank: SNR
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

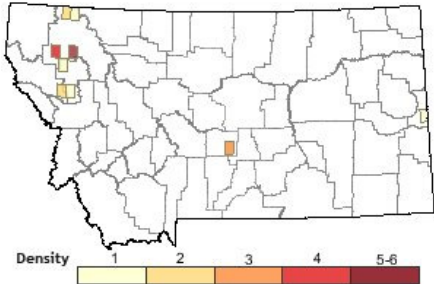
Suboval Ambersnail - *Catinella vermeta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS66130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 21

The Sweetheart Underwing - *Catocala amatrix*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89660.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Briseis Underwing - *Catocala briseis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89480.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Underwing Moth - *Catocala californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89450.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Underwing Moth - *Catocala faustina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89420.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Underwing Moth - *Catocala faustina allusa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89400.aspx



Global Rank: G4T4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Underwing Moth - *Catocala hermia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89430.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Joined Underwing - *Catocala junctura*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89600.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Luciana Underwing - *Catocala luciana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89390.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Meske's Underwing - *Catocala meskei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89530.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Praeclara Underwing - *Catocala praeclara*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89980.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Manitoba Underwing - *Catocala praeclara manitoba*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89982.aspx



Global Rank: G5TU
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

White Underwing - *Catocala relict*a

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89340.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Semirelict Underwing - *Catocala semirelict*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89520.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Ultronia Underwing - *Catocala ultronia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89890.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Once-married Underwing - *Catocala unijuga*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY89360.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Northern Rocky Mountains Refugium Mayfly - *Caudatella edmundsi*

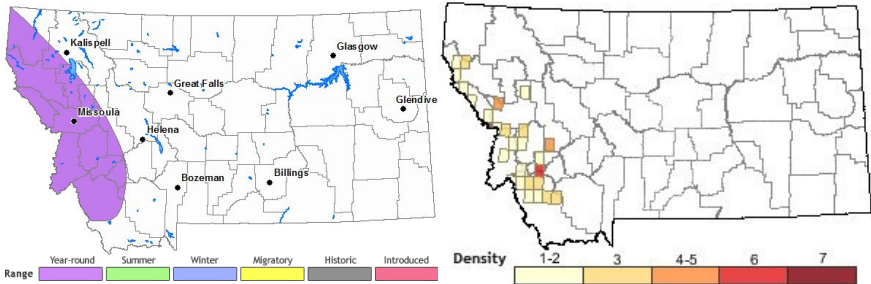
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH83020.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 63

General Description

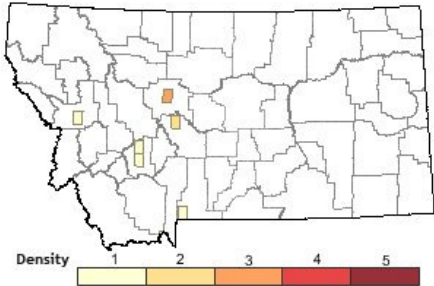
This yellow-colored Ephemerellid mayfly is a disjunct regional endemic to the Northern Rocky Mountain refugium region centered on the Montana/Idaho border. Other populations are found on the Oregon, Washington and California coastal ranges.

Habitat

Very little is known of the habitat preference of this species (P. McCafferty, personal communication, December 2004), but like other *Caudatella*, this species is associated with relatively pristine, cold flowing streams and rivers (Allen 1961) and is listed as a coldwater stenotherm (IDDEQ 2002). Hawkins (1984) found *C. edmundsi* & *Drunella spinifera* larvae most abundant when associated with mossy cobbles and boulders in an Oregon stream. Most of the Montana collection records are from 2nd-3rd order streams capable of sustaining Westslope cutthroat trout populations with at least 50% riparian shading and mossy cobble/boulder substrate. Sites with this species present, visited in 2006, correlated with this stream type (avg. wetted width-2.5 m, heavy moss growth on the cobbles).

A Mayfly - *Caudatella heterocaudata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH83030.aspx



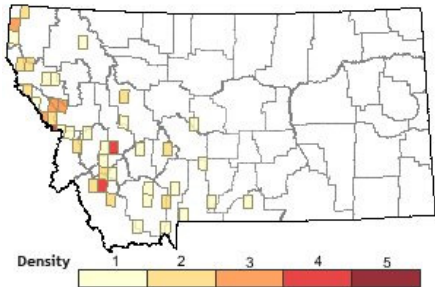
Number of Observations: 10

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Caudatella hystrix*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH83040.aspx



Number of Observations: 72

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

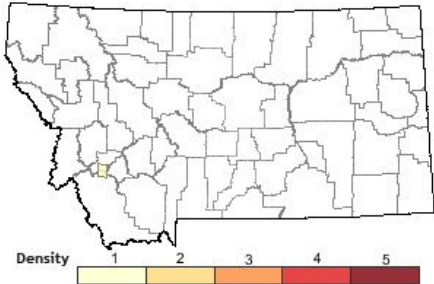
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Caudatella jacobii*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH83050.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



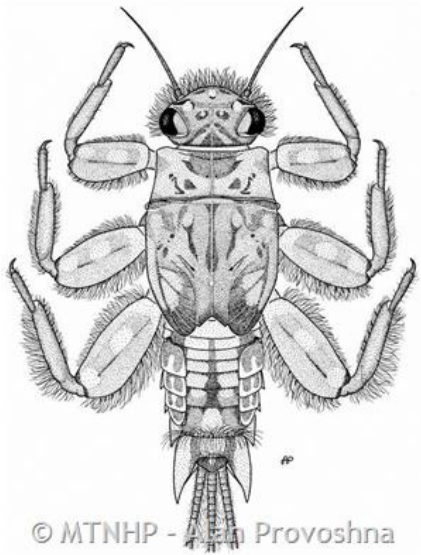
Number of Observations: 1

Habitat

Habitat appears similar to the better known *Caudatella hystrix*, including riffle habitats in small to medium sized streams and often in association with algal growths (McCafferty, pers. comm, Dec. 2003) cobbles (Newell,R, pers. comm 2010).

Lolo Mayfly - *Caurinella idahoensis*

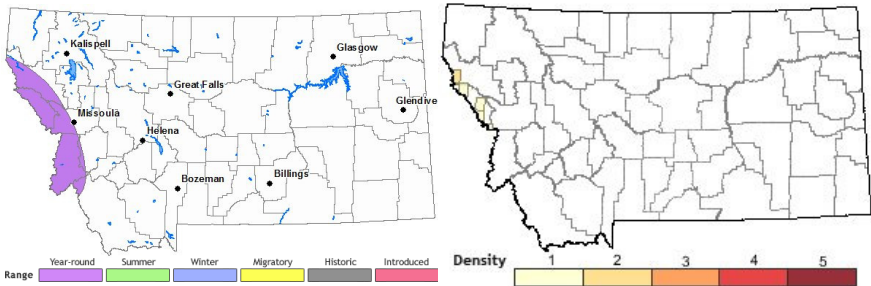
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH84010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

General Description

This robust little mayfly with distinctive lateral projections on it's adbomen is restricted to the cold-water headwater streams of the Lolo Pass (Lolo national Forest) Region of Montana and Idaho. Despite many recent searches elsewhere in the Lolo Forest, it seems fairly restricted to this specific area (Stagliano 2008, USFS report).

Habitat

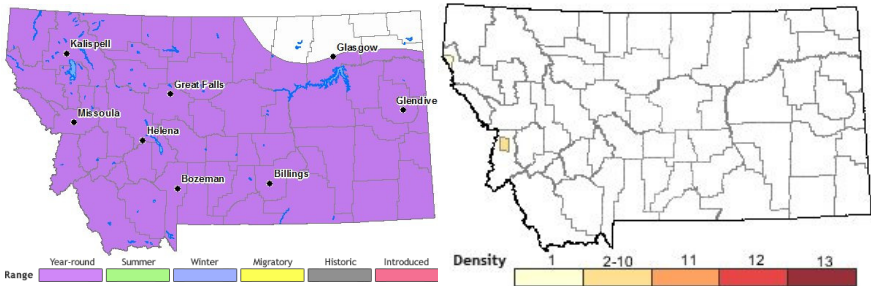
This species is a listed as a coldwater stenotherm (IDDEQ 2002b) and was collected from second order perennial mountain streams with moderately swift current and cobble/gravel rock substrates. Specimens collected at Brushy Creek, Idaho County (Jacobus and McCafferty 2004) were found where the depth ranged from 15-50 cm and the stream width was 4-5 m. The substrate was composed mostly of pale, rough cobble and boulders that were 8-30 cm in diameter, with some bedrock present. The riparian canopy was not completely shading the stream reach. Nymphs were found at the bases of small, ear-like macrocolonies of a blue green alga (Nostoc parmelioides), which occurred on cobble and rock surfaces exposed to the stream current. Laboratory observations indicate that larvae possibly defend small territories on rock surfaces (Jacobus and McCafferty 2004). The morphology of the mouthparts suggests that C. idahoensis is well-suited for scraping, biting or shredding, thus its trophic relationships would include scrapers and collectors-gatherers (detritus, algae, diatoms) (Merritt and Cummins 1996, Jacobus and McCafferty 2004).

Spring Azure - *Celastrina ladon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG0010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S5
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

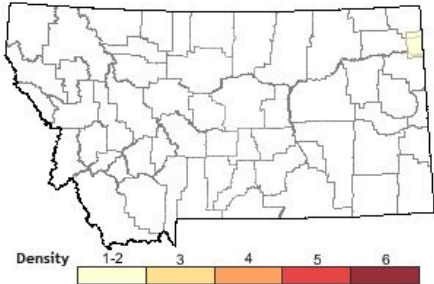
Northern Spring Azure - *Celastrina lucia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG0100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

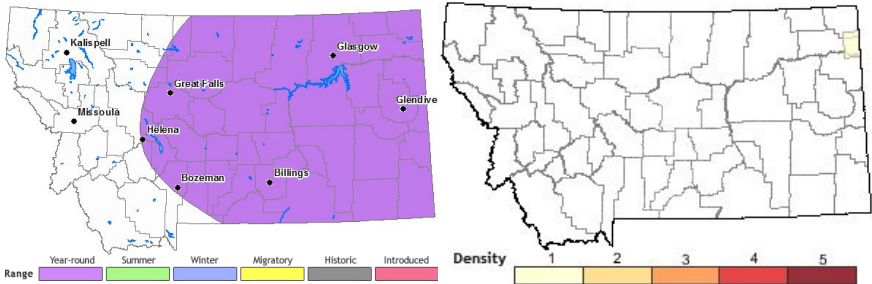
Summer Azure - *Celastrina neglecta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG0050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Mayfly - *Centroptilum bifurcatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH34090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

In Saskatchewan, C.bifurcatum was found primarily in large rivers (Webb 2002).

A Mayfly - *Centroptilum conturbatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH34120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
.

A Mayfly - *Centroptilum victoriae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH34050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea alagma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

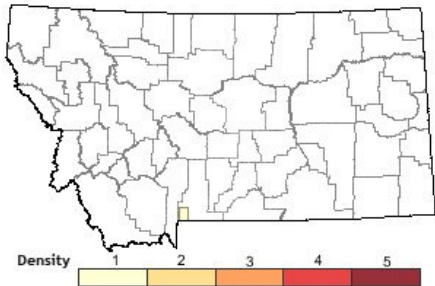
A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea annulicornis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64290.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea cancellata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea copha*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A280.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea diluta*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea maculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea resurgens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea tarsipunctata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ceraclea transversa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2A170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

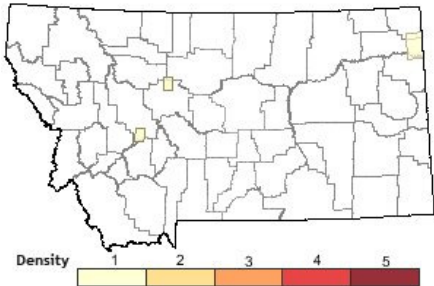
Waved Sphinx Moth - *Ceratomia undulosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEX07020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The Waved Sphinx Moth (*Ceratomia undulosa*) forewing is variably pale gray to yellowish-brown with a distinct white reniform spot and several dark wavy lines completely crossing wing. The forewing lacks black basal dash (an important distinction). The hindwing is brownish-gray with three darker lines crossing wing, and with a white and dark checkered fringe. The wing span is 76 to 110 mm (Coin 2004).

 The larvae's body is usually greenish, sometimes reddish, with 7 pairs of oblique lateral stripes. The lower end of the stripes extend only to intersegmental area, and lack the white granulose spotting. The head has a pink or yellow band running from eyes to crown, and has a pinkish horn. The anal plate is convex above. The anal plate and anal prolegs have conspicuous black spotting (Coin 2004).

Habitat

The Waved Sphinx Moth is one of the most common sphinx moths and prefers deciduous forests, woodlots, tree plantations, shrubby areas, suburban and riparian areas (Coin 2004).

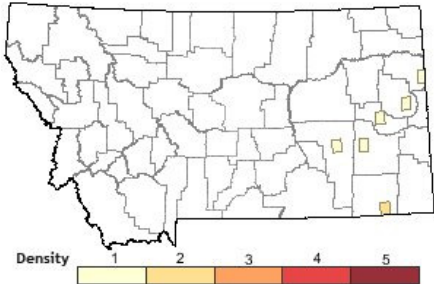
A Caddisfly - *Ceratopsyche bronta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI36010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

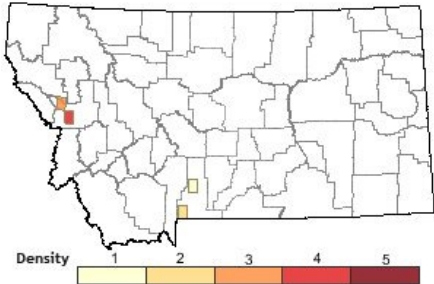
A Caddisfly - *Ceratopsyche cockerelli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63450.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

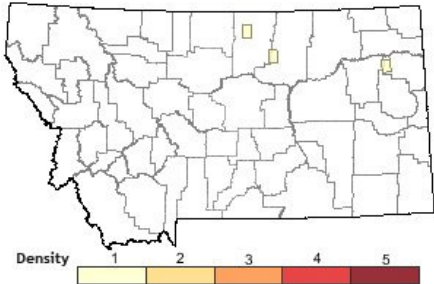
A Caddisfly - *Ceratopsyche morosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI36030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

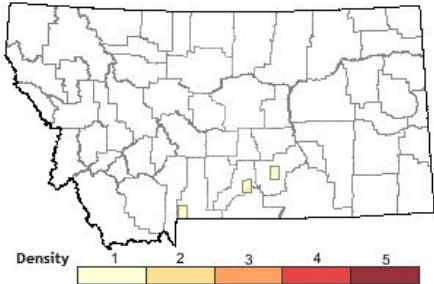
A Caddisfly - *Ceratopsyche oslari*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIG6010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Ceratopsyche slossonae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI36040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Ceratopsyche tana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI36180.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

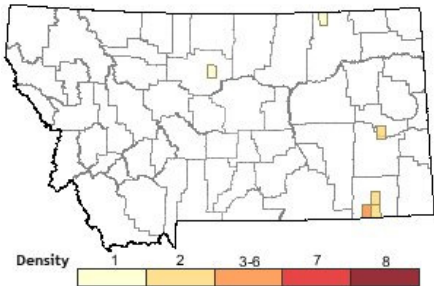
A Mayfly - *Cercobrachys cree*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH47040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

Habitat

This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing prairie streams and rivers with sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles.

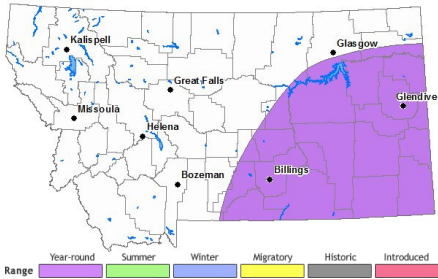
Mead's Wood Nymph - *Cercyonis meadii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN7020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

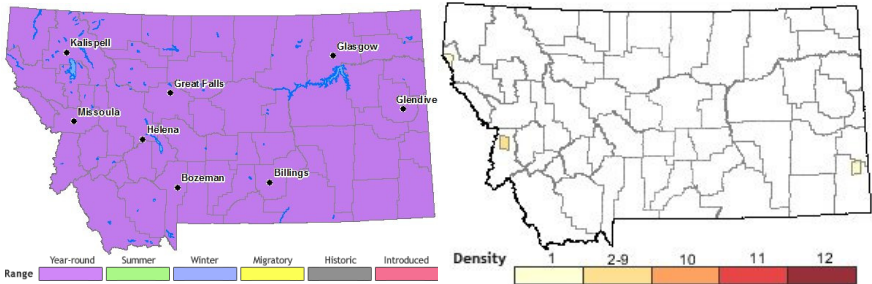
Small Wood Nymph - *Cercyonis oetus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN7040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

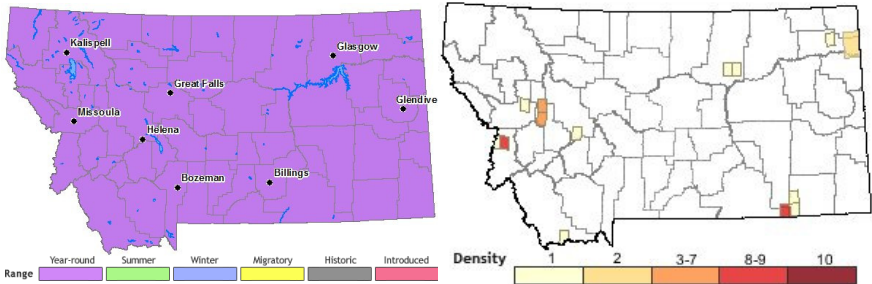
Common Wood-Nymph - *Cercyonis pegala*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN7010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 45

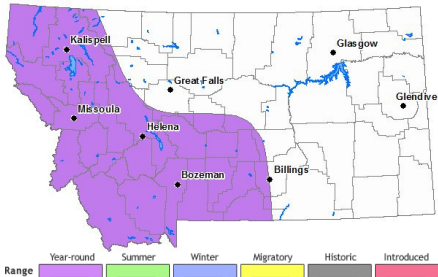
Great Basin Wood Nymph - *Cercyonis sthenele*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN7030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

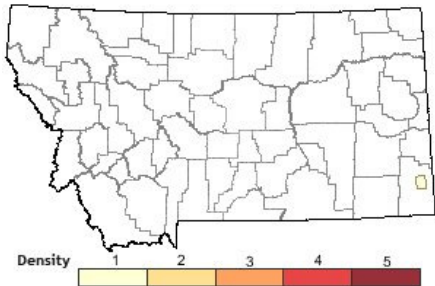
A Naiadid Worm - *Chaetogaster limnaei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAPOL07020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Bark Beetle - *Chaetophloeus heterodoxus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZY010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche analis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22260.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche campyla*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche enonis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22390.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche gracilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche lasia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22240.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche logani*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22300.aspx



Global Rank: G3G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche oxa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche pasella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche smithi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63530.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Cheumatopsyche speciosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI22230.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Chimarra angustipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65520.aspx



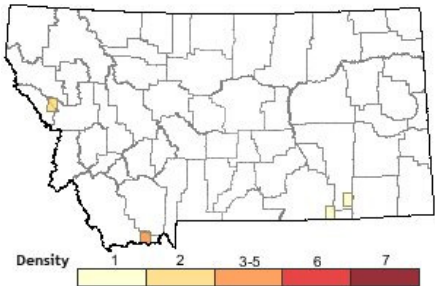
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Chimarra utahensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI03210.aspx



Number of Observations: 9

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

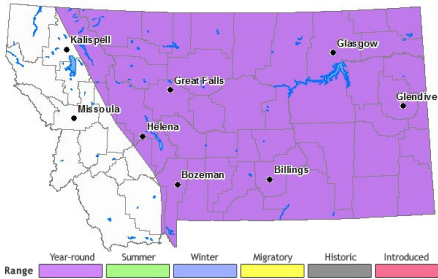
Sagebrush Checkerspot - *Chlosyne acastus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ9170.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

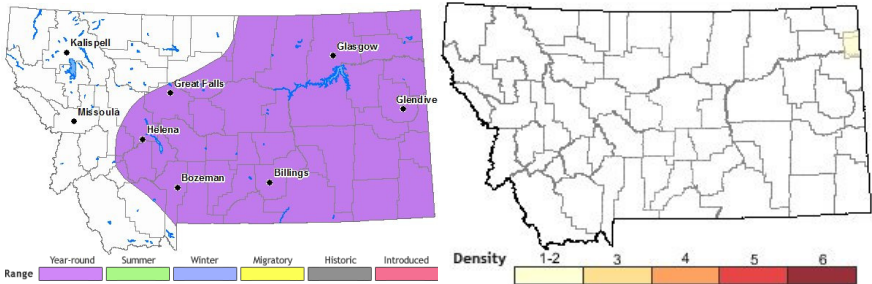
Gorgone Checkerspot - *Chlosyne gorgone*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ9130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

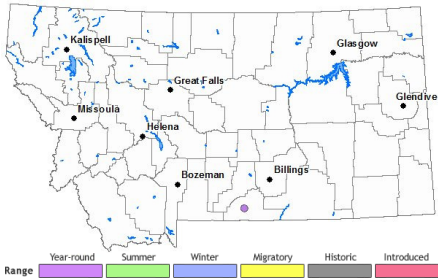
Silvery Checkerspot - *Chlosyne nycteis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ9140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

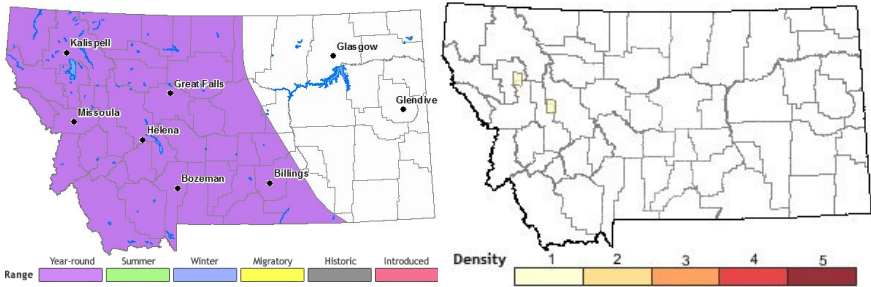
Northern Checkerspot - *Chlosyne palla*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ9160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The upperside of the male Northern Checkerspot (*Chlosyne palla*) is brownish red with a pale median band, and the base of the hindwing is dark. The underside is brownish orange with creamy white bands. The female may be similar to the male, or black with white spots. The wing span is about 35 - 48 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

The larvae are white-spotted and black, with dorsal and lateral orange dashes and black spines (Scott 1986).

Habitat

Coastal chaparral, open woodland, sagebrush, meadows, streamsides (Opler et al. 2010).

Rockslide Checkerspot - *Chlosyne whitneyi*

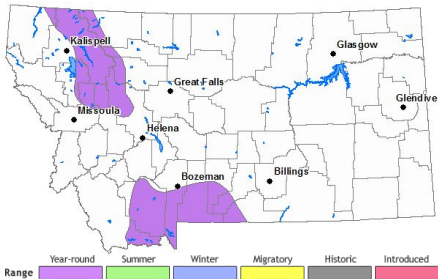
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ9200.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

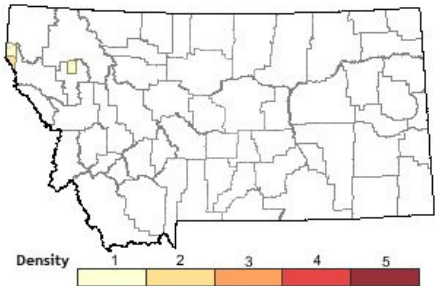
This true Brush-footed Butterflies (Nymphalidae) has been reported from rocky slopes, benches, and rockslides at or above treeline (Opler 2010). Identification: Upperside is slightly glossy black with pale orange to creamy white bands; female may be much darker. Underside of hindwing with a light orange marginal band, then alternating orange and creamy white bands on remainder of wing.

Habitat

Rocky slopes, benches, and rockslides at or above treeline.

A Millipede - *Chonaphe armata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI97010.aspx



Number of Observations: 4

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

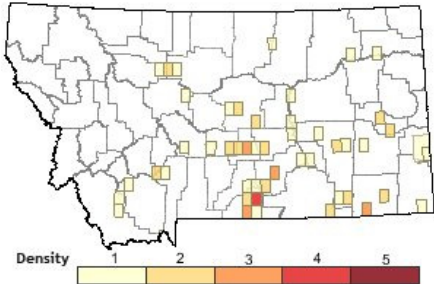
A Mayfly - *Choroterpes albiannulata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH58020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 76

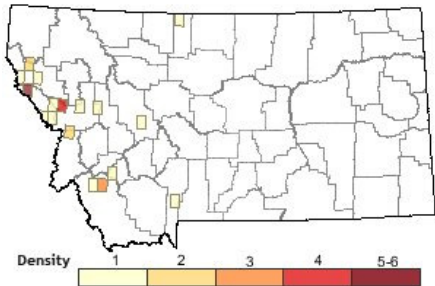
A Caddisfly - *Chyrandra centralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64610.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 29

Coppery Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela cuprascens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL026A0.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

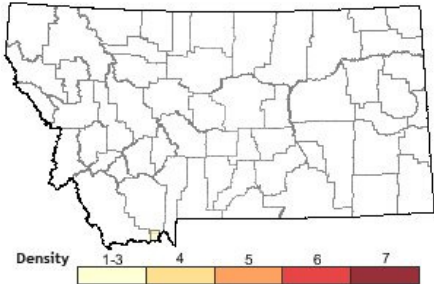
Badlands Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela decemnotata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023C0.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Green Claybank Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela denverensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023B0.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Dispirited Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela depressula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02370.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Dispirited Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela depressula depressula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02372.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Twelve-spotted Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela duodecimguttata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02240.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

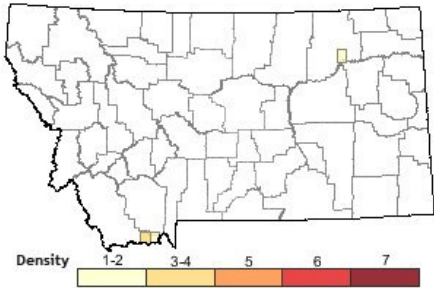
Big Sand Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela formosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Crimson Saltflat Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela fulgida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023G0.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Crimson Saltflat Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela fulgida fulgida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023G6.aspx



Global Rank: G5T4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Crimson Saltflat Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela fulgida westbournei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023G1.aspx



Global Rank: G5T4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Beach-dune Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela hirticollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Hairy-necked Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela hirticollis shelfordi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL0210A.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Blowout Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela lengi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023J0.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Blowout Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela lengi versuta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023J1.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Ghost Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela lepida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02250.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Common Claybank Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela limbalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02210.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Sandy Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela limbata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02160.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Sandy Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela limbata nympha*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02163.aspx



Global Rank: G4T4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

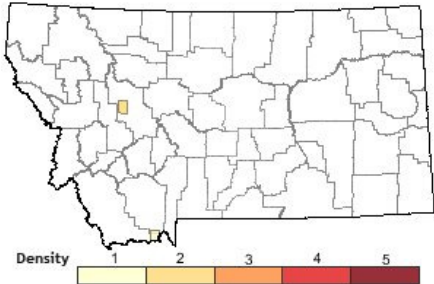
Boreal Long-lipped Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela longilabris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02300.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Boreal Long-lipped Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela longilabris laurentii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02303.aspx



Global Rank: G5T4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Boreal Long-lipped Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela longilabris longilabris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02306.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Boreal Long-lipped Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela longilabris perviridis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02305.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Prairie Long-lipped Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela nebraskana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02330.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Adults of C. NEBRASKANA are distinguished from C. LONGILABRIS adults by the relatively smooth elytral surface with punctations occurring in discrete fashion, with smooth elytral surface with punctations occurring in discrete fashion, with smooth fields between, normally black abdomen varying to metallic purple or blue and green in a small percentage of specimens, absence of humeral and apical lunules, and, in most specimens, absence of middle band, black dorsal coloration in the majority of specimens, and a labrum which is tan in color 44.8%, intermediate colored or mottled in 30.6% and black in 24.6% of females, and light in 82.6%, intermediaste colored or mottled in 15.6%, and black in 1.8% of male specimens. Formal descriptions of C. NEBRASKANA are found in LeConte (1861) under the name C. MONTANA, and in Leng (1902), Casey (1909), and Leffler (1979).

Nevada Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela nevadica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Nevada Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela nevadica knausii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02172.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Western Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela oregona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02360.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Western Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela oregona guttifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02361.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Western Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela oregona oregona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02364.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Punctured Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela punctulata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023Z0.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Punctured Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela punctulata punctulata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL023Z3.aspx



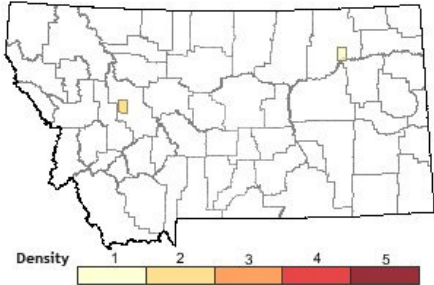
Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Cow Path Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela purpurea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02280.aspx



Number of Observations: 3

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Bronzed Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela repanda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02340.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Bronzed Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela repanda repanda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02343.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Festive Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela scutellaris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02290.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Festive Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela scutellaris scutellaris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02298.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Variable Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela terricola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL025V0.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Variable Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela terricola cinctipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL025V6.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Variable Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela terricola imperfecta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL025V2.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

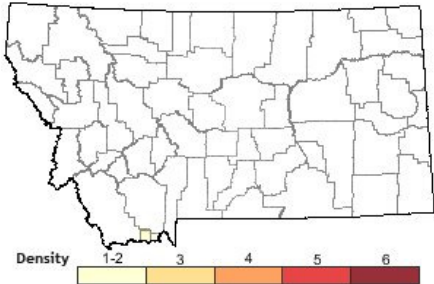
Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela tranquebarica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela tranquebarica kirbyi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02202.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela tranquebarica roguensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02206.aspx



Global Rank: G5T4Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela tranquebarica tranquebarica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL0220D.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Oblique-lined Tiger Beetle - *Cicindela tranquebarica vibex*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL02208.aspx



Global Rank: G5T3Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Mayfly - *Cinygmula tarda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH56090.aspx



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Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

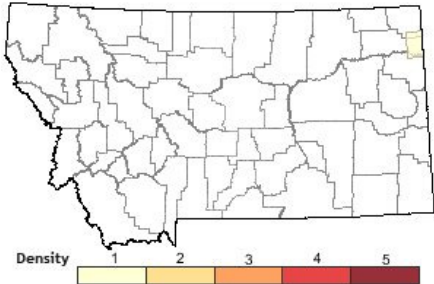
Yellow-collared Scape Moth - *Cisseps fulvicollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY3F010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



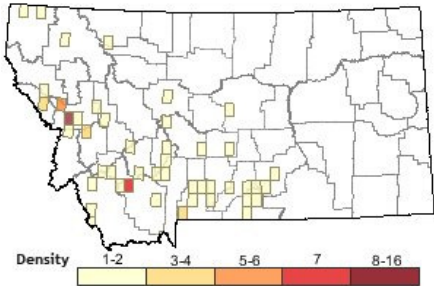
Shortwing Stone - *Claassenia sabulosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1Z010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 106

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams.

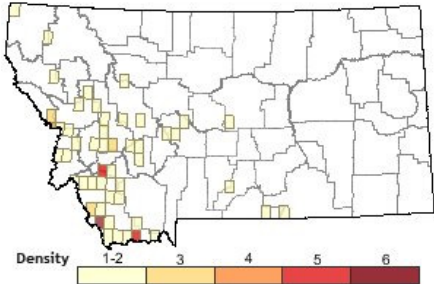
A Riffle Beetle - *Cleptelmis addenda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLGY010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 80

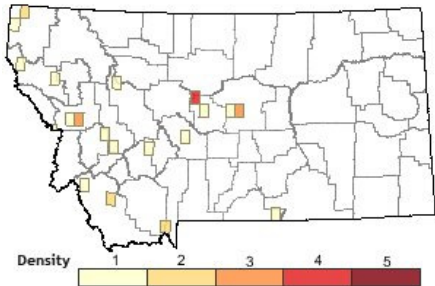
A Riffle Beetle - *Cleptelmis ornata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLGY020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 30

A Caddisfly - *Clistoronia formosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIC5030.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Clistoronia magnifica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64620.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

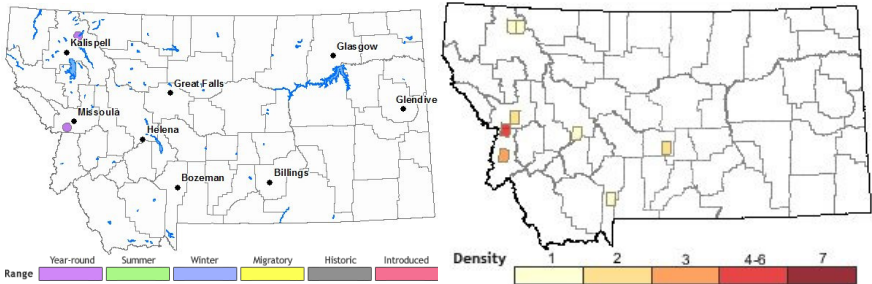
Glossy Pillar - *Cochlicopa lubrica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS11010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 17

Prairie Bluet - *Coenagrion angulatum*

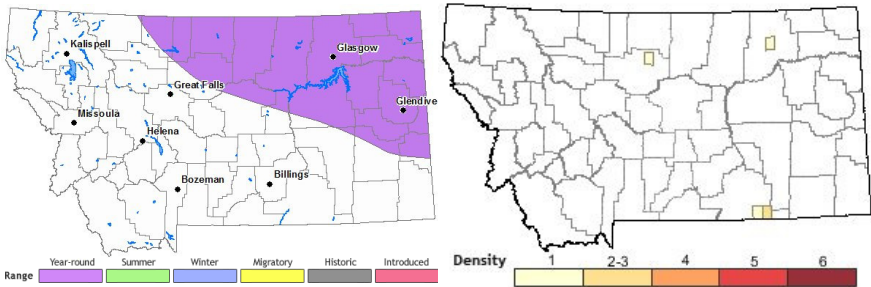
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD070030.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

The Prairie Bluet can be found anywhere in northern and eastern Montana except in the isolated mountains, it is most abundant in June at sun soaked prairie sloughs, marshes and slow streams. Like other Bluets, the Prairie Bluet is a vivid blue with dark markings. Females are less brightly colored. The small prairie bluet (30 mm or ~1in. long) has distinctive patterns that make it relatively easy to identify from other bluets. The blue rings on the abdomen become narrow towards the abdominal tip, which is bright blue. The bottom halves of the bulging eyes are green. A small black crescent shaped marking on the dorsal surface of the second abdominal segment should verify. Females are usually yellowish or greenish. Like all members of its family, the Prairie Bluet is a weak flier and rests horizontally with wings folded over the abdomen.

Habitat

Prairie ponds, sloughs, and marshes as well as slow-flowing streams are the preferred habitats of the Prairie Bluet. Many of these open sunny wetlands can dry out during the summer months or freeze completely in winter (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).
In Montana, one of only two records was collected at a roadside pool (Miller and Gustafson 1996).

Subarctic Bluet - *Coenagrion interrogatum*

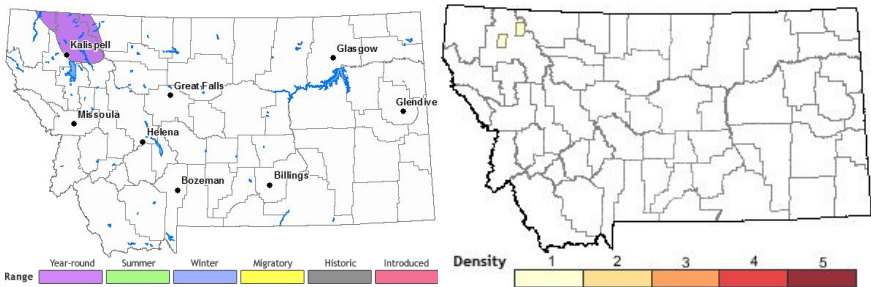
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD070020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The Subarctic Bluet is much less common than the Taiga Bluet and is very localized rather than widespread. This small bluet inhabits cool beaver ponds or peat bogs. It can be found in a limited area of Northwest MT in late spring and summer. The small damselfly is 30 mm long (~1 in.) male is black and bright blue. It can be distinguished from the Taiga Bluet by the broken shoulder stripe and the abdominal banding. In this Bluet, the blue colour of the stubby hindmost segments extends into the preceding long segment, unlike the all black long segment of the Taiga Bluet. Females may be blue or greenish with narrow light bands on the abdomen. Like all bluets, the Subarctic Bluet is a weak flier and rests horizontally with wings folded over the abdomen.

Habitat

The preferred habitat for Subarctic Bluets is open boreal fens and bogs, as well as marshes and beaver ponds with abundant mosses and sedges (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

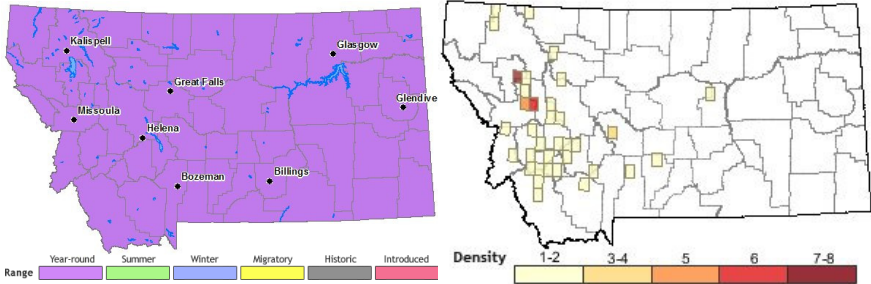
Taiga Bluet - *Coenagrion resolutum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD070010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 69

General Description

The Taiga Bluet is found at a wide variety of still-water habitats at higher elevations or northern latitudes. It can probably tolerate a colder climate than any other damselfly in Montana. Considering the types of places it is found it emerges very early in the spring.

Habitat

The habitat of the Taiga Bluet includes marshes and fens of sedge, as well as vegetated ponds, spring-fed pools and streams, and sedge beds of large lakes that are mostly semipermanent (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009). Unlike the Prairie Bluet (*Coenagrion angulatum*), which prefers open sunny habitats, the Taiga Bluet selects habitats that are at least partly shaded (Acorn 2004).

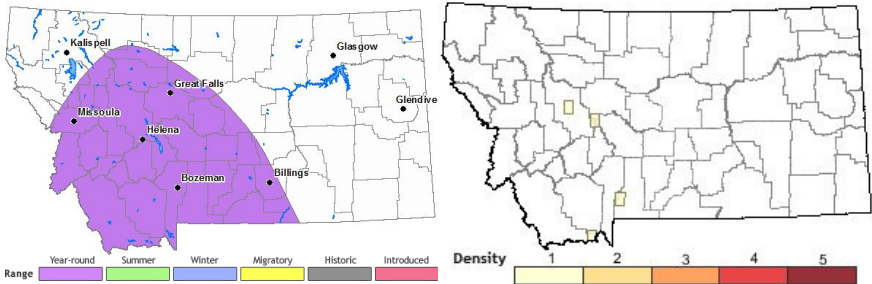
Hayden's Ringlet - *Coenonympha haydenii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN6010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
 State Rank: S4

 AGENCY STATUS
 USFWS:
 USFS:
 BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

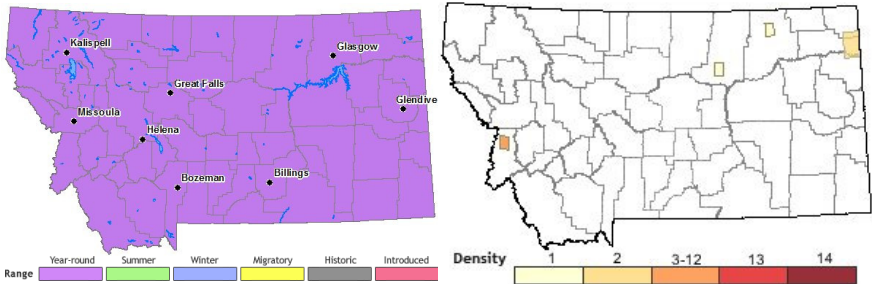
Common Ringlet - *Coenonympha tullia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN6030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 17

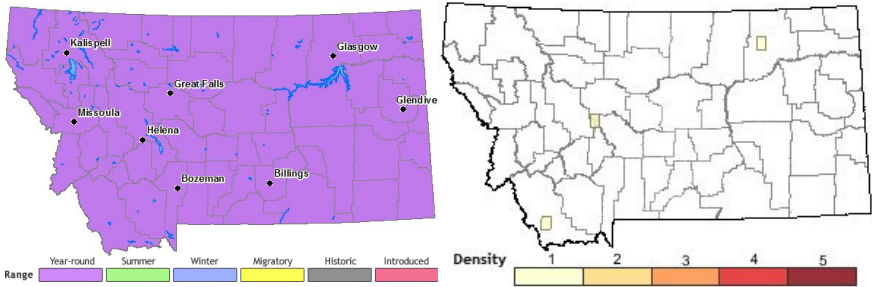
Queen Alexandra's Sulphur - *Colias alexandra*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The Queen Alexandra's Sulphur (*Colias Alexandra*) can usually be distinguished by a combination of the following traits: the hindwing underside is quite greenish with no row of dark spots; the hindwing underside has an unbordered, silver discal spot; and the upperside is bright, cold-yellow with no trace of orange (Schmidt no date). The wingspan is about 42 - 57 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Road edges, fields, meadows, sagebrush flats (Opler et al. 2010). It is found only in prairie (rarely in the southern Alberta foothills) grassland habitat (Schmidt no date).

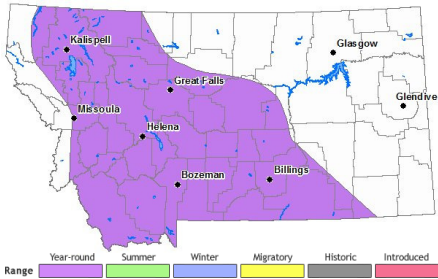
Christina Sulphur - *Colias christina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8220.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

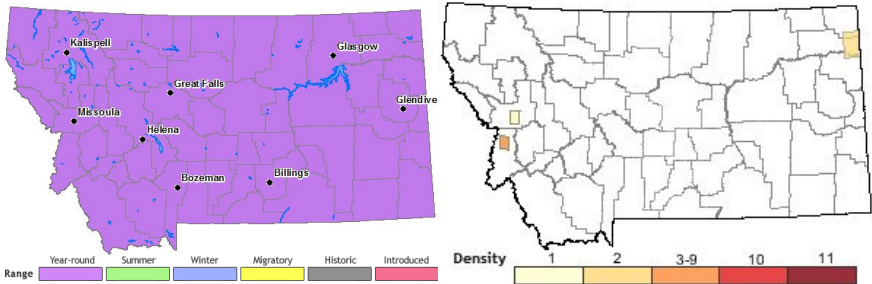
Orange Sulphur - *Colias eurytheme*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

Giant Sulphur - *Colias gigantea*

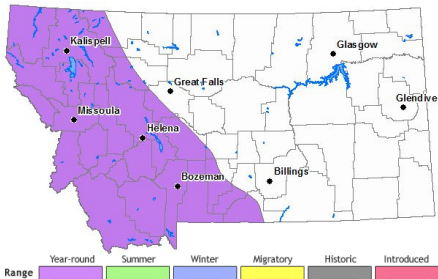
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8120.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Giant Sulphur is a medium sized butterfly (2 - 2 3/4 inches) and can usually be distinguished by a combination of the following traits--Upper surface of male yellow with narrow black borders; lower surface without submarginal black spots. Female with 2 forms, yellow or white; both may have black border reduced or lacking. (Opler et al. 2010)
Found mostly in the western mountains of Montana, but also into the Beaverhead and Madison and Yellowstone Ranges.

Habitat

Willow bogs.

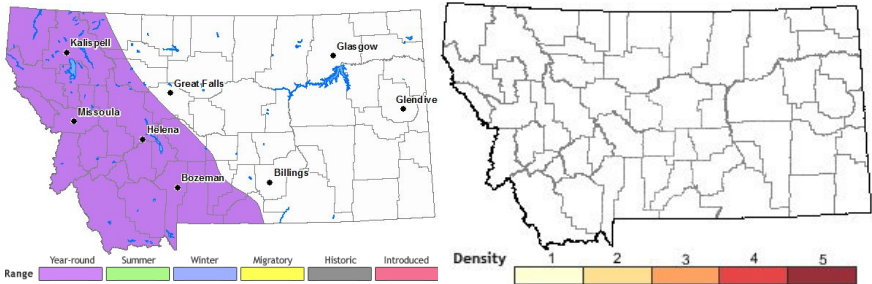
Pink-edged Sulphur - *Colias interior*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

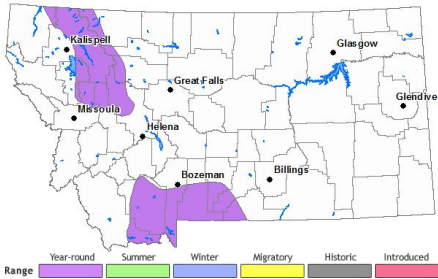
Mead's Sulphur - *Colias meadii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8060.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Labrador Sulphur - *Colias nastes*

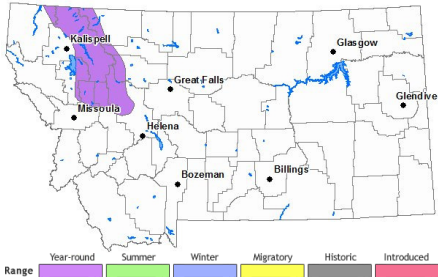
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8100.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Arctic and alpine tundra.

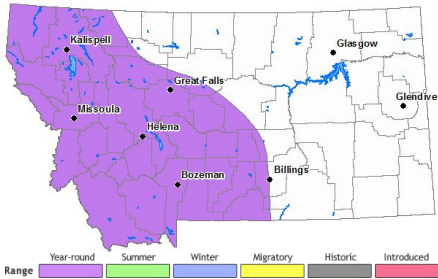
Western Sulphur - *Colias occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

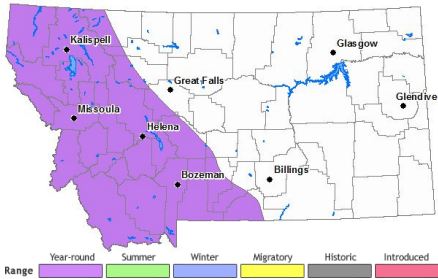
Pelidne Sulphur - *Colias pelidne*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

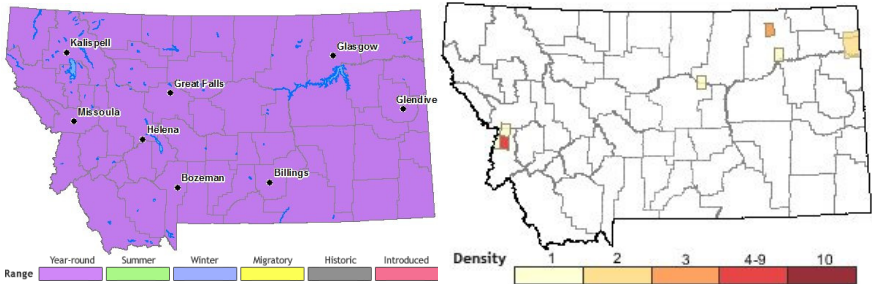
Clouded Sulphur - *Colias philodice*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA8010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

Rocky Mountain Dusksnail - *Colligyrus greggi*

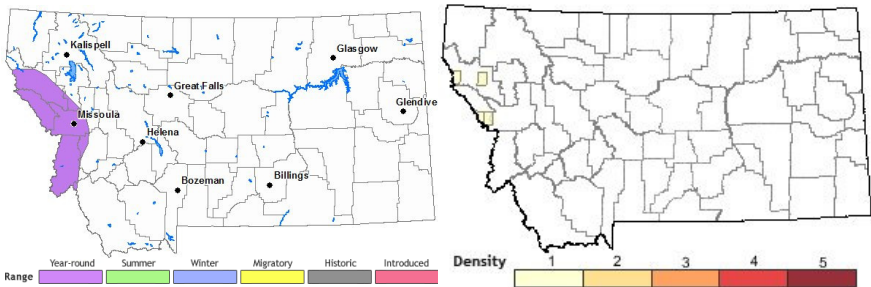
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASF8020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

A very small, cold-water hydrobiid snail restricted to cold freshwater streams and springs. Both localities known for this species in Utah are rheocrenes, springs flowing from the ground as streams and the Montana sites are small forested streams with extensive groundwater/spring inputs.

Habitat

Cold Freshwater Streams and Springs. Both localities known for this species in Utah are rheocrenes, springs flowing from the ground as streams. The temperature at one of the springs was 5 C; at the other locality, the temperature was 8 C and the conductivity was 290 micromhos/cm (Hershler no date). The reported streams in Montana where found are cold (8-12 degrees C), forested, 2-3m wetted width, moderate gradient sites in the pacific refugium part of the state.

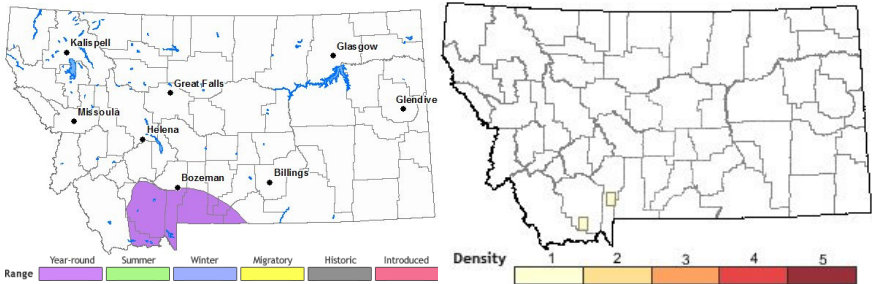
Mellow Column - *Columella columella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS13040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

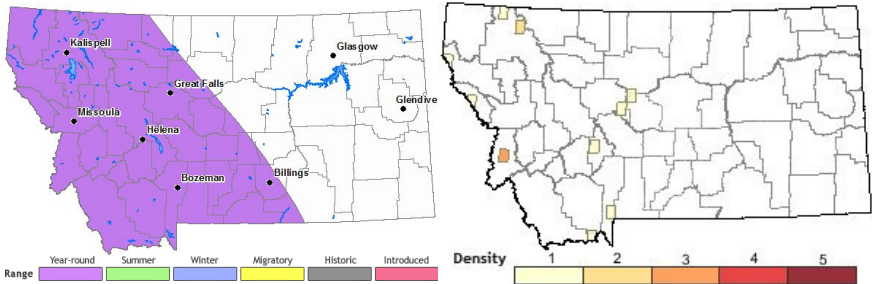
Toothless Column - *Columella edentula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS13020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

A Bark Beetle - *Conophthorus ponderosae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZL040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

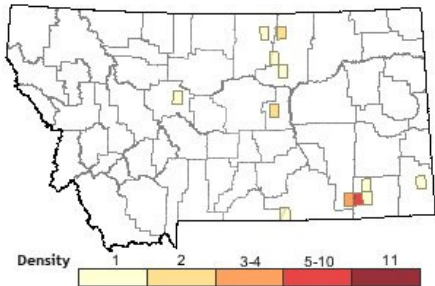
A Predaceous Diving Beetle - *Coptotomus longulus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLYN010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 27

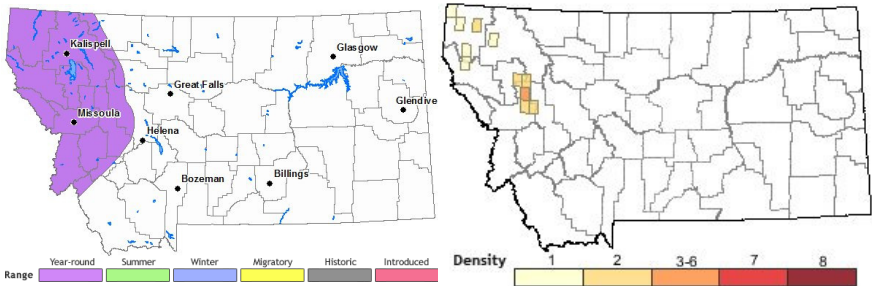
Pacific Spiketail - *Cordulegaster dorsalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD003030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 21

General Description

This is a large vividly-marked, black and yellow dragonfly with long abdomen, the eyes are smallish and barely touching. They are strong flyers and when perched often hang at a 45° angle. The female has a spikelike ovipositor. This species inhabits lotic systems in western Montana (small woodland streams and rivers). There is only 1 genus and 1 species of this family of dragonflies in NorthWestern North America.

Habitat

The habitat of the Pacific Spiketail is clear, shady foothill and mountains streams with either sand or mud substrate and steady current. Away from water this species tends to forage along forest openings and clearings or brushy ravines. Pacific Spiketails often perch on trees and small branches of shrubs for lengthy periods of time (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

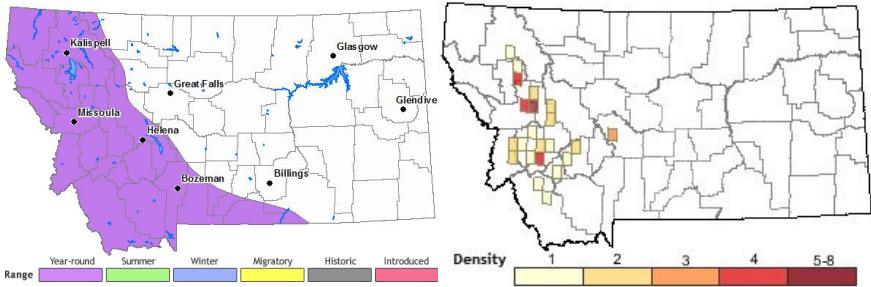
American Emerald - *Cordulia shurtleffii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IID027010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 47

Habitat

The typical habitat of the American Emerald is beaver ponds and boggy lakes and ponds with abundant vegetation, as well as fens and marshes in forested landscapes. This species forages along forested openings and the edges of woodlands, often basking on leaves (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

A Millipede - *Corypus cochlearis*

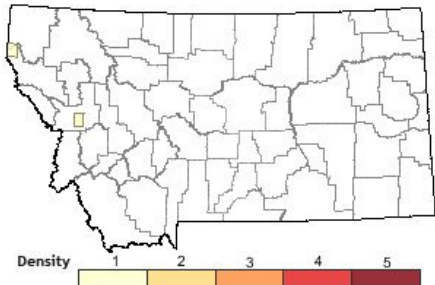
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI41010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

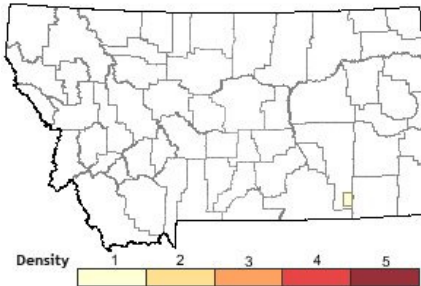
A Pyralid Moth - *Crambus ainsliellus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILER5Z160.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Crambus ainsliellus is a medium sized *Crambus* (21 - 29 mm wingspan). The forewing is yellowish-brown. The discal silvery stripe is broad, somewhat scimitar shaped, not crossed by dark brown lines and lacks a tooth on the underside of the stripe. The forewing lacks a sinuous white submedial line and a white patch beyond the stripe. The forewing base has a costal brown area that is reduced to a single line. The hindwing is grayish with a dirty white fringe (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

C. ainsliellus prefers grassland areas (Powell and Opler, 2009).

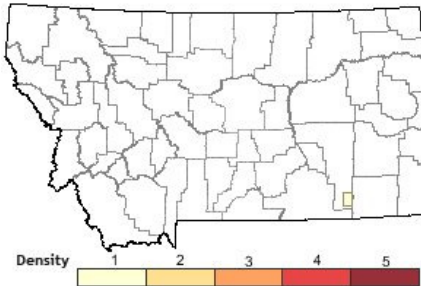
A Pyralid Moth - *Crambus leachellus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILE198548.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

C. leachellus is a moderately large Crambid (25 - 27 mm wingspan) with medium brown forewings that have a wide longitudinal silvery white discal stripe which ends before the subterminal line. This stripe lacks a tooth below and is not cut by an oblique line. The forewings have a triangularly produced apex. There is a row of five dark spots in the subterminal line. The hindwing is smoky white. The cilia of both fore and hind wings are silvery metallic. Males are similar to females (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

C. leachellus prefers grassland areas (Powell and Opler, 2009).

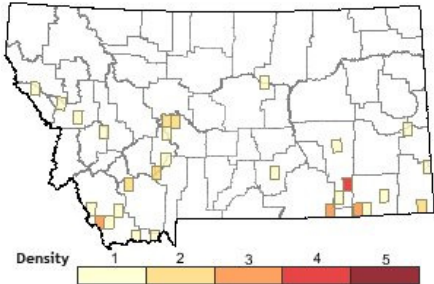
A Cricotopus Chironomid - *Cricotopus bicinctus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0H010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 42

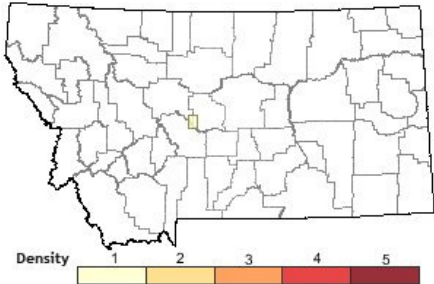
A Cricotopus Chironomid - *Cricotopus nostocicola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0H020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

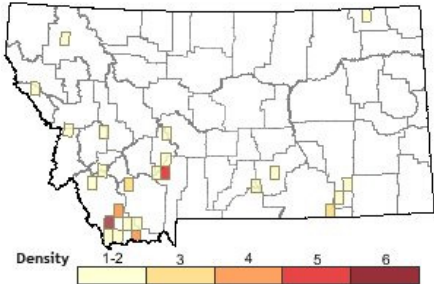
A Cricotopus Chironomid - *Cricotopus trifascia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0H030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 46

A Bark Beetle - *Cryphalus ruficollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZP010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Cryphalus ruficollis ruficollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZP011.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Cave Obligate Harvestman - *Cryptobunus cavicolus*

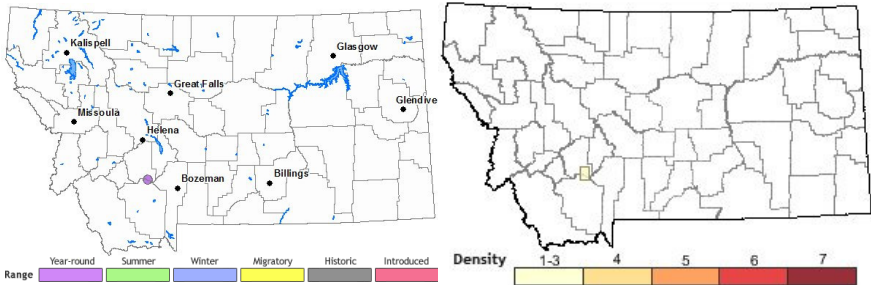
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ILARAB4010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

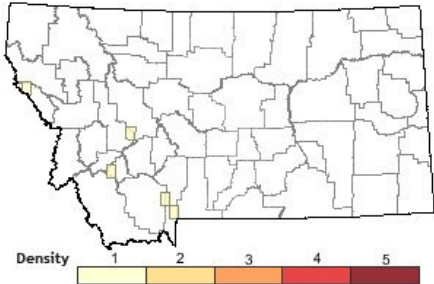
A Caddisfly - *Cryptochia furcata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI11060.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

There is very little ecological information available on this species. According to Wiggins (1996) species of this genus typically inhabit clear, cool creeks, and the known locations in MT fit this general description, including being steep gradient, cobble/boulder dominated and forested.

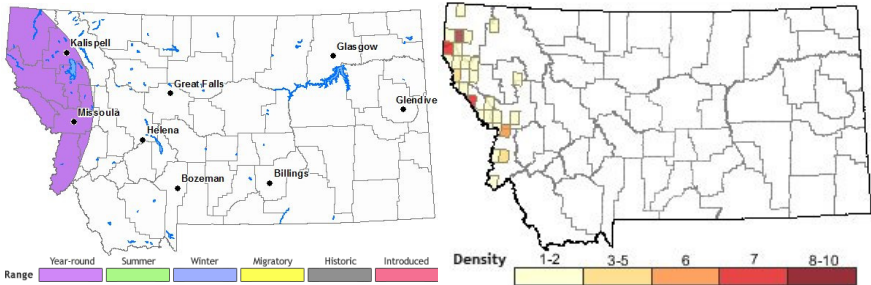
Coeur d'Alene Oregonian - *Cryptomastix mullani*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS93050.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 77

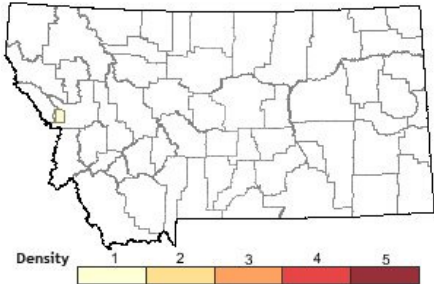
Kingston Oregonian - *Cryptomastix sanburni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS93060.aspx



Global Rank: G1
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Bark Beetle - *Crypturgus borealis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIC0195392.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Culex Mosquito - *Culex pipiens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP32010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

White Dotted Mosquito - *Culex restuans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP32020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Culiseta Mosquito - *Culiseta morsitans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP7K020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

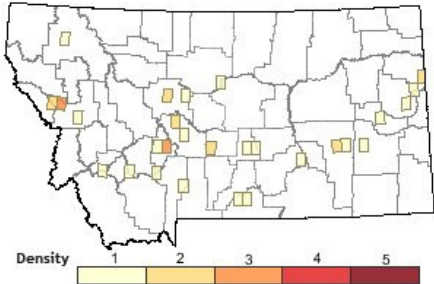
A Caddisfly - *Culoptila cantha*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRID3040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 38

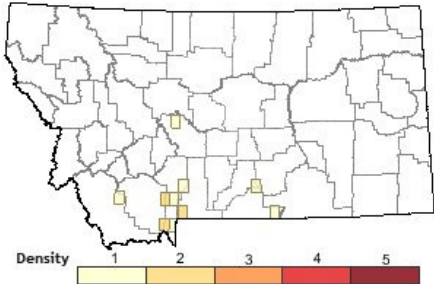
Summer Springfly - *Cultus aestivalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2D010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

Vedder Springfly - *Cultus pilatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2D040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

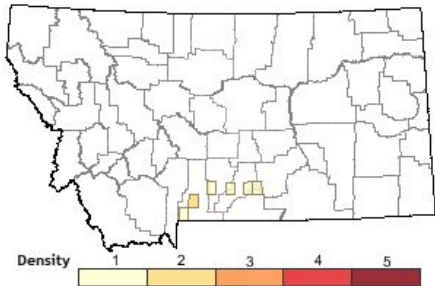
Toston Springfly - *Cultus tostonus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2D050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

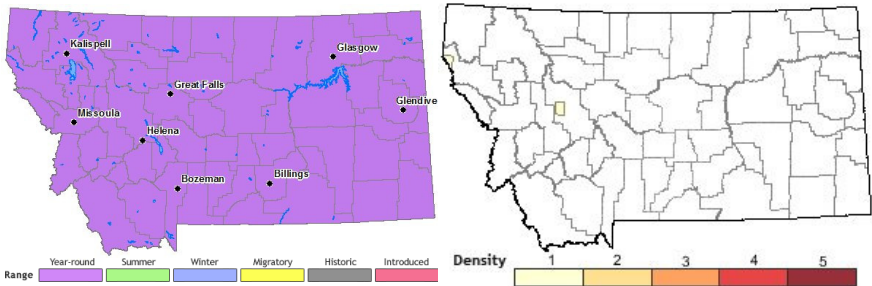
Western Tailed Blue - *Cupido amyntula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPF9020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The Western Tailed Blue (*Everes amyntula*) has a narrow tail on the hindwing. The upperside of the male is blue, and the upperside of the female is brown with blue at the wing base. The underside is white with black spots that are indistinct or lacking with a single small orange spot near the tail. The wing span is about 22 - 29 mm (Opler et al. 2010).
Mature larvae are variable in color, and range from yellow to green with a dark green or reddish dorsal stripe, pink lateral stripe, and red or pink oblique bands (Layberry et al. 1998).

Habitat

Open areas (usually with native plants) with low shrubs including chaparral, meadows, and open woodland (Opler et al. 2010).

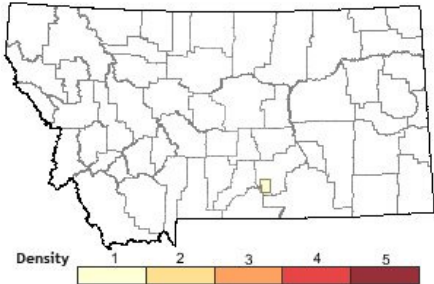
A Caddisfly - *Cyrnellus fraternus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB1010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

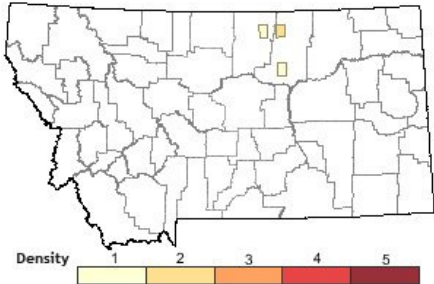
Bristletail Clam Shrimp - *Cyzicus setosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA19070.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



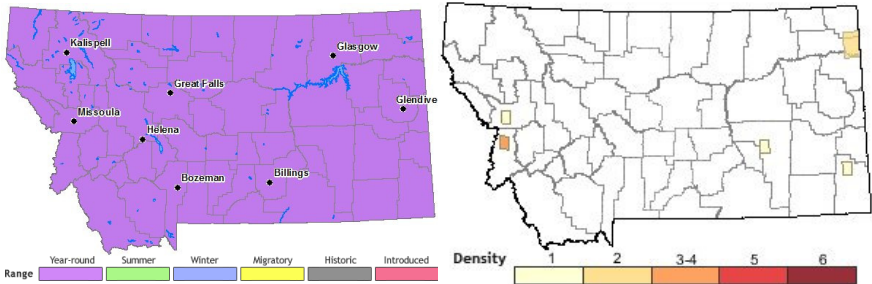
Number of Observations: 4

Monarch - *Danaus plexippus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP2010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4B

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

General Description

A large orange butterfly that flies with its wings held in a 'V' shape.

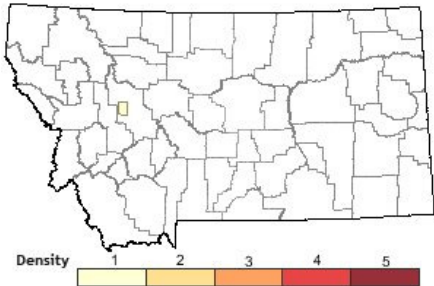
Red-winged Wave - *Dasyfidonia avuncularia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEU0J010.aspx



Global Rank: G4?
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Red-winged Wave (*Dasyfidonia avuncularia*) is a colorful day-flying moth, occasionally mistaken for a butterfly when flying. The forewing is chocolate brown with a whitish submarginal shade, and black postmedial, antemedial and median lines. The hindwing is bright reddish orange with two bold black transverse lines and fine black striations. The wingspan is about 25 mm (Anweiler and Schmidt 2003).

The larvae are red-brown with shades of pink and have a broken yellow spiracular band (Powell and Opler 2009).

Habitat

The Red-winged Wave is found in open conifer forests and sagebrush habitats (Powell and Opler 2009).

Western Pine Beetle - *Dendroctonus brevicomis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Lodgepole Pine Beetle - *Dendroctonus murrayanae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Mountain Pine Beetle - *Dendroctonus ponderosae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Douglas-Fir Beetle - *Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U100.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Allegheny Spruce Beetle - *Dendroctonus punctatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Engelmann Spruce Bark Beetle - *Dendroctonus rufipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Red Turpentine Beetle - *Dendroctonus valens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL6U080.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

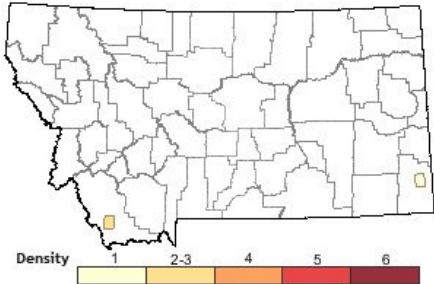
A Naiadid Worm - *Dero digitata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAPOL08010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

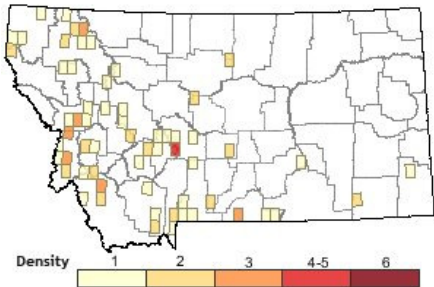
Meadow Slug - *Deroceras laeve*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS87040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 93

Longneck Fieldslug - *Deroceras panormitanum*

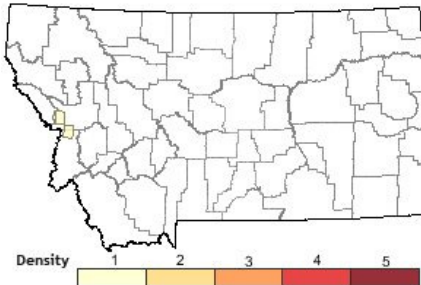
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS87010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Gray Fieldslug - *Deroceras reticulatum*

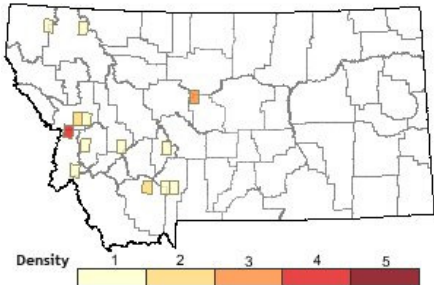
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS87060.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

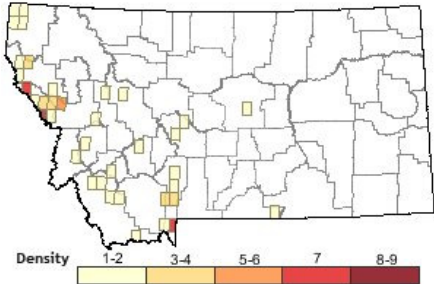
Smooth Needlefly - *Despaxia augusta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0A010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 95

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Habitat

Ecology: This species inhabits creeks and small rivers but is most common in springs (Baumann, Gaufin, and Surdick 1977).

A Mountain Midge - *Deuterophlebia coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0W010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

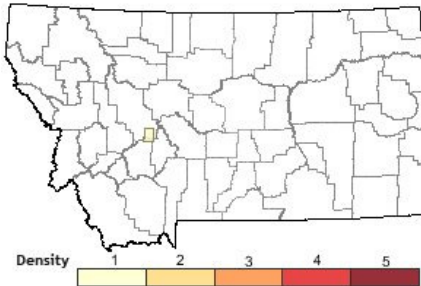
Number of Observations: 0

Rosey Dart - *Diarsia rosaria*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYLC060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

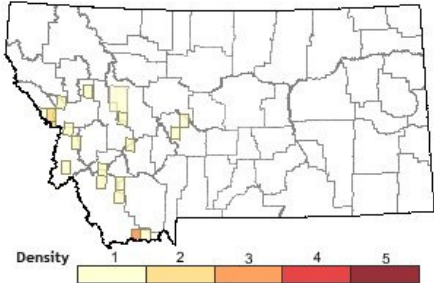


Number of Observations: 1
General Description

The Rosey Dart (*Diarsia rosaria*) forewing is red-brown often with the discal cell black between the discal spots. The wingspan is 33 mm (Powell and Opler 2009).

A Caddisfly - *Dicosmoecus atripes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64650.aspx



Number of Observations: 23

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

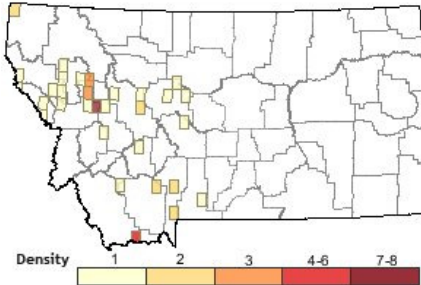
A Caddisfly - *Dicosmoecus gilvipes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64660.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 52

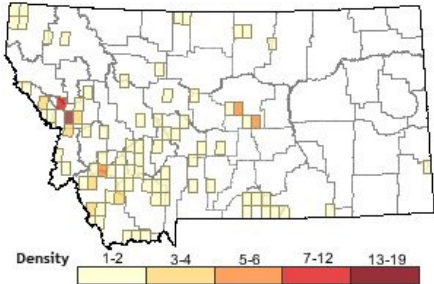
Hagen's Small Minnow Mayfly - *Diphetor hageni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH63010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 184

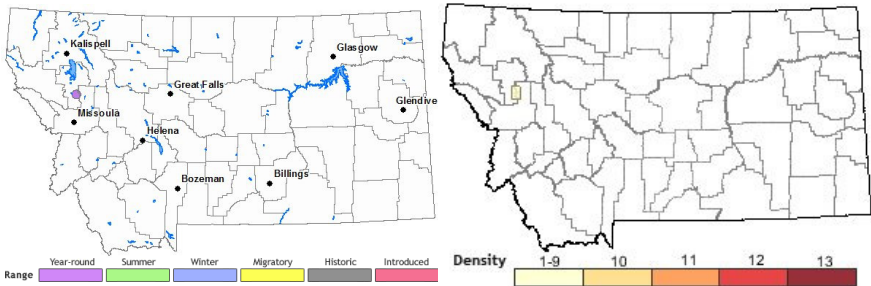
Lake Disc - *Discus brunsoni*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS54130.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

General Description

The following description is taken from Berry (1955). "Shell large for the genus, thin, depressed-conic, with low spire, its slopes weakly convex. Whorls about five and a half, decidedly compressed, moderately rounded both above and below the strongly but not acutely carinate periphery, . . . ; base flattened, the widely open vorticiform umbilicus contained about three times in the major diameter of the shell; . . . Aperture transversely ovate, compressed, . . . Color near olive-brown, . . . the basal surface and that of young shells tending to be a little brighter; no inherent variegation of color pattern evident." Maximum diameter of holotype 10.5 mm, minimum diameter 9.1 mm; height of shell 4.2 mm, diameter of umbilicus 3.5 mm. Maximum diameters of eight live individuals measured by Hendricks (1998) ranged from 6.7 mm to 10.5 mm (mean = 9.5 +/- 1.4 mm). Taxonomic Comment: Berry (1955) described this distinctive taxon as a full species. There remain questions regarding its true taxonomic affinities, but complete knowledge will not affect the validity as a full species (see Frest and Johannes 1995).

Habitat

Discus brunsoni occupies open, south facing and rather dry talus slopes with very low canopy cover. Vegetation at the margins of the talus slopes includes Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), pockets of water birch (*Betula occidentalis*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), and mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*). Rock composition at the type locality was described as limestone (Berry 1955, Frest and Johannes 1995), but more recent examination (Hendricks 1998) revealed the occupied talus to be a mix of diorite and argillite with no limestone present. Apparently this species retreats deep into the talus when surface conditions are unfavorable.

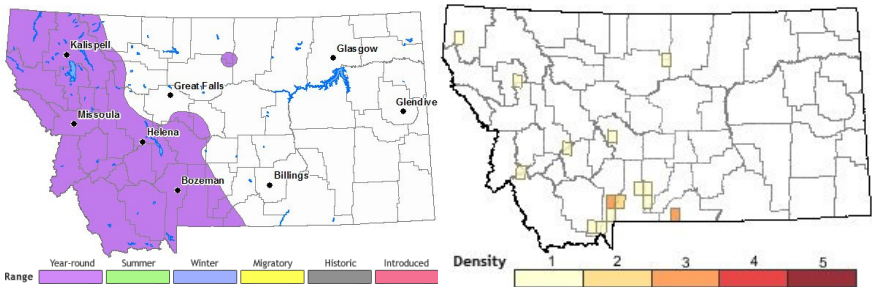
Striate Disc - *Discus shimekii*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS54120.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

General Description

The following description is from Pilsbry (1948). "The whorls are much more robust than *D. cronkhitei*. It has a low conic spire, rounded periphery and rather narrowly umbilicate base, the umbilicus contained about 3.7 to 4 times in the diameter. The first whorl projects somewhat, the first 1½ whorls smooth; following whorls regularly and rather strongly rib-striate, . . . [the ribs] become somewhat lower and irregular on the last whorl, where they disappear in the peripheral region, the base being marked only with weak wrinkles of growth." This snail differs from the sympatric *Discus cronkhitei* (= *whitneyi*) by its smoother base and weaker ribs on the last whorl. The shell is thin, and brownish in color. Height is about 3.7 mm, maximum diameter about 6-7 mm; there are about 4.5 whorls.

Taxonomic Comment: Originally described from fossil material in Peoria Loess in Iowa. The extant western subspecies, *D. s. cockerelli*, is considered by some authorities to be indistinguishable from the nominate form (Frest and Johannes 1993).

Habitat

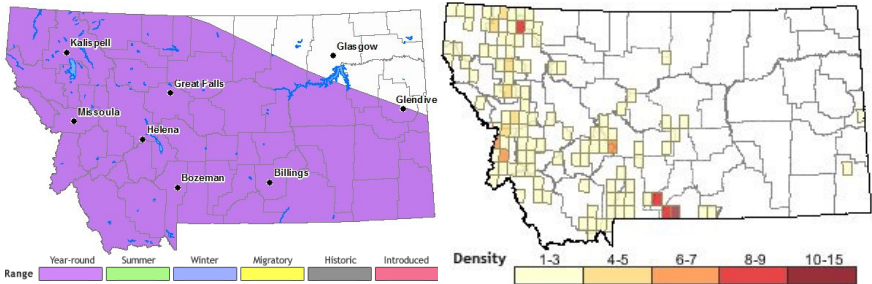
In the Rocky Mountains it is associated with spruce (*Picea*) and fir (*Abies*) intermixed with aspen or other broadleaf trees and shrubs (Beetle 1957, 1997, Karlin 1961, Frest and Johannes 1993). Soils often are derived from weathering limestone. *D. shimeki* is active most often in litter in lowland forest, but sometimes is seen on downed wood and rock surfaces. Slopes are often north-facing and shaded. This species tends to be associated with quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) at Montana sites where habitat was documented (Hendricks 2003). Most recently it was found at sites with canopies including Engelmann spruce, Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, and lodgepole pine (Hendricks et al. 2006; 2007), but with scattered aspen also present.

Forest Disc - *Discus whitneyi*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS54050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 261

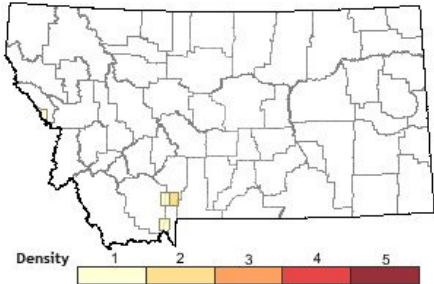
Nearctic Springfly - *Diura knowltoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2M020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Western Willowfly - *Doddsia occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0W010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Dolophilodes aequalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66810.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Dolophilodes dorcus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65570.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Dolophilodes novusamericanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65580.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Dolophilodes pallidipes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65590.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

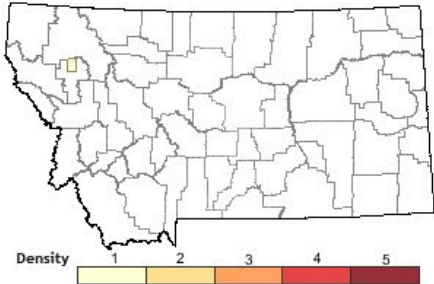
Cascades Stone - *Doroneuria baumanni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1Q010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams.

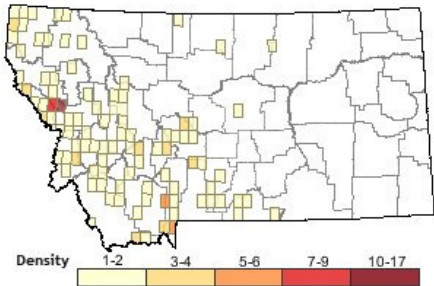
Montana Stone - *Doroneuria theodora*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1Q020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



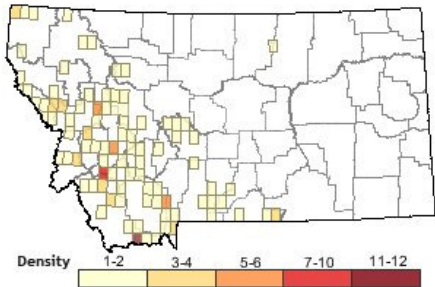
Number of Observations: 207

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams.

A Mayfly - *Drunella coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH50080.aspx



Number of Observations: 191

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

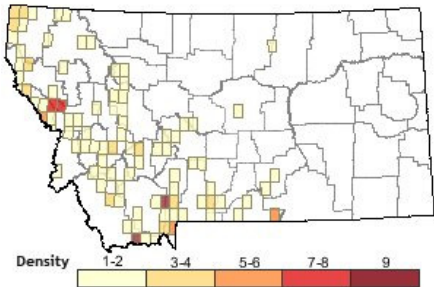
A Mayfly - *Drunella doddsii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH50090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



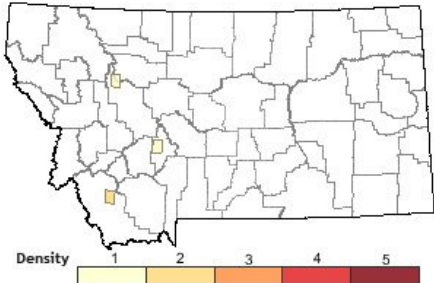
Number of Observations: 225

General Description

Within this mayfly genus are several species known to fly-fisherman as "Green Drakes". The more abundant one is *D. grandis*, but *D. doddsii* is shorter and burlier looking. This species has a streamlined, flattened body style and has evolved a suction cup of hairs on the underside of the abdomen to allow it cling to rocks and cobbles in very fast sections of rivers. The adult duns look much like beefy blue-winged olives, with green to olive abdomens and 3 tails, however the body ratio is much shorter. These are fairly common in the fast flowing riffle areas of small, cobble streams to larger trout rivers throughout Montana including the upper Yellowstone and tributaries such as the Boulder River and Smith Creek to upper Missouri River streams such as the Gallatin and Big Hole and throughout west of the divide streams. Adults hatch in late spring/early summer.

A Mayfly - *Drunella flavilinea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH50100.aspx



Number of Observations: 4

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

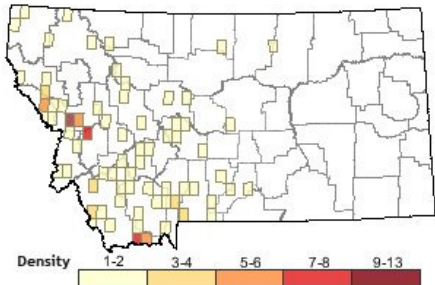
A Mayfly - *Drunella grandis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH50110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 152

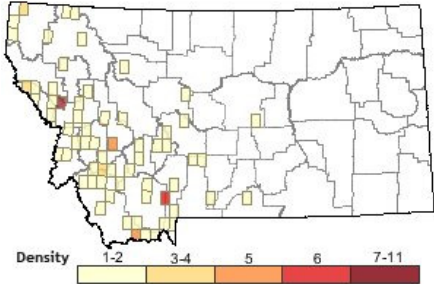
A Mayfly - *Drunella spinifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH50130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 124

A Bark Beetle - *Dryocoetes affaber*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZT020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Dryocoetes autographus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZT030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Dryocoetes betulae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZT010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Dryocoetes confusus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZT040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Dryocoetes sechelti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZT050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ecclisomyia conspersa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64680.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

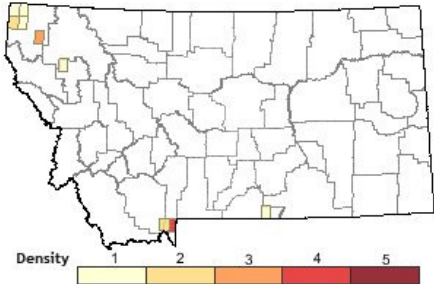
A Caddisfly - *Ecclisomyia maculosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64690.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

A Mayfly - *Ecdyonurus criddlei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH73060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

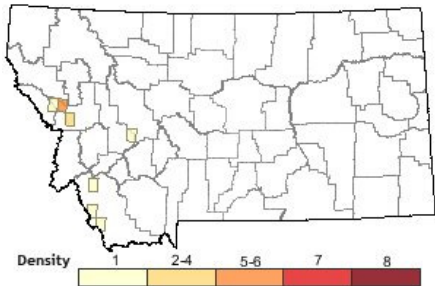
A Mayfly - *Ecdyonurus simplicioides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH73130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

Reakirt's Blue - *Echinargus isola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPF8030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Tapeworm - *Echinococcus granulosus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IPCES01010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

E. granulosus typically infects domestic dogs or wolves as a definitive host, and wild or domestic ungulates as the intermediate host.

A Tapeworm - *Echinococcus multilocularis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IPCER01020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

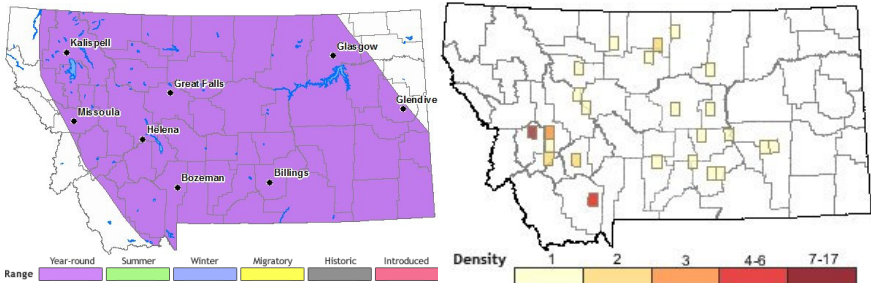
Habitat _____

Echinococcus multilocularis primarily infects foxes, coyotes, or wolves as a definitive host, and rodents as an intermediate host.

River Bluet - *Enallagma anna*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071280.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 50

General Description

The River Bluet is the only species of *Enallagma* that is restricted to streams and rivers. Other bluets are more commonly associated with lakes and ponds (Acorn 2004, Paulson, 2009) They prefer slow streams and small rivers mostly in open country, but having a riparian component. These habitat types are often associated with outflow of warm springs.

Habitat

River Bluets prefer slow streams and small rivers mostly in open country but having a riparian component. These habitat types are often associated with outflow of warm springs. This species has also been known to occupy irrigation canals with appropriate vegetation and flow (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

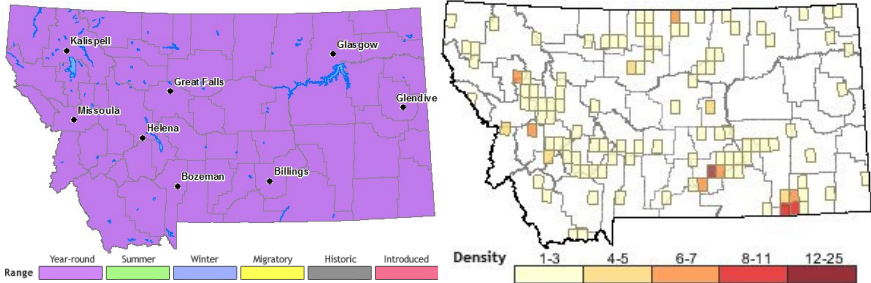
Northern Bluet - *Enallagma annexum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071150.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 298

General Description

The northern bluet is perhaps our most widespread and abundant damselfly seemingly found in all aquatic habitats, except acidic or saline water conditions. Northern Bluet habitat consists of well-vegetated marshes, bog ponds, vernal pools, ponds, lakes, and sometimes slow-flowing streams, especially in the prairies. It is very similar in appearance to the boreal bluet and may even co-occur, one must use the male claspers (genitalia) to separate the 2 species. Boreal bluets are more alkaline tolerant and will replace the northern bluets in alkali lakes or Great Plains Saline Depression Wetlands.

Habitat

Northern Bluet habitat consists of well-vegetated marshes, bog ponds, vernal pools, ponds, lakes, and sometimes slow-flowing streams. This species tends to avoid acid or saline waters (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

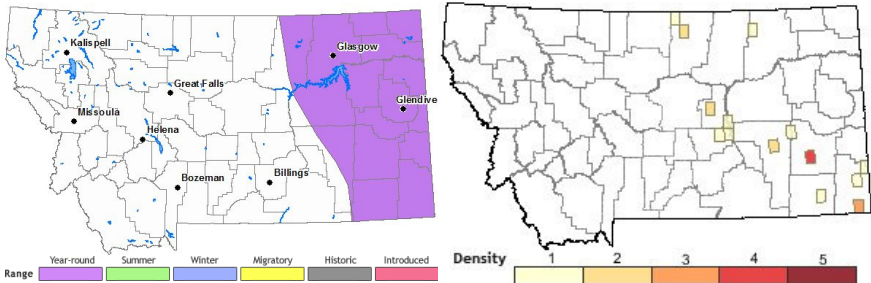
Rainbow Bluet - *Enallagma antennatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 22

Habitat

The habitat of the Rainbow Bluet includes slow streams and rivers with abundant vegetation as well as lakes with stream inlets and outlets and ponds along streamcourses (Westfall and May 1996, Paulson 2009).

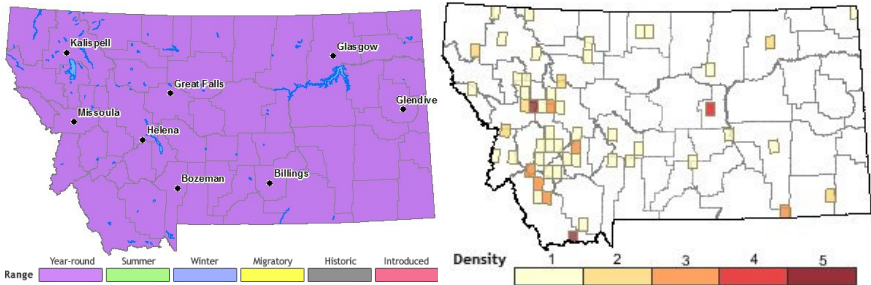
Boreal Bluet - *Enallagma boreale*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 82

Habitat

Boreal Bluets can be present in a variety of habitats including fishless ponds and lakes, open marshes, peatland pools and slow streams, all with abundant emergent vegetation. This species is quite tolerant of alkaline, salty conditions (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

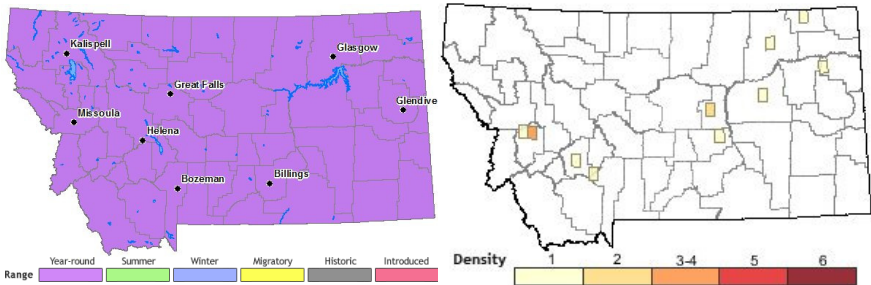
Tule Bluet - *Enallagma carunculatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

Habitat

The habitat of the Tule Bluet includes marshy and open lakes, prairie reservoirs, ponds and pools as well as slow reaches of streams and rivers. This species is moderately tolerant of saline conditions (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

Familiar Bluet - *Enallagma civile*

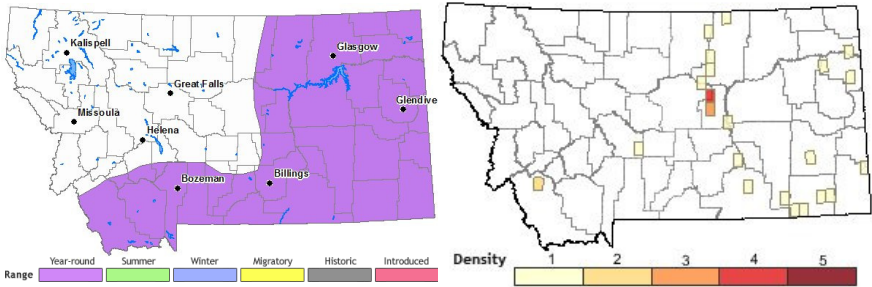
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071130.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 28

Habitat

The Familiar Bluet is common in a wide variety of habitats including vegetated lakes and ponds, marshes, slow sluggish streams and even river margins where emergent vegetation is present. Familiar Bluets are quite tolerant of different environmental conditions. They can be found in saline habitats and are also known to quickly colonize newly created wetlands (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Alkali Bluet - *Enallagma clausum*

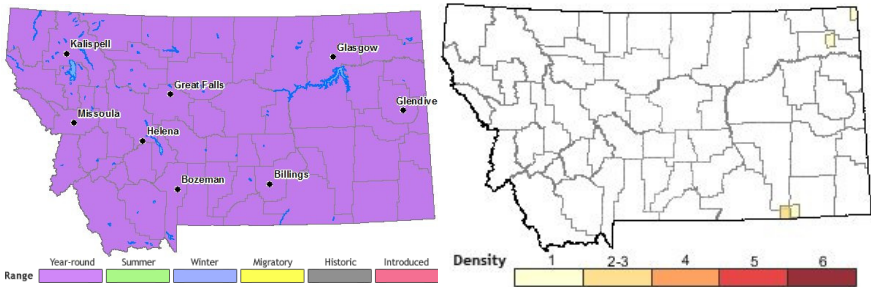
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071290.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

The Alkali Bluets habitat preferences include saline and alkaline, as well as freshwater lakes and ponds and large rivers with or without emergent vegetation. In the west, this species can be found in habitats too alkaline for any other odonate to occupy (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

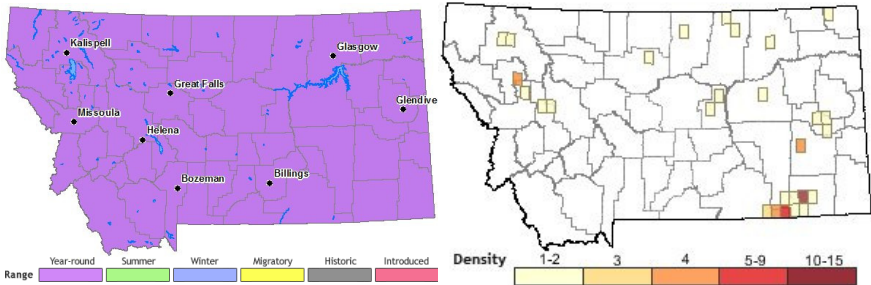
Marsh Bluet - *Enallagma ebrium*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_I1OD071200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 68

Habitat

The habitat preference for Marsh Bluets includes well-vegetated marshes, ponds, and lakes, as well as slow streams. However, this species is not tolerant of acid conditions. Marsh Bluets apparently do well in lakes and ponds where fish are present. However, these lakes are usually "wintered killed" and only a few fish survive each winter and therefore overall numbers are quite low (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

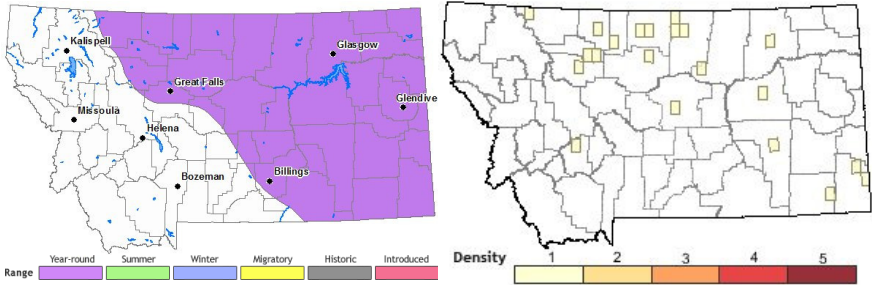
Hagen's Bluet - *Enallagma hageni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071230.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 21

Habitat

The habitat of Hagen's Bluets include marshes, lakes, ponds, including open bog ponds, as well as slow streams. This species tends to occur in more acid waters (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

Arroyo Bluet - *Enallagma praevarum*

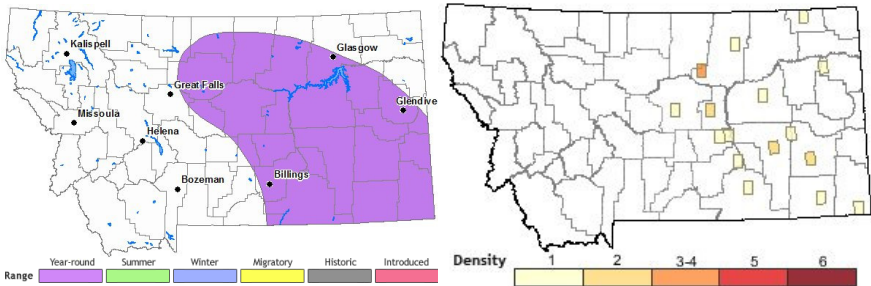
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD071340.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 22

Habitat

The habitat of Arroyo Bluets includes slow streams, lakes and ponds as well as impoundments (Westfall and May 1996, Paulson 2009).

A Millipede - *Endopus parvipes*

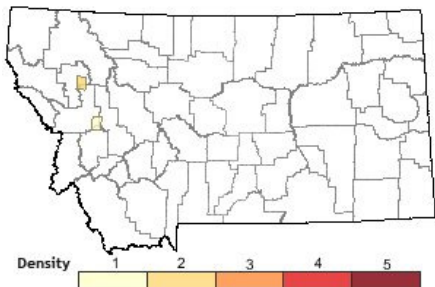
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI91010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

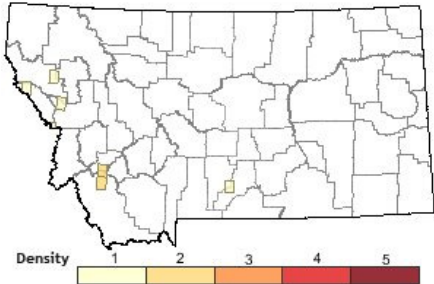
Northern Rocky Mountains Refugium Caddisfly - *Eocosmoecus schmidi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIE4020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

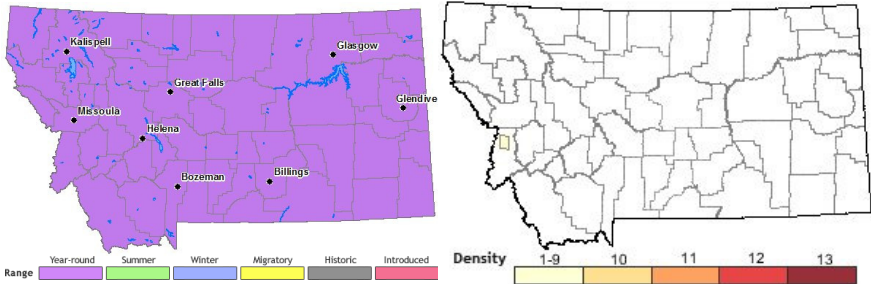
Silver-spotted Skipper - *Epargyreus clarus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP04020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



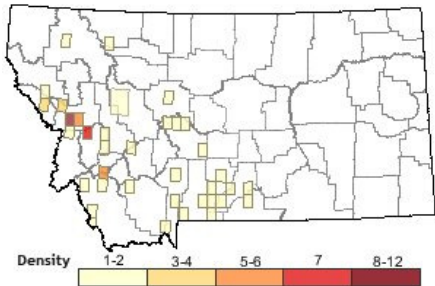
Number of Observations: 9

A Mayfly - *Epeorus albertae*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH43080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 84

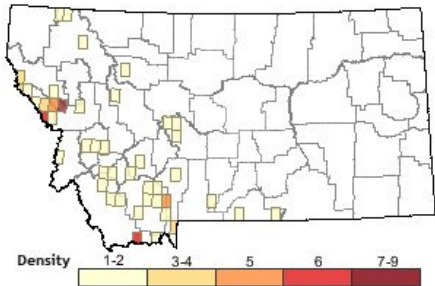
A Mayfly - *Epeorus deceptivus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH43090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



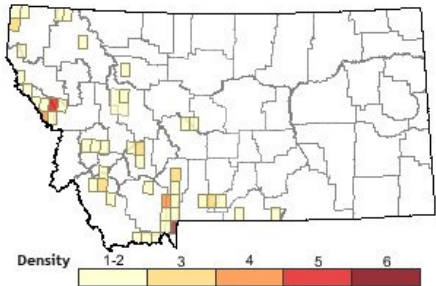
Number of Observations: 101

A Mayfly - *Epeorus grandis*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH43120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

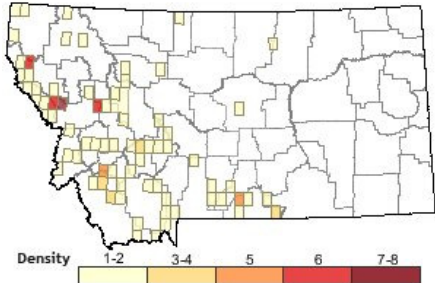
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 87

A Mayfly - *Epeorus longimanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH43150.aspx



Number of Observations: 150

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

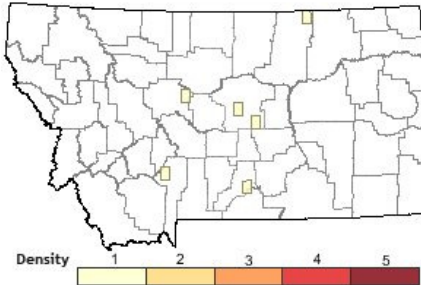
A Mayfly - *Ephemera simulans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH12050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

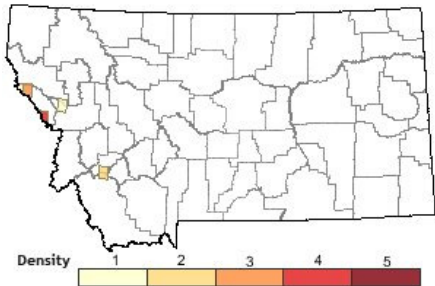
A Mayfly - *Ephemerella alleni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH11190.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

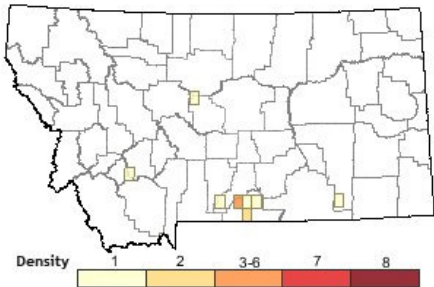
A Mayfly - *Ephemerella aurivillii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH11110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

A Mayfly - *Ephemerella dorothea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH11040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

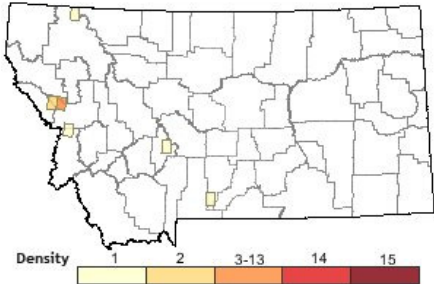
A Mayfly - *Ephemerella dorothea infrequens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH11260.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

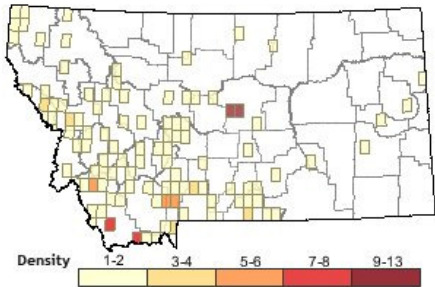
A Mayfly - *Ephemerella excrucians*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH11120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 230

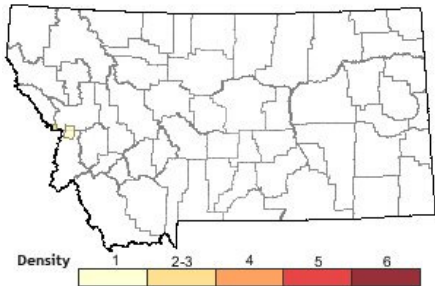
A Mayfly - *Ephemerella mucronata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH11310.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

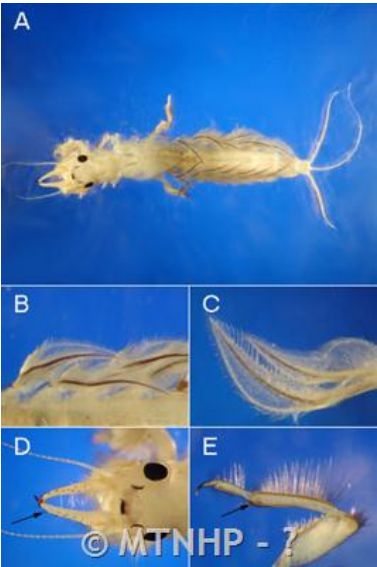
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

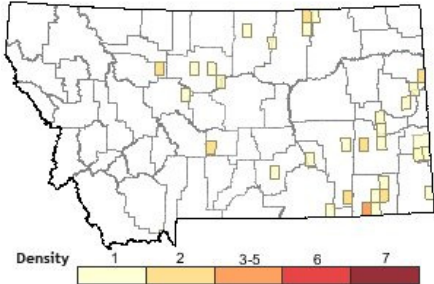
A Mayfly - *Ephoron album*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH69010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 44

A Freshwater Sponge - *Ephydatia cooperensis*

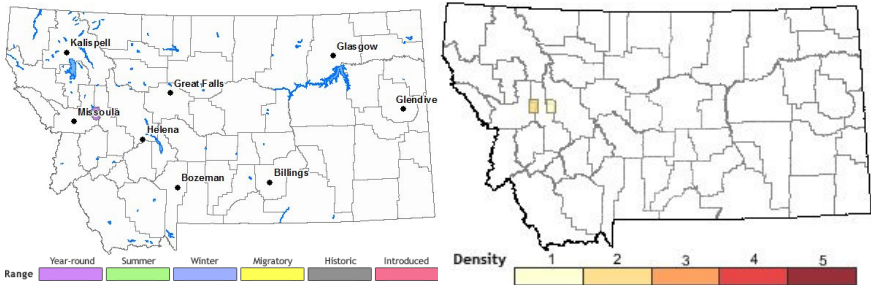
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IZSPN14010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Habitat

Although sponges are multi-cellular invertebrates, they are sometimes mistaken for aquatic plants or algae. Most freshwater sponges are delicate in structure, growing as encrusting or branching masses. They sometimes appear greenish because of the algae that live on them, although living beneath cobbles or other substrate will limit algae growth and remain lighter colored (see photo). *Ephydatia cooperensis* occurs on the undersides rocks and logs in cool western Montana natural lakes at depths ranging from 37-80 cm (Peterson and Addis 2000).

Spiny Baskettail - *Epitheca spinigera*

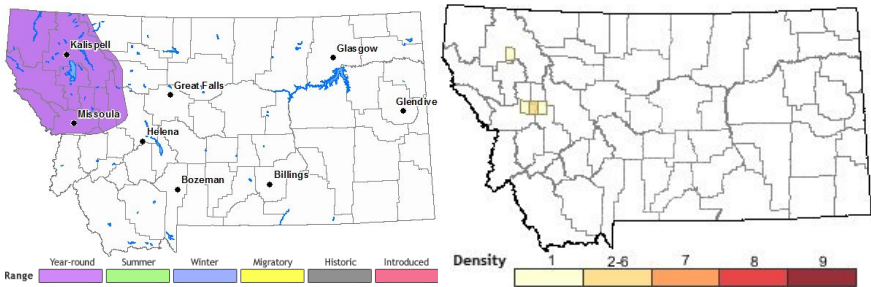
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IID029080.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Habitat

Marshy lakes and ponds including beaver ponds and boggy ponds as well as small streams are the habitats preferred by Spiny Baskettails. This species is tolerant of acidic conditions. Spiny Baskettails also use clearings for foraging sometimes at great distances from breeding sites. (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Colorado Alpine - *Erebia callias*

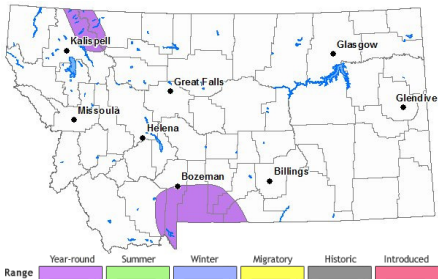
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN8100.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Colorado Skipper upperside is dull gray-brown with a slight luster. Forewing above and below has 2 eyespots near the tip, usually in a red patch. Underside of hindwing is silver-gray with tiny dark markings.

Habitat

Alpine grassy meadows potentially with sedges.

Red-disked Alpine - *Erebia discoidalis*

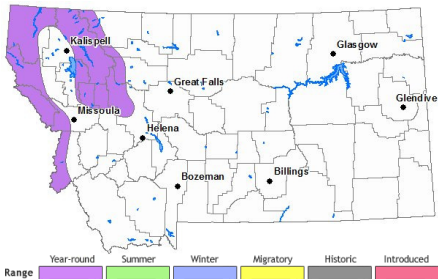
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN8060.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Red-disked Alpine is a butterfly of acidic soils and grassy bogs. Currently known only from Glacier, but probably occurs in other mountain ranges. Wings are brownish black and lack eyespots. Forewing has a large chestnut red patch both above and below. Underside of hindwing is mottled gray and brown.

Habitat

Large, open, grassy bogs; other areas with acidic soils.

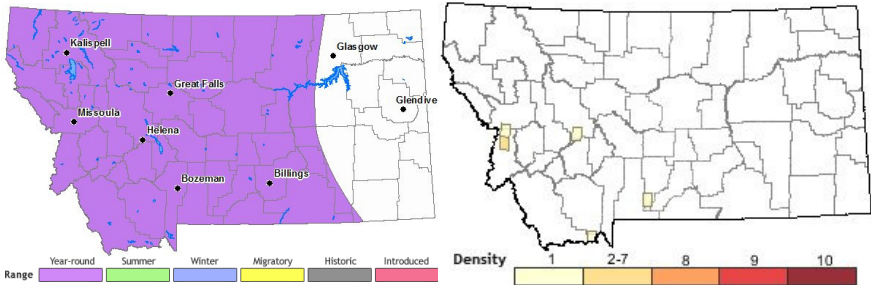
Common Alpine - *Erebia epipsodea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN8090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

General Description

The Common Alpine (*Erebia epipsodea*) upperside is brown with a row black submarginal eyespots set in rust-orange patches. The underside is similar, but the underside of the hindwing has a broad, lightly contrasting median band bordered by a lighter grey-brown area. The females have a lighter underside and generally more eyespots (Schmidt 2003). The wing span is about 42 - 51 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Moist open grassy fields, meadows, high prairies, open forests.

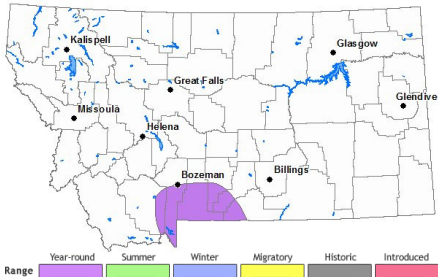
Magdalena Alpine - *Erebia magdalena*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN8040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Magdalena Alpine is a small (Wing span: 1 3/4 - 2 inches) dark Wood-Nymph (Satyrinae) with wings are black above and below. Found in alpine or subalpine rockslide situations bordered by wet meadows or sedges. Rare in Montana, though undersurveyed because of their alpine habitat.

Habitat

Grasses and sedges near rockslides at or above treeline

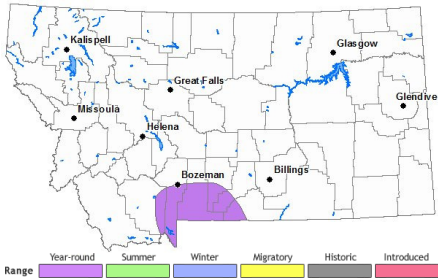
Yellow Dotted Alpine - *Erebia pawloskii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN8070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

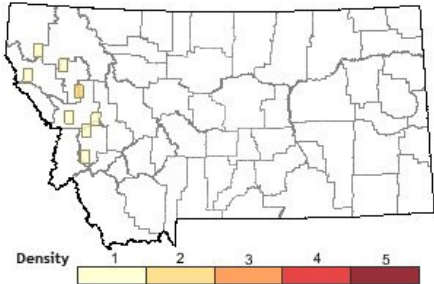
A Millipede - *Ergodesmus compactus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI65020.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Eastern Ringtail - *Erpetogomphus designatus*

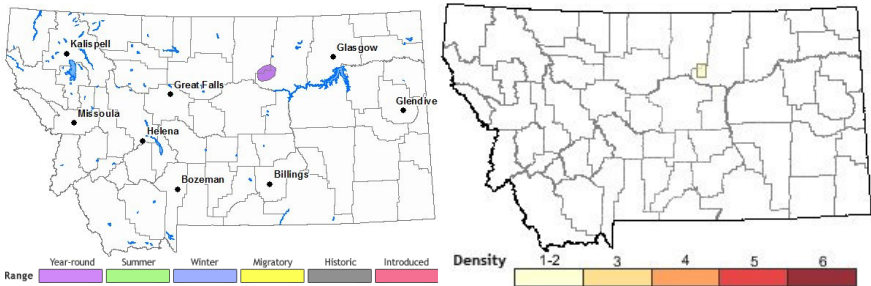
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD006040.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

Eastern Ringtails prefer habitats of sandy and gravelly streams and rivers with flow and riffles. Both sexes can be found some distance from breeding sites often perched on the ground, twigs, or even barbed wire of fences (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009). In Montana, they have only been found at a warm spring (Miller and Gustafson 1996).

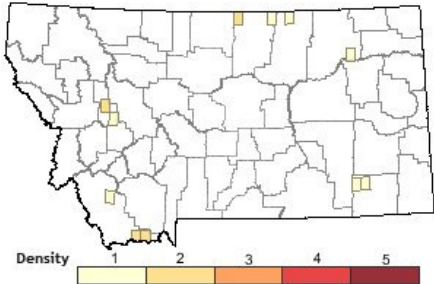
A Leech - *Erpobdella punctata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAHIR05010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

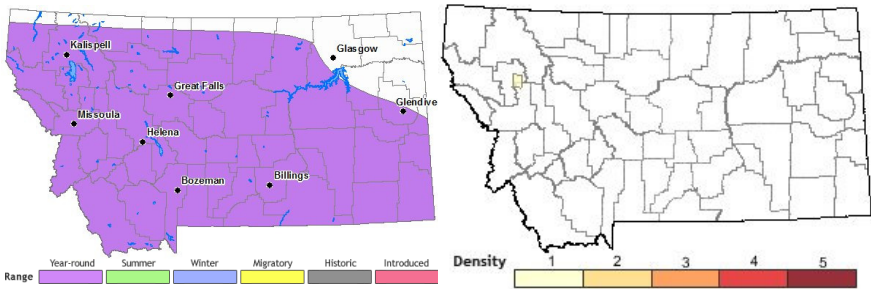
Afranius Duskywing - *Erynnis afranius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP37160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Afranius Duskywing (*Erynnis afranius*) hindwing fringes are pale-tipped. The upperside is dark brown, and the forewing has abundant pale overscaling with several clear spots. The male has a costal fold containing yellow scent scales. The female has a patch of scent scales on the 7th abdominal segment. The wing span is about 32 - 35 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

The habitat includes valley sides and coulees in the short-grass prairies, and open woodlands, edges, and openings in forests (Opler et al. 2010).

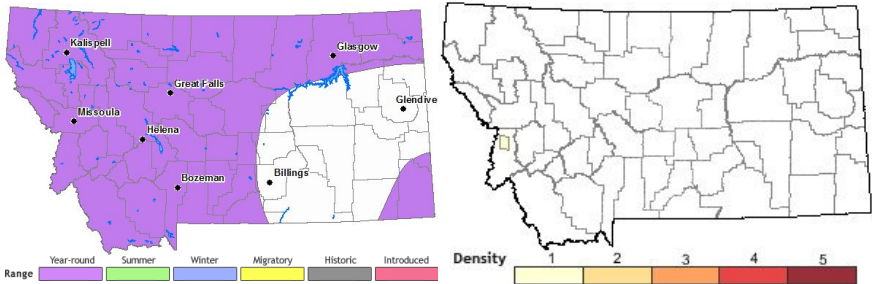
Dreamy Duskywing - *Erynnis icelus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP37010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

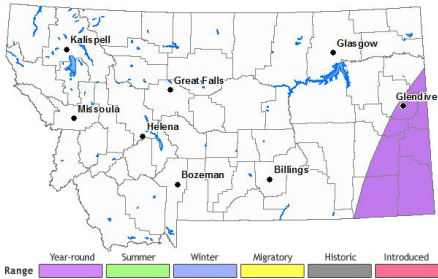
Juvenal's Duskywing - *Erynnis juvenalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP37030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Mottled Duskywing - *Erynnis martialis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP37100.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Both sexes are brown dorsally with black patches, lending the butterflies a strongly mottled or banded appearance (Opler and Krizek, 1984). Above and below-light brown with lavender cast; very strong contrasting dark patches on all wings so it appears almost banded; tiny glossy spots on fore wing; brown fringes (Pyle, 1981). Spring or 1st phenotype is smaller (male forewing 1.8-1.9 cm) and lighter (with more white scaling) than summer or 2nd phenotype (male fore wing 2.0-2.1 cm); gray hairs of male dorsal fore wing concentrated on distal 3rd of wing; hyaline spots small and usually absent in fore wing space cu2-2a in both sexes; ventral hind wing lacks subapical white spots (Scott, 1986). Mature larva-light green with white specks and covered with short hair; head is red, yellow or orange pattern. Eggs-pale green, turning pink before hatching (Pyle, 1981).

Habitat

Shrubby foothills with stands of Cercocarpus and Ceanothus from 5800' to 8200' (Ferris and Brown 79). Oak woodlands (B81FER01COUS); wooded uplands often on acid soils in east; open woods and thickets; clumps of vegetation on plains (B81PYL01COUS).

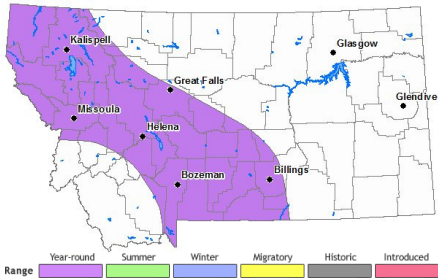
Pacuvius Duskywing - *Erynnis pacuvius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP37110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

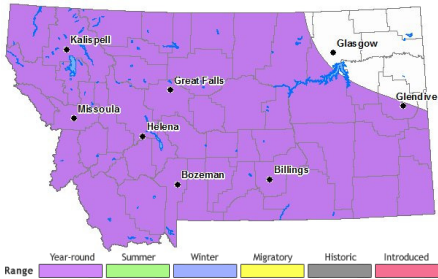
Persius Duskywing - *Erynnis persius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP37170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Western Pondhawk - *Erythemis collocata*

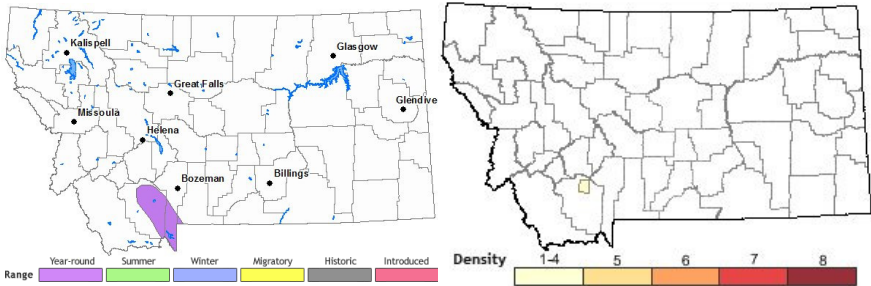
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD039020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

The Western Pondhawk is a medium-sized dragonfly with a green face and pale-dark blue body (males), females have a mostly green thorax with a black abdominal dorsal stripe. Currently in MT, the Western Pondhawk is known only from Potosi Warm Spring in the Tobacco Root Mountains of Madison County. But have been found to prefer habitats of still waters of ponds, lakes, and marshes as well as slow flowing waters of streams and springs (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Habitat

Western Pondhawks prefer habitats of still waters of ponds, lakes, and marshes as well as slow flowing waters of streams and springs (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009). In Montana, this species has so far only found in Potosi hot springs in Tobacco Root Mountains (Miller and Gustafson 1996)

Smoothlip Fairy Shrimp - *Eubbranchipus intricatus*

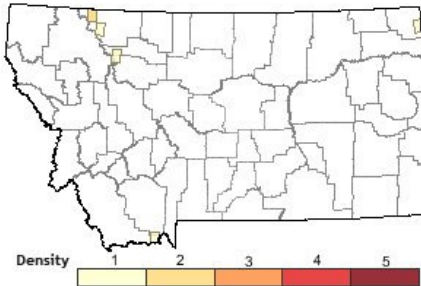
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA01020.aspx

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



© NHP - ?



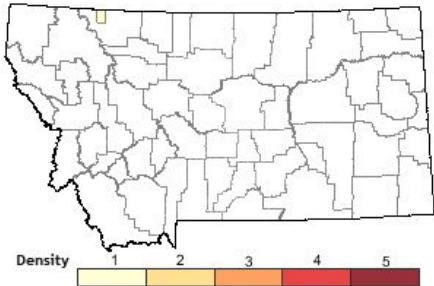
Number of Observations: 6

Ornate Fairy Shrimp - *Eubbranchipus ornatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA01090.aspx



© NHP - ?



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

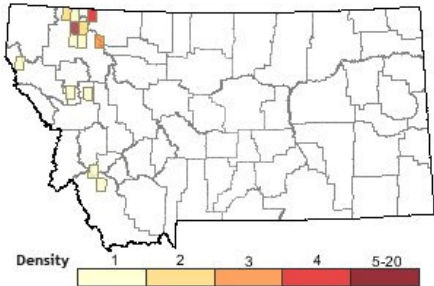
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Ethologist Fairy Shrimp - *Eubranchipus serratus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA01050.aspx



© NHP - ?



Number of Observations: 39

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Shorttailed Snowfly - *Eucapnopsis brevicauda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE04010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

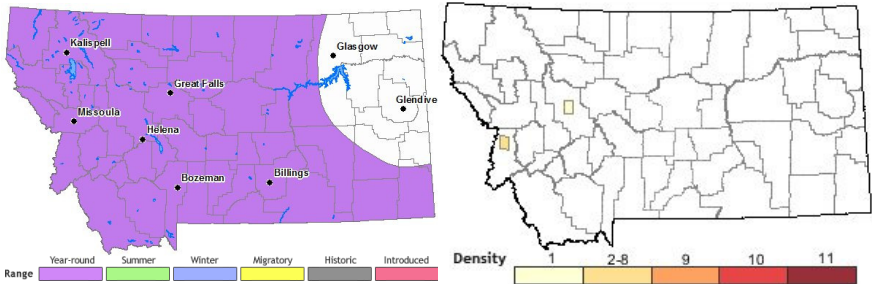
Large Marble - *Euchloe ausonides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Northern Marble - *Euchloe creusa*

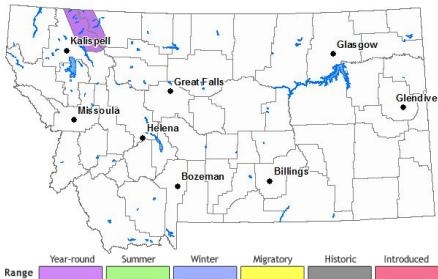
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA5020.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Mountains, rocky outcrops, trails, roadsides.

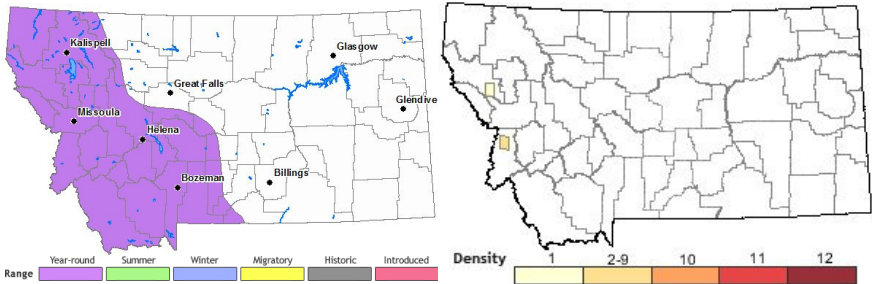
California Marble - *Euchloe hyantis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA5030.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

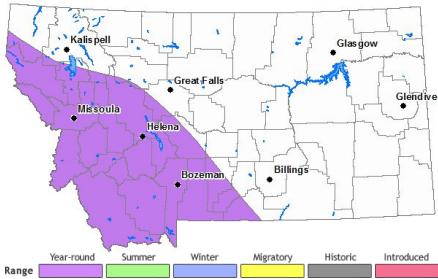
Desert Marble - *Euchloe iotta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA5070.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

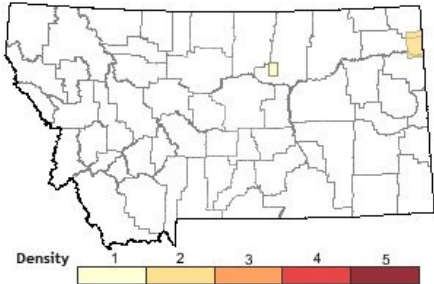
Olympia Marble - *Euchloe olympia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA5040.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

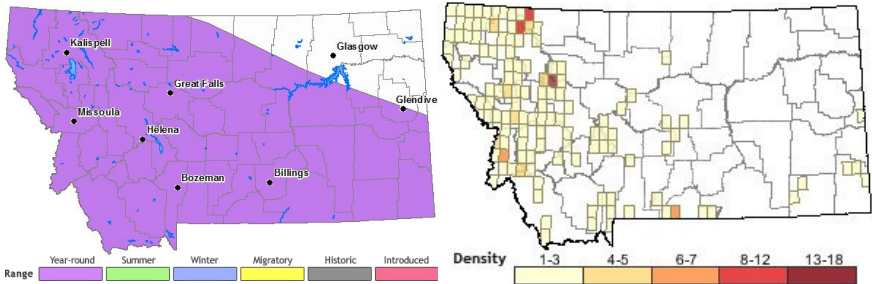
Brown Hive - *Euconulus fulvus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS70020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 306

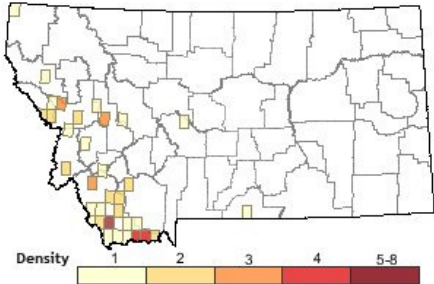
A Eukiefferiellan Chironomid - *Eukiefferiella brehmi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0R010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 63

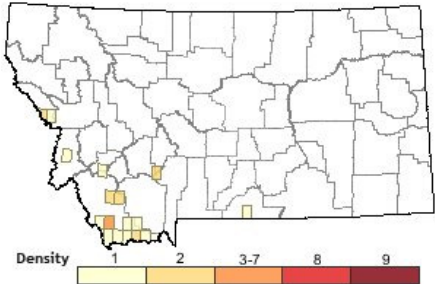
A Eukiefferiellan Chironomid - *Eukiefferiella claripennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0R020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 28

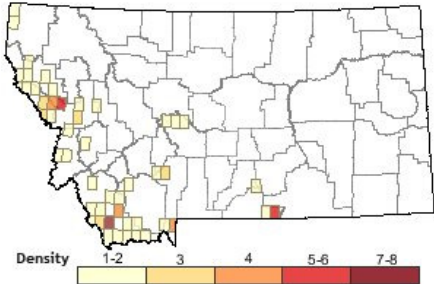
A Eukiefferiellan Chironomid - *Eukiefferiella devonica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0R030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 96

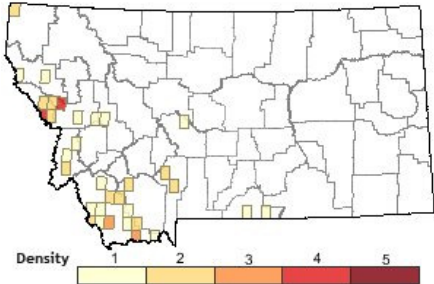
A Eukiefferiellan Chironomid - *Eukiefferiella gracei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0R040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 55

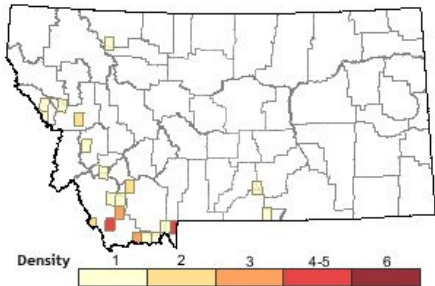
A Eukiefferiella Fly - *Eukiefferiella pseudomontana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0R050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 35

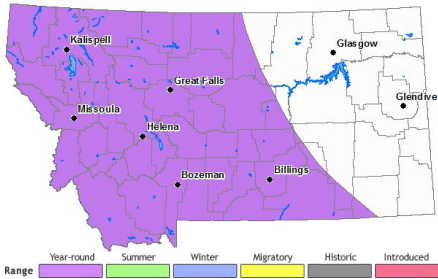
Rocky Mountain Dotted Blue - *Euphilotes ancilla*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG2110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

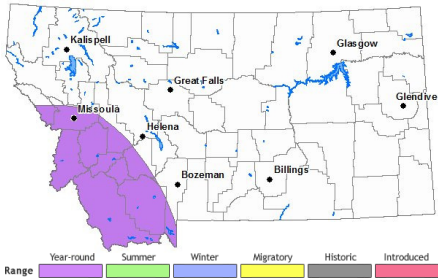
Square-spotted Blue - *Euphilotes battoides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG2010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

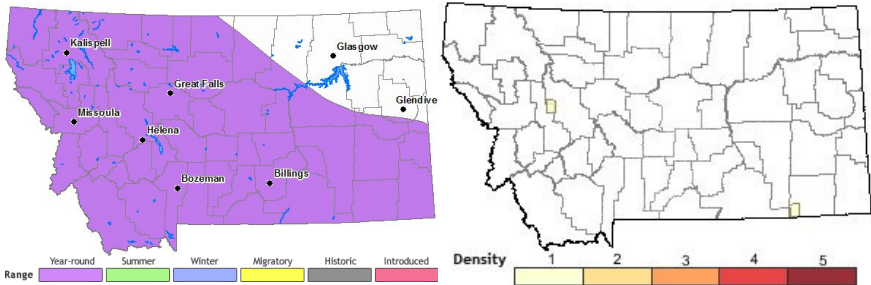
Anicia Checkerspot - *Euphydryas anicia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK4070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The upperside of the Anicia Checkerspot (*Euphydryas anicia*) is checkered in orange-red and cream with black lines and spot-rows. The underside has a similar pattern but with very little black (Schmidt 2003).

Habitat

No Habitat requirements are known.

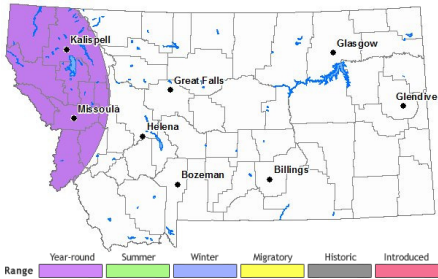
Variegated Checkerspot - *Euphydryas chalcedona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK4030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

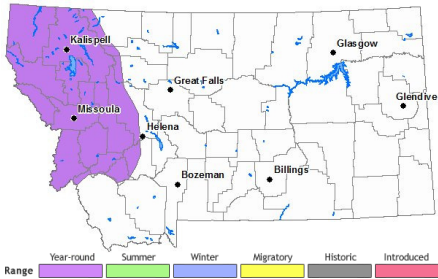
Snowberry Checkerspot - *Euphydryas colon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK4020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



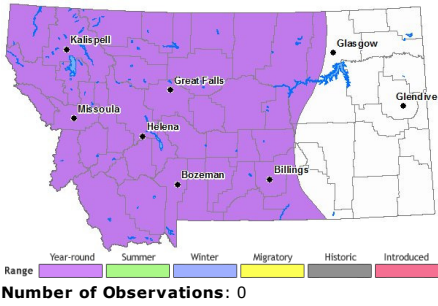
Number of Observations: 0

Edith's Checkerspot - *Euphydryas editha*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK4050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Gillette's Checkerspot - *Euphydryas gillettii*

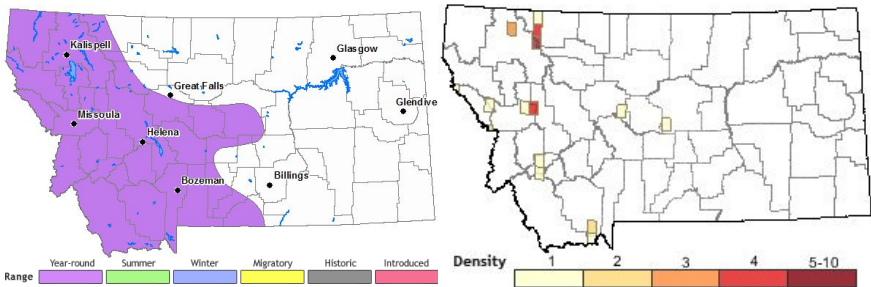
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK4010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 34

General Description

Gillett's checkerspot is a striking butterfly with a distinctive orange-red submarginal band across the predominately dark-brown to black wings. It may be found in a variety of damp habitats in mountains, including open, moist conifer forests, moist meadows, and streamsides. Gillett's checkerspot is rare throughout its range (southeast British Columbia, southwest Alberta, Montana, eastern Idaho, and western Wyoming). It usually occurs as widely scattered, isolated colonies. Its habitat is prone to disturbance by grazing.

Habitat

Open, moist conifer forests; moist meadows; streamsides. Note from Norbert Kondla, biologist in BC, in 2004, pertaining presumably to Alberta and BC: "This year I found that it is quite adaptable and found it breeding in cutblocks, including one that had just been harvested the previous season."

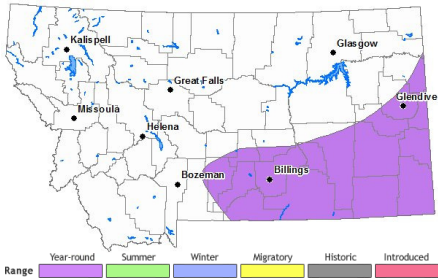
Dun Skipper - *Euphyes vestris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP77100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

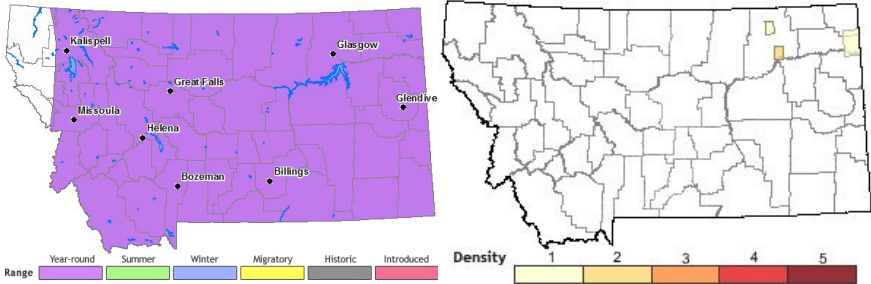
Variegated Fritillary - *Euptoieta claudia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

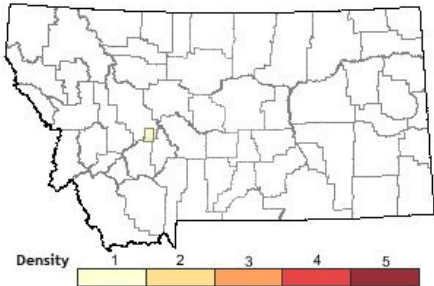
White-striped Dart - *Euxoa albipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKV350.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

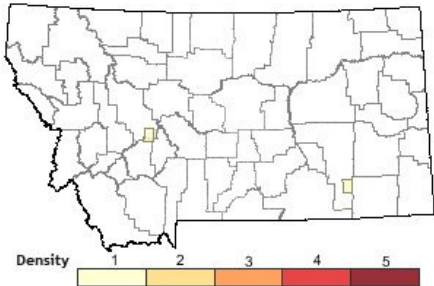
Army Cutworm - *Euxoa auxiliaris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKV0W0.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The Army Cutworm Moth (*Euxoa auxiliaris*) is a fairly large (40 - 45 mm wingspan) grey-brown moth. It is one of the largest moths in the *Euxoa* genus. There are several forms of adults. The most common has a black basal dash, black between the orbicular and reniform spot, a contrasting paler grey or yellow costa and a pale streak beyond the claviform spot. A less common form has an evenly-colored pale grey or pale brown forewing. Yet another form has dark brown forewings with white outlined reniform and orbicular spots (Anweiler 2003).

The larvae is up to 40 mm long. It has a light brownish-gray head with pale brown spots. The body is pale grayish with white splotches and a brown-tinged top line. The lower portion of the body has darker, top-lateral stripes and an indistinct band of white splotches. The larvae curl up into a tight "C" when disturbed (Anweiler 2003).

Habitat

Grasslands, croplands, meadows and other open habitats, including alpine (Anweiler 2003).

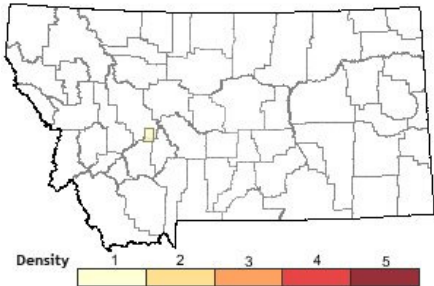
Scarred Dart - *Euxoa cicatricosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKV430.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Scarred Dart (*Euxoa cicatricosa*) is a medium-size (29-32 mm wingspan) streaky grey and yellow-brown moth. The head and thorax are yellow-brown and grey. The prothoracic collar is edged with pale scales and the tegulae is trimmed with scattered black scales. The forewings are yellow-brown or grey brown with lighter streaks, in particular the subterminal area. The costa, the spots, and the area distal to the claviform are pale yellow or orange-brown. The orbicular spot is round. Veins CU1 and M3 are pale-edged and projecting to the wing margin. There is a small black basal dash that is reduced to a few black scales in many specimens. The fringe is dark. The hindwings are white, with sooty brown scaling on the veins and forming a wide diffuse terminal band. The fringe is white. The male antennae is moderately bifasciculate (Anweiler 2003).

Habitat

The Scarred Dart is generally found in arid areas with sparse vegetation and loose granular soils (Anweiler 2003).

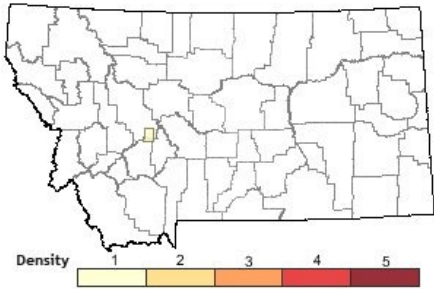
Yellow-collared Dart - *Euxoa flavicollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKV4U0.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Yellow-collared Dart (*Euxoa flavicollis*) is a medium-size (30-34 mm wingspan) moth with dark brown forewings, with a pale yellow-brown, ochre, or dull orange costa. The cubital vein is shaded with white scales for the same distance. The dark filled orbicular and kidney-shaped reniform spots are relatively small and outlined in the same pale yellow or orange scales. There is a narrow yellow or orange streak beyond the claviform spot. The hindwings are suffused with sooty or brown scales, darkest towards the outer margin (Anweiler 2007).

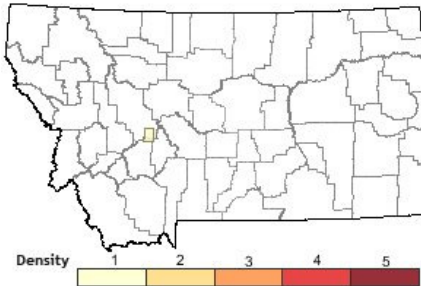
Darksided Cutworm - *Euxoa messoria*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKV040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The dark-sided cutworm (*Euxoa messoria*) is a medium-size (32-36 mm wingspan) brownish-grey moth. The male antennae are strongly biserrate and bifasculate, and the female antennae are simple. The head and thorax are even grey-brown without a contrasting prothoracic collar. The basal, antemedian and postmedian lines on the forewings are usually well marked and doubled, the later narrowly toothed at the veins. The orbicular and reniform spots are well defined, with the orbicular being a large oval. A median line or shade is often present. The terminal area is narrowly darker than the remainder of the wing. The fringe is concolorous with the wing. The hindwing is white in the male with shading to light smoky-brown on the margin, and more extensively dark-shaded in females. There is a small discal dot, the veins are narrowly lined with brown scales, and the fringe is mostly white (Anweiler 2003, Crumb 1956, and Lafontaine 1987).

The larvae has longitudinal pale brown and dark brown stripes (Powell and Opler 2009).

Habitat

Open areas such as grasslands, cultivated areas and clearings (Anweiler et al. no date).

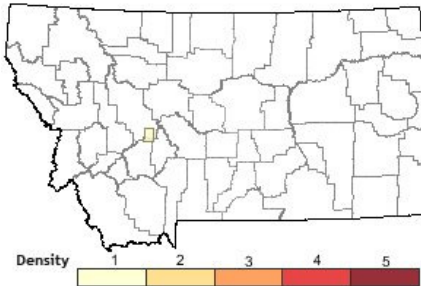
Obelisk Dart - *Euxoa obeliscoides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKV3F0.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Obelisk Dart (*Euxoa obeliscoides*) is a medium-size moth (36-39 mm wingspan). The head and body are light brown, with a fine dark grey band on the prothoracic shield and along the edges of the tegulae. The forewing costa is cream-colored and contrasts strongly with the brown forewing. There is a short, thick black basal dash, and the antemedian and postmedian lines are narrow and black, with the later slightly scalloped at the veins. The large, rectangular reniform, and the orbicular and claviform spots are outlined in black, with the first two filled with cream-colored scales like the costa. The area beyond the postmedian line is slightly paler than the rest of the wing, but darkens toward the outer margin. The lower half of the basal half of the wing is darker grey or grey brown. The fringe is pale brown. The hindwings are light smoky brown, darker toward the margin with bream or white fringes (Anweiler 2003).

Habitat

The Obelisk Dart is a fairly common and widespread species of the sandy boreal pine forest, dry aspen parklands, and riparian cottonwood stands in the grasslands (Anweiler 2003).

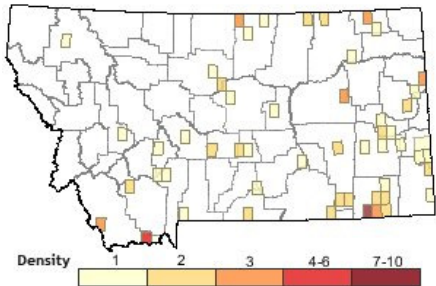
A Mayfly - *Fallceon quilleri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH81010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 96

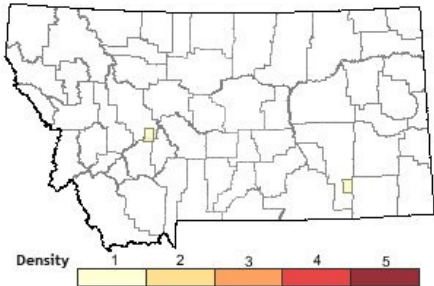
Dingy Cutworm Moth - *Feltia jaculifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYKN010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

Feltia jaculifera is a complex of probably six or more sibling species, at least two of which occur in Alberta. These cannot be separated to species using normal means. In spite of extensive studies "jaculifera" is still best treated as a single "species" (Anweiler - E.H. Strickland Entomological Museum, University of Alberta). *Feltia jaculifera* is a medium-size moth (35 - 40 mm wingspan) with dark forewings broken up by a pattern of pale longitudinal streaks and spots. There is a long thick black basal dash, which includes the claviform spot, that is crossed by two narrow lines in the basal half. A pale median streak curves down at the anal angle to meet the one running along the lower margin of the wing. The costa is also pale, and is linked to the top of the pale reniform mad orbicular spots. The subterminal line is a series of pale streaks following the veins. The hindwing varies from white with light fuscous shading along the margin to mostly fuscous, but is usually dirty white with a broad diffuse darker margin (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

The Dingy Cutworm Moth is found in open habitats, in particular, native grasslands. It is also found in riparian edges, meadows, and other open areas (Anweiler 2007).

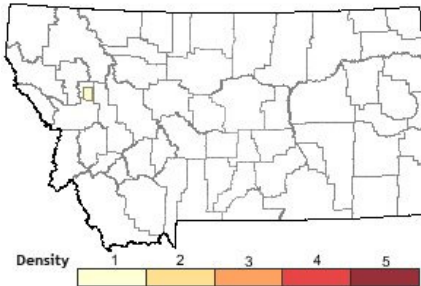
Fragile Ancyloid - *Ferrissia fragilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN3010.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Ferrissia fragilis is a species of small freshwater snail or limpet, an aquatic gastropod mollusk in the family Planorbidae. They are small and conical shaped. Although this species can occur in rivers, it is more commonly found on macrophytes and organic debris in lentic environments (McMahon, 1976; Jokinen, 1978).

Habitat

Although it can occur in rivers, it is more commonly found on macrophytes and organic debris in lentic environments (McMahon, 1976; Jokinen, 1978).

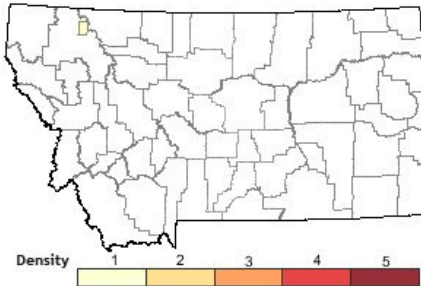
Oblong Ancyloid - *Ferrissia parallelus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN3040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Ferrissia parallelus is a species of small freshwater snail or limpet, an aquatic gastropod mollusk in the family Planorbidae. They are small and conical shaped.

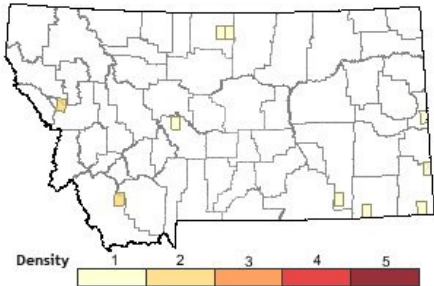
Creeping Ancyloid - *Ferrissia rivularis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN3050.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

General Description

Ferrissia rivularis is a species of small freshwater snail or limpet, an aquatic gastropod mollusk in the family Planorbidae. They are small and conical shaped.

Shortface Lanx - *Fisherola nuttalli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL6010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: SH

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Accentric conical shell up to 0.5 inches long, 0.4 inches wide, and 0.2 inches high (Neitzel and Frest 1989). Shell small, solid, roundly ovate, slightly broader posteriorly, high-arched, apex posterior; finely concentrically striate, depressed conic (Hannibal 1912). "Shell coarse, somewhat ponderous, wide, ovate, elevated; lines of growth conspicuous; apex eroded, placed far back: anterior and lateral slopes convex, posterior slope steep and rectilinear. Color opake chesnut-brown. Dimensions: 8mm long, 6.25mm wide, 3 mm high."

Habitat

Found in cold, unpolluted, well-oxygenated, permanent medium-sized streams to large rivers, at least 30meters and up to 100 meters wide. Habitats are cobble-boulder diatom covered substrate in the main channels, or close to fast-flowing water (rapids), often co-occurring with Fluminicola columbiana (Neitzel and Frest 1989, 1990). This species is not found in areas with a high abundance of macrophytes or epiphytic algae, in areas with a bedrock substrate, or in areas that are dredged or mined (Frest 1999). Fisherola nuttalli occurred primarily in the fastest waters, in a Snake River study and the probability of capturing F. nuttalli increased with increasing conductivity from 300-400 (EC) (Richards et al. 2005). This species feeds by scraping algae and diatoms from rock surfaces in the streams. May occasionally feed on other plant surfaces. Dispersal and movement is by a slow snail-like crawl or can be transported by stream current. Present all year, but not active in winter.

Columbia Pebblesnail - *Fluminicola fuscus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASG3040.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: SH

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fluminicola fuscus formerly known as Fluminicola columbianus is a short spired snail in the family Hydrobiidae (Spring snails) with an operculum that is restricted to medium to large rivers, in swift current on stable gravel to boulder substrate in cold, unpolluted, highly oxygenated water. They have been considered candidate speices for listing under the ESA, but were removed from the list. This species has been extirpated from the middle and upper Columbia River in Washington, Montana, and British Columbia, and may be extinct in the lower Columbia River in Washington and Oregon (Frest and Johannes 1995). Is still extant in some tributaries in Washington.

Habitat

Restricted to medium to large rivers, in swift current on stable gravel to boulder substrate in cold, unpolluted, highly oxygenated water.

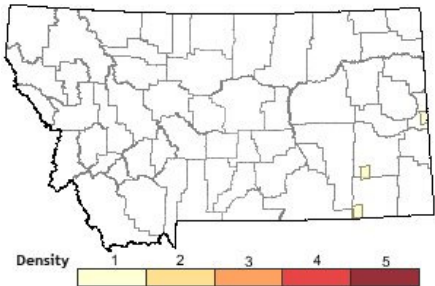
Prairie Fossaria - *Fossaria bulimoides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL1020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

This tolerant little snail (5-10mm) is common in the prairie regions of eastern Montana in temporary habitats such as stock ponds, prairie stream pools and wetlands. It is able to survive dessication by sealing off its aperture (shell opening) and keeping its internal organs moist while it waits for the next rain pools to form. This species generally does better with aquatic vegetation where it crawls along stems of rushes, cattails, etc. feeds on algae and other attached detritus by scraping it with its radula (toothed mouth).

Dusky Fossaria - *Fossaria dalli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL1060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Marsh Fossaria - *Fossaria humilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL1100.aspx



Global Rank: G5

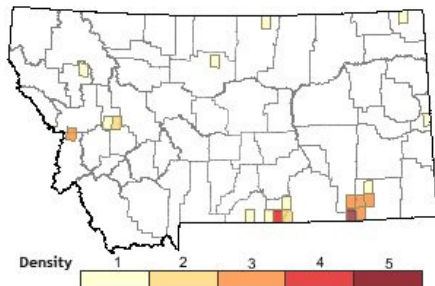
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS

USFWS:

USFS:

BLM:



Number of Observations: 38

General Description.

This tolerant little snail (5-10mm) is common in the prairie regions of eastern Montana in temporary habitats such as stock ponds, prairie stream pools and wetlands. It is able to survive desiccation by sealing off its aperture (shell opening) and keeping its internal organs moist while it waits for the next rain pools to form. This species generally does better with aquatic vegetation where it crawls along stems of rushes, cattails, etc. feeds on algae and other attached detritus by scraping it with its radula (toothed mouth).

Rock Fossaria - *Fossaria modicella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL1110.aspx



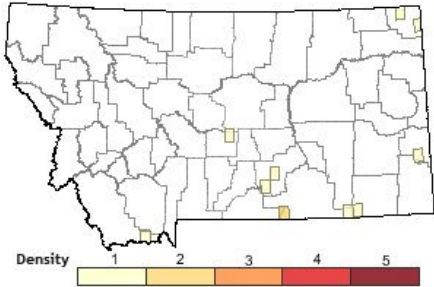
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Golden Fossaria - *Fossaria obrussa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL1120.aspx



Number of Observations: 11

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

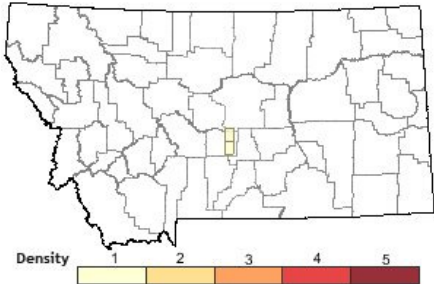
Pygmy Fossaria - *Fossaria parva*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL1130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



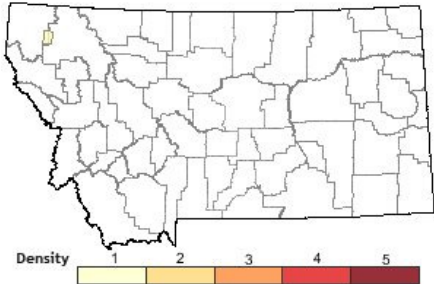
Painted Springfly - *Frisonia picticeps*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE26010.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

An Amphipod - *Gammarus lacustris*

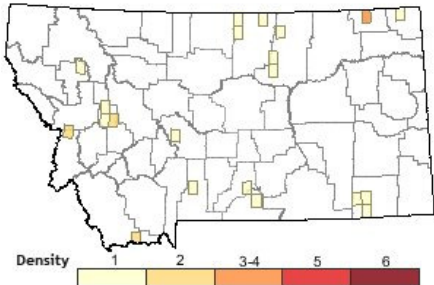
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL10110.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 27

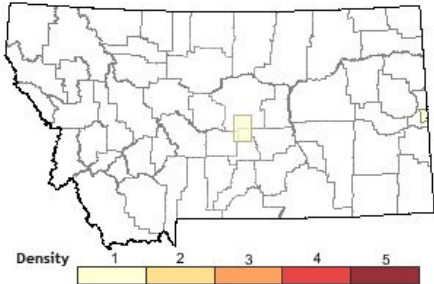
Armed Snaggletooth - *Gastrocopta armifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS15010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

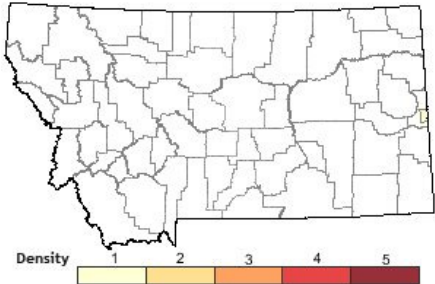
Lambda Snaggletooth - *Gastrocopta holzingeri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS15090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

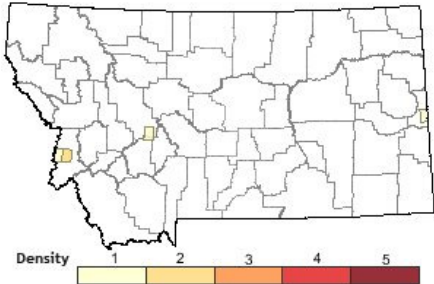
Comb Snaggletooth - *Gastrocopta pentodon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS15110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

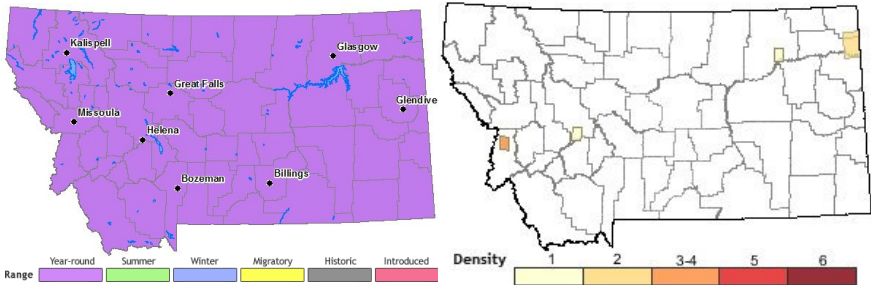
Silvery Blue - *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG4020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

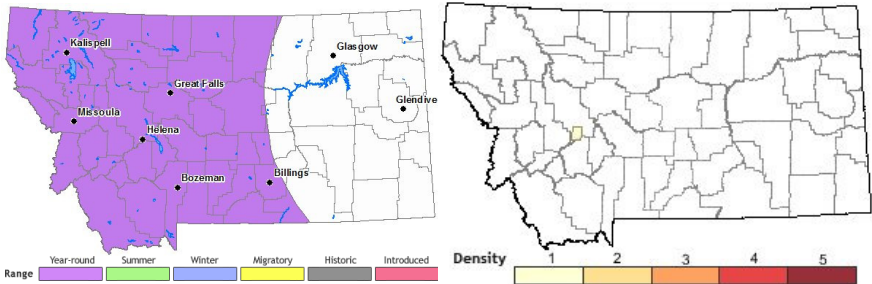
Arrowhead Blue - *Glaucopsyche piasus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG4010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

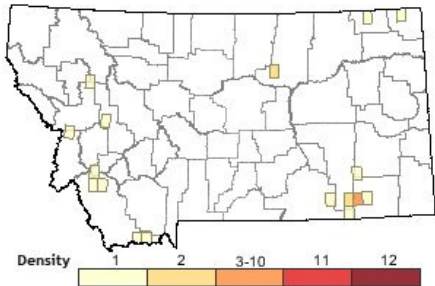
A Leech - *Glossiphonia complanata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAHIR06010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 28

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma alascense*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI83030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma excitum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI83060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma idaho*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI83070.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma intermedium*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI83010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma montanum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66260.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma parvulum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66270.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

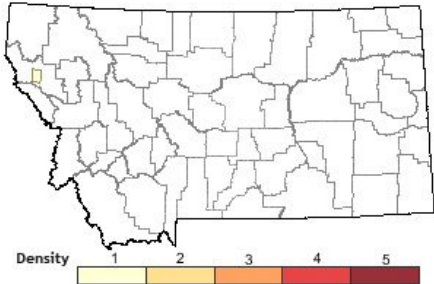
A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma penitum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66280.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma traviatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66290.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma velonum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66310.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glossosoma verdonum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66320.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Glyphopsyche irrorata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64720.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Gnathotrichus denticulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZN020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Gnathotrichus retusus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZN030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

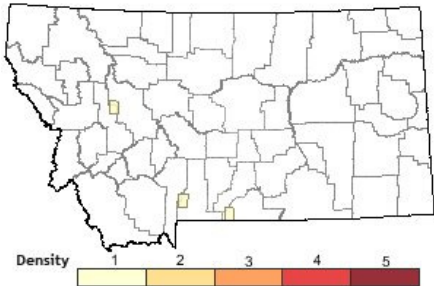
Police Car Moth - *Gnophaela vermiculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY1A050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The adult Police Car Moth (*Gnophaela vermiculata*) is all black except for large white spots on wings. The wings have white patches outlined by black veins on a black background. The wingspan is about 54 mm. Although there are a number of similar-looking species in the genus, this is the only species that occurs in Montana. The large size, black and white pattern in combination with the elongate wings and diurnal activity are unique to this species in Montana. The larvae are yellow with uniformly-distributed patches of black hairs that partly obscure the yellow ground color (Coin 2004).

Habitat

The Police Car Moth occurs in open, wooded areas of the foothills and boreal forest (Schmidt and Robinson no date).

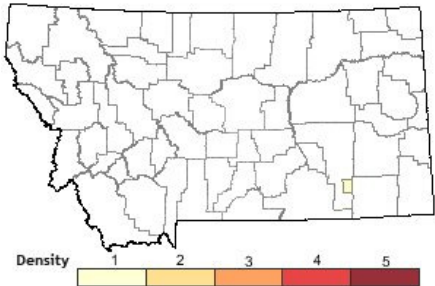
Goldenrod Gall Moth - *Gnorimoschema gallaesolidagnis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILE198984.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Recent genetic studies seem to show that populations of the Goldenrod Gall Moth, *Gnorimoschema gallaesolidagnis*, that feed on one species of Goldenrod (*Solidago altissima* or *Solidago gigantea*) are different from those that feed on the other. Even though there's no other way to tell them apart. This could eventually lead to the formation of two different species.

The female lays her eggs in dead leaves on, or in the leaf litter around, the goldenrods, where they stay dormant through the winter. The larva hatches in the spring, seeks out a plant, and burrows into the stem. Its presence causes the goldenrod to form a tumor-like structure called a gall, which encloses the larva and provides food for it. During the summer the larva pupates inside the gall, emerging in early fall to mate and lay eggs.

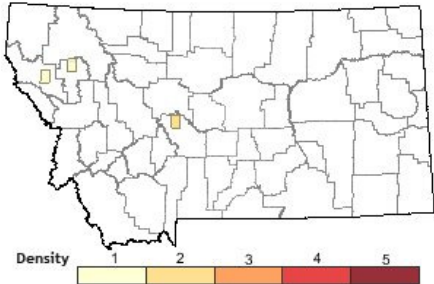
A Caddisfly - *Goeracea genota*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66370.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

Northern Rocky Mountains Refugium Caddisfly - *Goereilla baumanni*

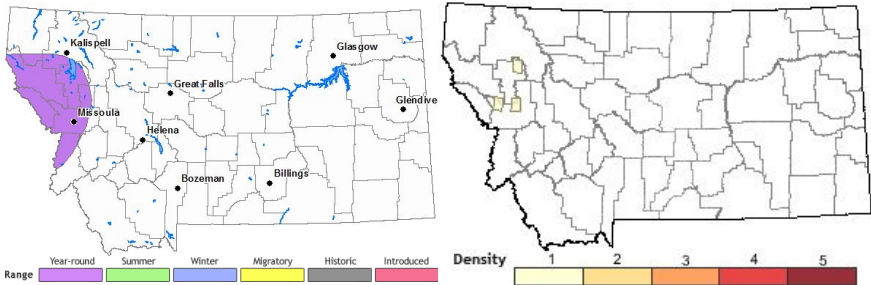
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIF8010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The larvae of the caddisfly, *Goereilla baumanni*, occurs in high-gradient, 1st or 2nd order, perennially flowing, forested springs and streams (especially in gravel under mossy areas) of the Rocky Mountain Refugium Area (ID/MT boundary area). The small rock larval case of *G. baumanni* makes it somewhat distinctive compared to other caddisfly families and only another rare caddisfly, *Rossiana* (*Rossianidae*) should be confused with it while sampling in these areas.

Habitat

This species is associated with high elevation, forested, perennially flowing cold-spring seep areas (Wiggins 1996) and will be found in slower pooled areas than *Rossiana montana* (D. Stagliano, per. obs).

Plains Clubtail - *Gomphus externus*

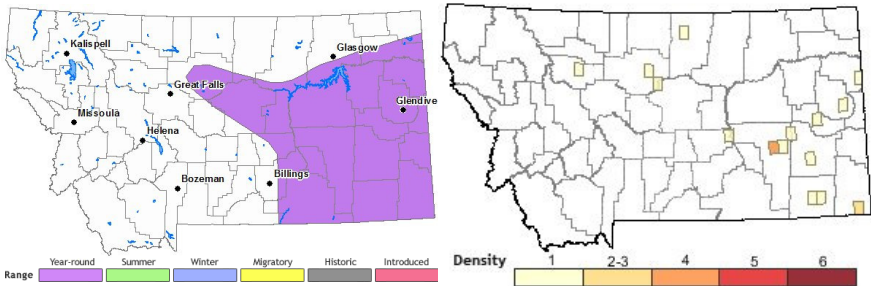
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD008110.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

General Description

The Plains Clubtail is a fairly common, medium-sized dragonfly with a black body extensively marked with yellow including a dorsal strip of yellow on all abdominal segments--a moderate club at the end of the abdomen. Abdomen S10 mostly brown with yellow dot, while the Pronghorn Clubtail has more yellow S10-pale stripe in Male and mostly yellow in female. Sandy, gravelly or muddy streams and rivers with moderate current and grassy or wooded banks are preferred habitat (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Habitat

Sandy or muddy streams and rivers with some current and grassy or wooded banks, as well as occasionally lakes are the choice habitats for the Plains Clubtail (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Pronghorn Clubtail - *Gomphus graslinellus*

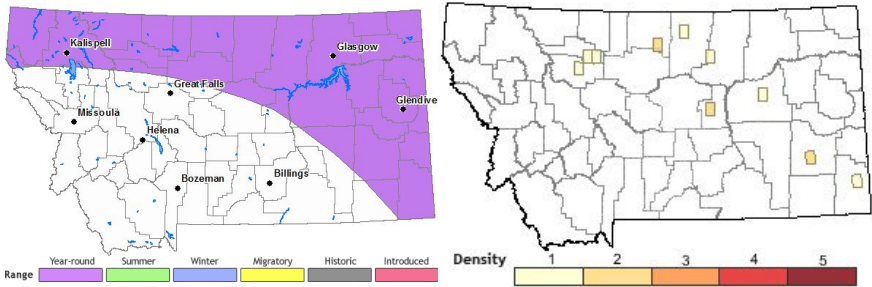
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD008310.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

General Description

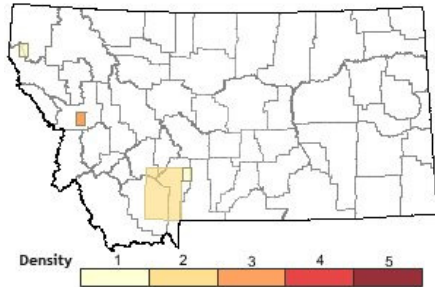
The Pronghorn Clubtail is an uncommon, less so than the plains, medium-sized dragonfly with a black body extensively marked with yellow including a dorsal strip of yellow on all abdominal segments and a moderate club at the end of the abdomen. Sandy, gravelly or muddy streams and rivers with some current and grassy or wooded banks are preferred habitat (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Habitat

The habitat of the Pronghorn Clubtail is usually slow-flowing streams with sandy or muddy substrates. These streams can be either rocky or not and occur in either forested or open areas. Ponds and lakes are also suitable habitats. Away from water Pronghorn Clubtails often use nearby forests as forage habitat and will perch on trees (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Northern Rock Crawler - *Grylloblatta campodeiformis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORT08040.aspx



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

An Orthopteroid related to cockroaches, mantids, and walkingsticks. The body is tan to brownish, elongate, cylindrical, and wingless, about 14-35 mm (0.6-1.3 inches) long, antennae about half the body length and with 26-29 segments. Tarsi have 5 segments, cerci are long with 8-9 segments, ovipositor is long and sword-shaped (similar in shape to katydids). The head is relatively large, with the mouthparts situated anteriorly; compound eyes are small, ocelli (simple eyes) are absent.

Habitat

Grylloblatta campodeiformis is closely associated with high-elevation areas near snow-fields or glaciers that provide cold and moist conditions throughout the year. Often they occur in or under rock fields, where crevices provide suitable micro-climates in extreme summer or winter conditions, and this probably allows them to survive in lower-elevation forested sites (Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, western redcedar, western hemlock, Douglas-fir). Deep moss layers, large logs, and dense vegetation may also create favorable microclimates at lower elevations (Silvestri 1931, Huggard and Klenner 2003). "Rock crawlers" have been reported in Montana from rock slides and under wood at low to moderate elevation sites (as low as 991 m, 3250 ft) supporting dense stands of such tree species as Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine, as well as treeless high-elevation alpine sites, such as the summit of McDonald Peak (2993 m, 9820 ft) in the Mission Mountains and Holland Peak (2852 m, 9356 ft) in the Swan Range (Mills and Pepper 1937, Pletsch 1947, Chapman 1953). Sometimes active on the surface of snow in winter (Gurney 1948, Paul Hendricks pers. obs.).

A Bushtailed Caddisfly - *Gumaga griseola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI53010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

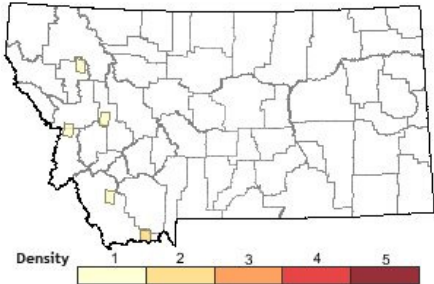
Disc Gyro - *Gyraulus circumstriatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

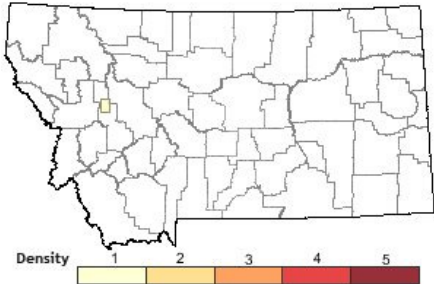
Usually found on aquatic vegetation within ponds, lakes, wetlands or other lentic waterbodies,

Star Gyro - *Gyraulus crista*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM5020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Gyraulus crista, commonly called the Star Gyro or Nautilus ramshorn, is a minute species of freshwater snail only about 3mm across, in the family Planorbidae, the ram's horn snails. These small snails have the ability to persist in intermittent ponds and lakes

Habitat

Usually found on aquatic vegetation within ponds, lakes, wetlands or other lentic waterbodies,

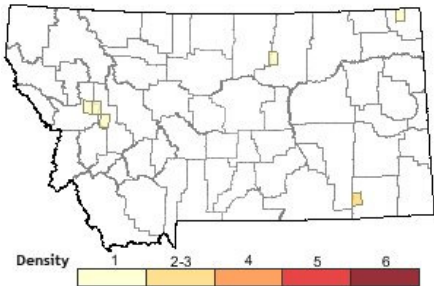
Flexed Gyro - *Gyraulus deflectus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM5030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Habitat

Usually found on aquatic vegetation within ponds, lakes, wetlands or other lentic waterbodies,

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM5050.aspx

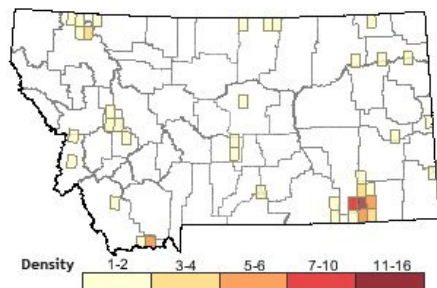


Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

USFWS:

USFS

BLM:



Number of Observations: 100

Habitat

Usually found on aquatic vegetation within ponds, lakes, wetlands or other lentic waterbodies,

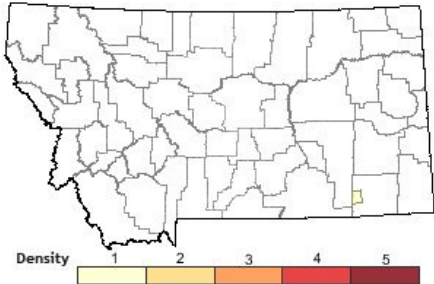
A Caddisfly - *Halesochila taylori*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64770.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Robust Lancetooth - *Haplotrema vancouverense*

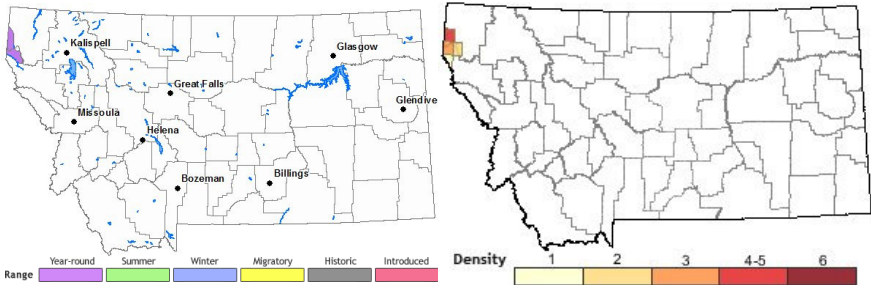
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS36120.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

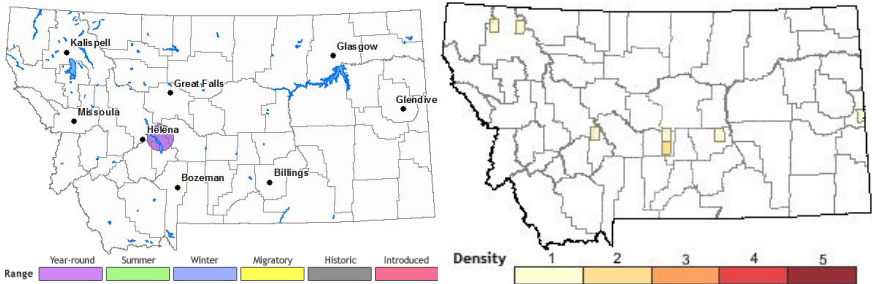
Minute Gem - *Hawaiiia minuscula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS74020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

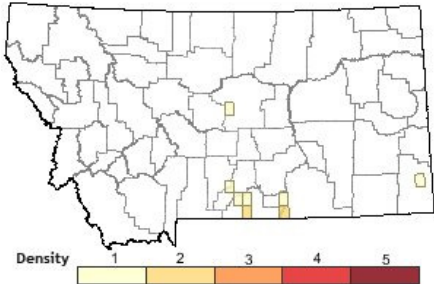
A Long-toed Water Beetle - *Helichus lithophilus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLGX020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

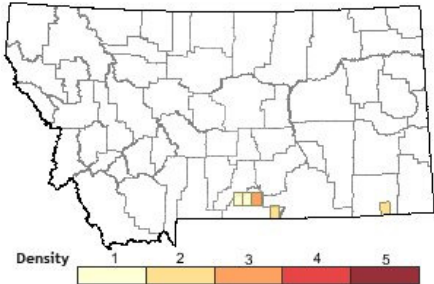
A Long-toed Water Beetle - *Helichus striatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLGX030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

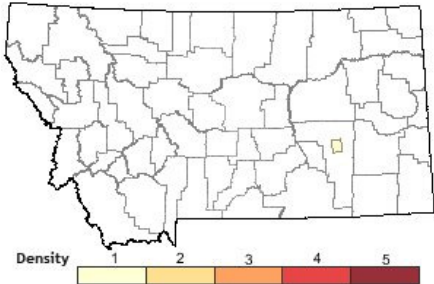
A Long-toed Water Beetle - *Helichus suturalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLGX010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

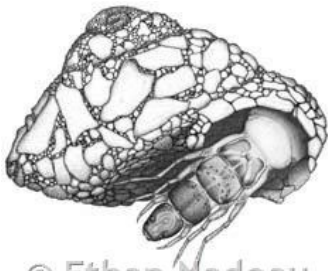
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

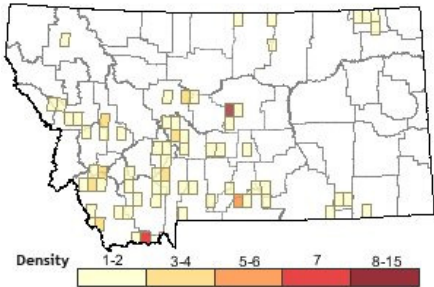
A Caddisfly - *Helicopsyche borealis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI96020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

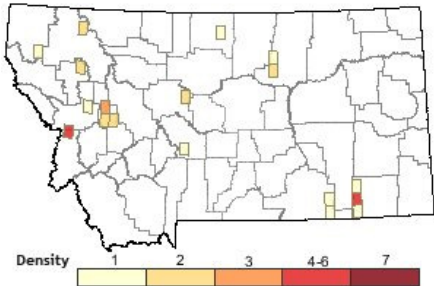
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 139

Two-ridge Rams-horn - *Helisoma anceps*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM6010.aspx



Number of Observations: 36

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

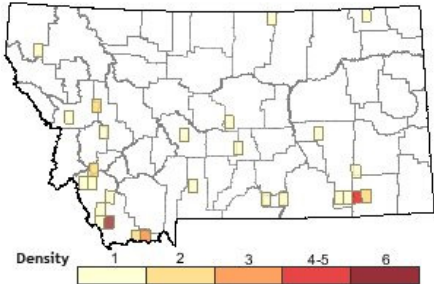
A Leech - *Helobdella stagnalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAHIR08020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

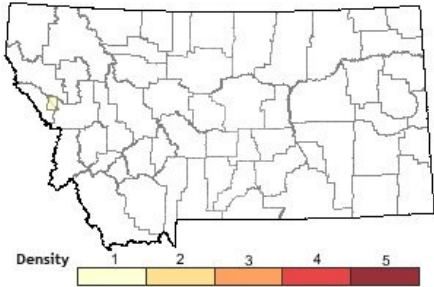
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 42

Western Sheepmoth - *Hemileuca eglanterina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEW0M180.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Pale Jumping-slug - *Hemphillia camelus*

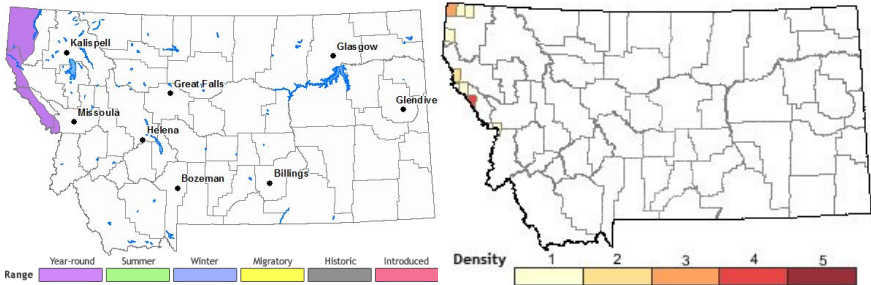
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS59020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

A moderately large slug of about 55 mm extended, but may reach 80 mm. As with all species of *Hemphillia*, the shell is partly exposed through a slit on the mantle about one-third its length, the mantle elevated into a visceral hump and sometimes covered with small bumps. Dorsal base color is pale cream-colored to golden-brownish or pale gray; head coloration is pale brown or cream centrally, sometimes with an irregular single grayish lateral stripe on each side; small irregular markings on the mantle form lateral stripes. Pneumostome is posterior to the midline of the mantle on the right side. The foot is somewhat narrow, with a median groove and tail pore near the posterior end, sometimes a low keel. The sides of the foot with a uniform series of indistinct oblique grooves covered with brownish or grayish patches that highlight a cream-colored or pale brown mid-dorsal stripe. The sole is undivided (not tripartite), mucous can be milky in disturbed individuals.

Habitat

Mostly in mesic mixed conifer forest, typically near water such as stream-side riparian areas and seeps. Canopy species include western redcedar, western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, grand fir, Douglas-fir, alder, birch, and black cottonwood. Usually found under woody debris and leaf litter or in downed rotten logs, sometimes under rocks.

Marbled Jumping-slug - *Hemphillia danielsi*

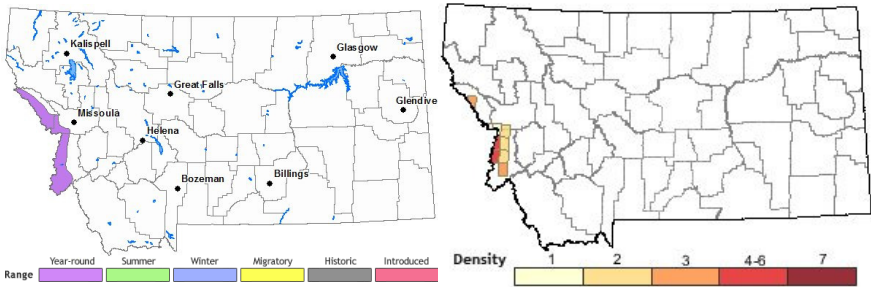
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS59030.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 25

General Description

Vanatta (1914, in Pilsbry 1948) describes *Hemphillia danielsi* as “sluglike, with the shell partly exposed, and the mantle elevated into a visceral hump, as usual in this genus. The color in formalin is yellowish-gray with bluish-black markings, but in alcohol it is white with black maculations. The shell pore is about one-third the length of the mantle. The posterior part of the foot is narrow, with a dorsal median groove and a tail pore” (p. 747). Length 3.4 cm (Vanatta 1914; Pilsbry 1948); Pilsbry considered this individual an immature. A recent specimen collected along Mill Creek measured 6.4 cm (Hendricks 2003), and Pilsbry (1948) quotes L.E. Daniels as stating that the living slug is “about two inches [5.1 cm] long, with a high hump showing the shell” (p. 748). In live animals, and some preserved specimens, the tail portion of the foot is laterally compressed, keeled, and tipped with a horn-like projection (Hendricks 2003; see also photos of *H. dromedarius* in Ovaska et al. 2002). Internal anatomy is described in Vanatta (1914) and Pilsbry (1948).

Taxonomic Comment: The original species description by Vanatta (1914, see also Pilsbry 1948) and placement in the Arionidae are still valid. This species is the eastern-most member of a small genus restricted to the Pacific Northwest.

Habitat

There are few descriptions of the habitat occupied by this species. Freest and Johannes (1995) indicate that moderate-elevation ponderosa pine forest (*Pinus ponderosa*) is characteristic; moist valley, ravine, gorge, or talus sites are preferred (i.e., low on slopes near water). This description is supported by more recent observations (Hendricks 2003; Hendricks et al. 2006, 2007) reporting *Hemphillia danielsi* in riparian areas very near water or with streams in the vicinity. Sites included a canopy of deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs (Engelmann spruce, Douglas-fir, western redcedar, western hemlock, black cottonwood, alder, aspen). Rock or soils at known sites have not been described, but igneous rock types dominate the range of this species.

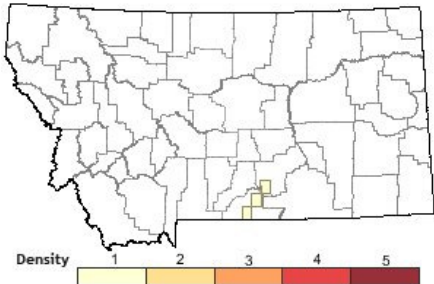
A Mayfly - *Heptagenia elegantula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH38040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

A Mayfly - *Heptagenia solitaria*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH38120.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

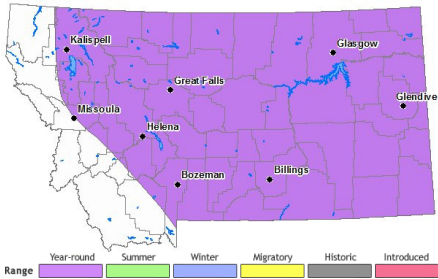
Assiniboine Skipper - *Hesperia assiniboia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

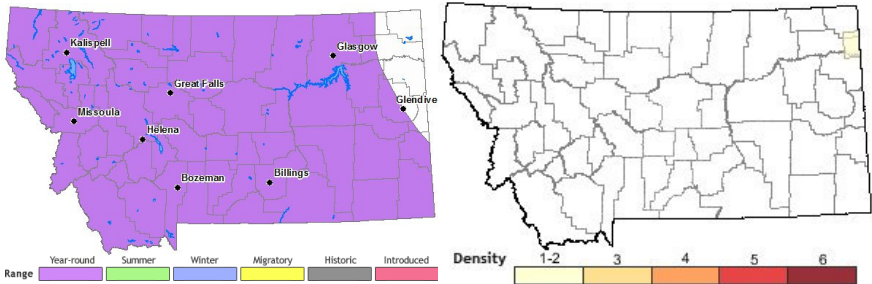
Western Branded Skipper - *Hesperia colorado*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

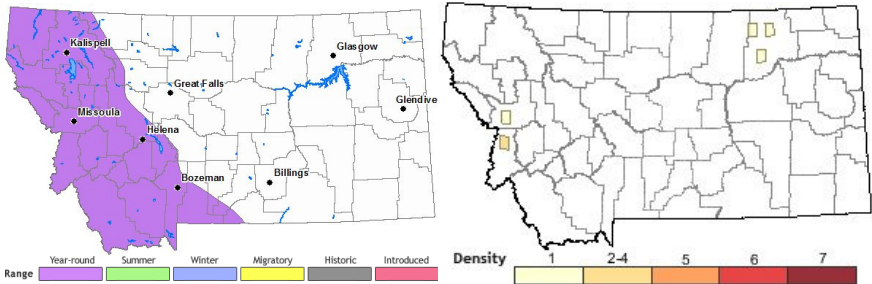
Common Branded Skipper - *Hesperia comma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



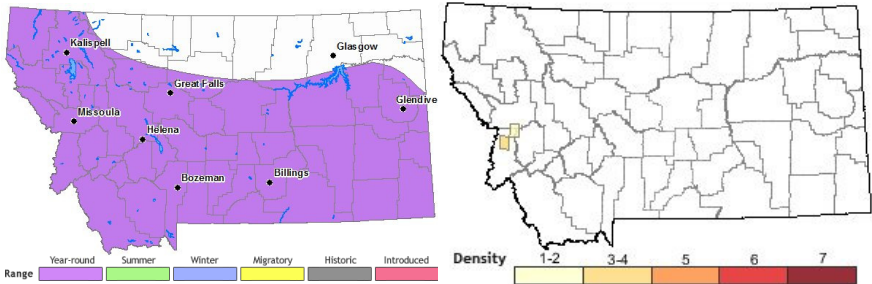
Number of Observations: 8

Juba Skipper - *Hesperia juba*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

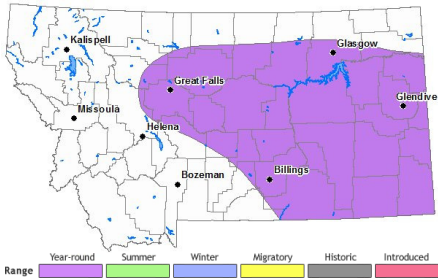
Leonard's Skipper - *Hesperia leonardus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

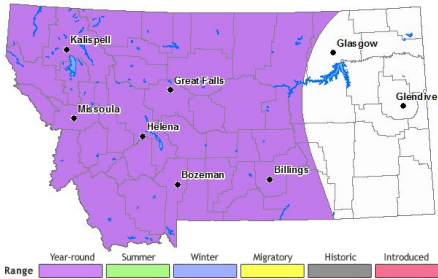
Nevada Skipper - *Hesperia nevada*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Ottoe Skipper - *Hesperia ottoe*

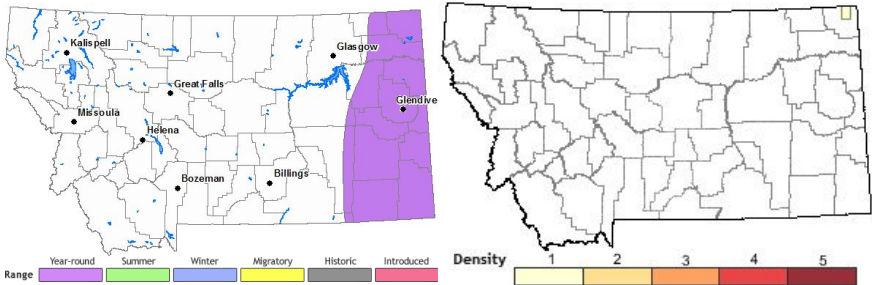
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65050.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The ottoe skipper is a prairie-dependent species that is found on a range of prairie types from southern Manitoba and eastern eastern Montana south along the high plains to north Texas; east through Nebraska and Kansas to central Illinois and southwest Michigan. The Ottoe skipper has a wingspread that varies from 32 to 41 mm (1.25 to 1.6 in), with females slightly larger than males. Males are dull tawny to orange dorsally with indistinct brown fuscous borders and a prominent black arched stigma. Females have less fulvous overscaling with a less distinct dark border dorsally, and more well-defined spots (Scott, 1986; Shull, 1987). Ventrally, the males are clear orange-yellow, while females are ochre with vague markings (Opler and Krizek, 1984). Eggs are creamy white. Caterpillars have a dark reddish brown to black head and when newly hatched are yellowish white in color. They soon become yellowish green; later instars are gray green, then brown to purplish brown with a dark brown head and a black collar (Scott, 1986; Dana, pers. comm.).

Habitat

Native tall-grass prairie.

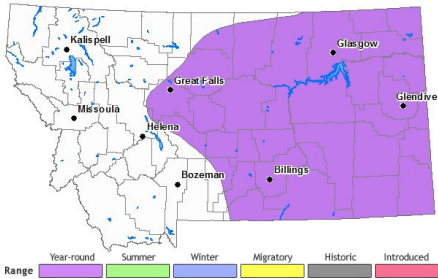
Pahaska Skipper - *Hesperia pahaska*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

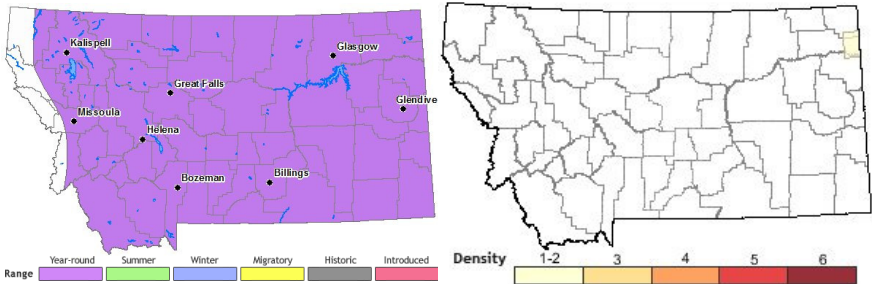
Uncas Skipper - *Hesperia uncas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP65010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

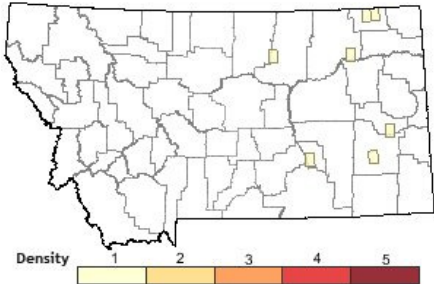
A Water Boatman - *Hesperocorixa laevigata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEM45030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

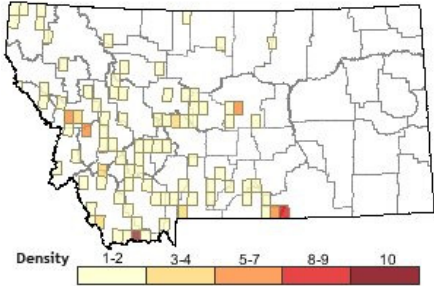
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

Golden Stone - *Hesperoperla pacifica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1T020.aspx



Number of Observations: 194

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams.

A Caddisfly - *Hesperophylax consimilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64790.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

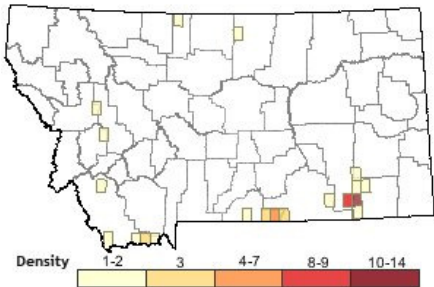
A Caddisfly - *Hesperophylax designatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIE6020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 54

A Caddisfly - *Hesperophylax occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIE6040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

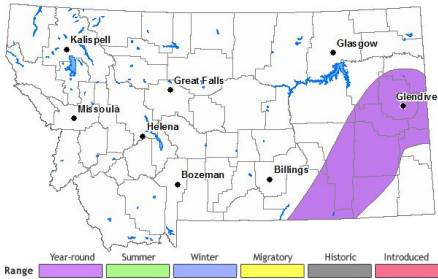
Mohave Sootywing - *Hesperopsis libya*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPQ6010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

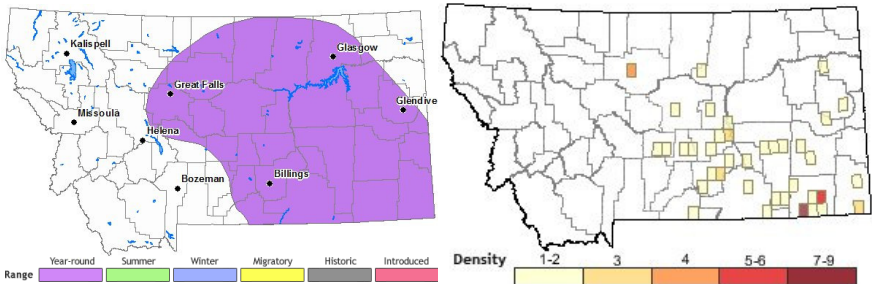
American Rubyspot - *Hetaerina americana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD066010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 72

General Description

A medium-sized damselfly with a distinctive red-spot at the base of otherwise clear to smoky-colored wings and a red thorax (as males) with an iridescent gold-green abdomen. American Rubyspots prefer habitats of open, clear streams and rivers with moderate to rapid flow and emergent and shoreline vegetation. Abundant populations exist on the lower Marias, Missouri and Musselshell Rivers, as well as the lower Bighorn, Tongue and Power Rivers of the Yellowstone Basin.

Habitat

American Rubyspots prefer habitats of open, clear streams and rivers with moderate to rapid flow and emergent and shoreline vegetation. Wooded reaches with sunny patches are also selected by this species (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

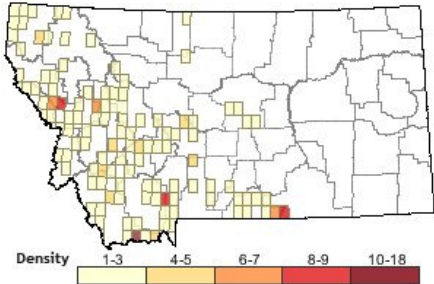
A Riffle Beetle - *Heterlimnius corpulentus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLGZ010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 303

A Freshwater Sponge - *Heteromeyenia baileyi*

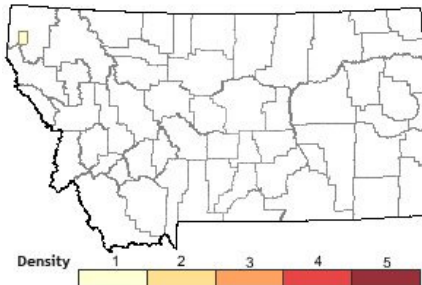
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IZSPN05060.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

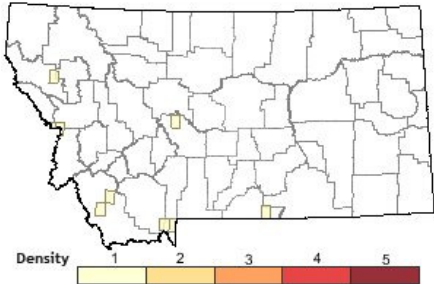
A Heterotrissocladius Chironomid - *Heterotrissocladius marcidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0T010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

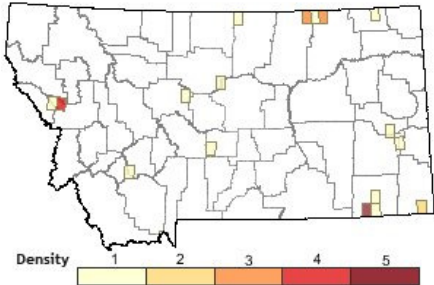
A Mayfly - *Hexagenia limbata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH37020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 31

General Description

These large tusked, burrowing mayflies as larvae, prefer soft-benthic sediments of slow large river depositional areas or lake bottoms. They come off in large numbers (swarms) about mid-July from Flathead Lake, Whitefish Lake and a few other lakes in Northwest MT (R. Newell pers. comm.).

A Sand-dwelling Mayfly - *Homoeoneuria alleni*

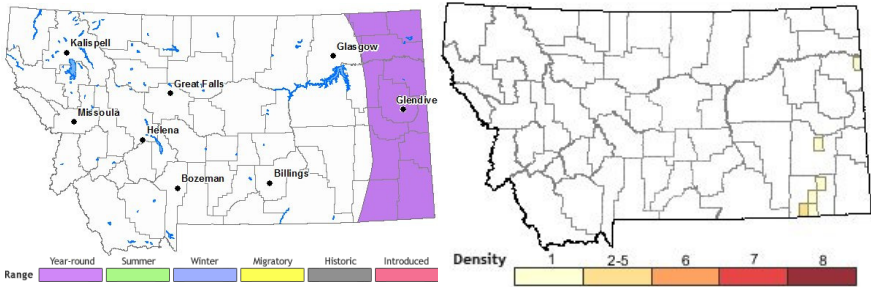
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH03040.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

This burrowing (body-type & behavior) mayfly is an inhabitant of large, warmwater turbid rivers with shifting sand/gravel substrates and depositional silted habitat areas. This species is a filtering collector feeder, and has long hairs on its fore-legs to perform this filtering-function.

Habitat

This species is associated with and digs its burrows within the sandy/silted depositional areas of larger, perennially flowing prairie rivers with sand-gravel dominated bottoms.

A Caddisfly - *Homophylax acutus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIE7010.aspx



Global Rank: G3G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Homophylax flavipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64810.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

An Amphipod - *Hyaella "azteca"*

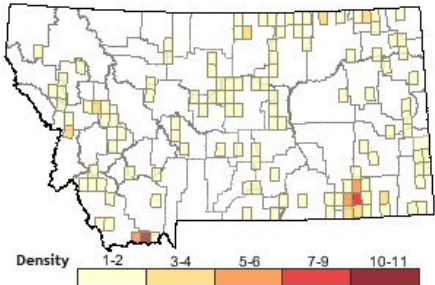
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL29020.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 232

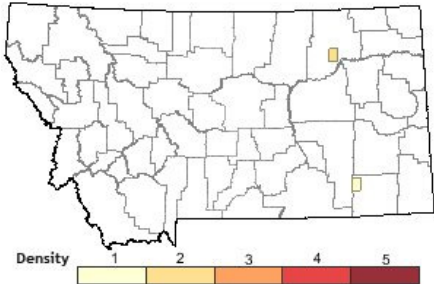
Columbia Silkmoth - *Hyalophora columbia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEW0Y020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The wings of the Columbia Silkmoth (*Hyalophora Columbia*) are dark brown to red-brown. The gray area outside the white postmedian band does not contain any red. The crescent spots on the forewings and hindwings are white, although occasionally the spots on the forewing may be reduced or absent. The wing span is about 80 - 100 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Woodland with poorly drained, boggy, acid soil; suburban gardens; and a wide variety of wooded habitats (Opler et al. 2010).

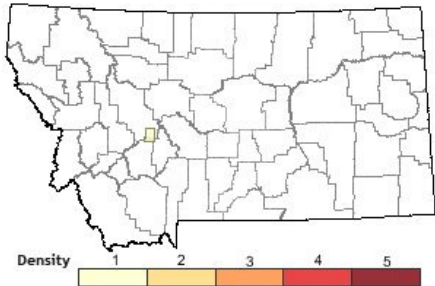
A Noctuid Moth - *Hydraecia pallescens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYN0010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche bidens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI25290.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

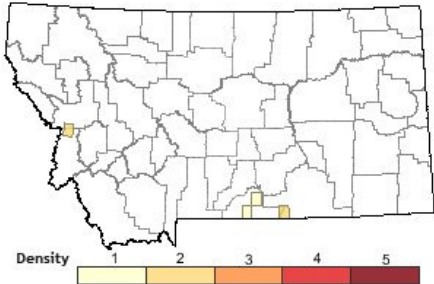
A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63550.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

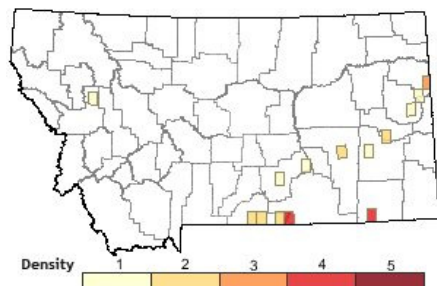
A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche confusa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63560.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 27

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche marqueti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63510.aspx



Global Rank: GUQ
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

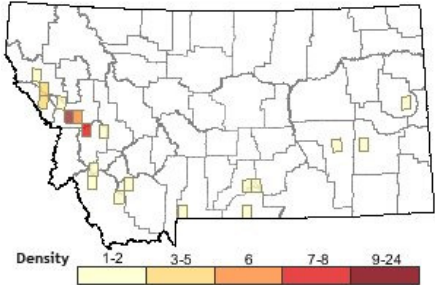
A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI25460.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 71

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche placoda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI25300.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Hydropsyche simulans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI25180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila ajax*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI40380.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila arctia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI40930.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila argosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63720.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila consimilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI40290.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila hamata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI40430.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila rono*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI40020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila waubesiana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI40470.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Hydroptila xera*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63790.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0
Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Bark Beetle - *Hylastes gracilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZV020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylastes longicollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZV030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylastes macer*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZV040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylastes nigrinus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZV050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylastes ruber*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZV060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylastinus obscurus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO196065.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

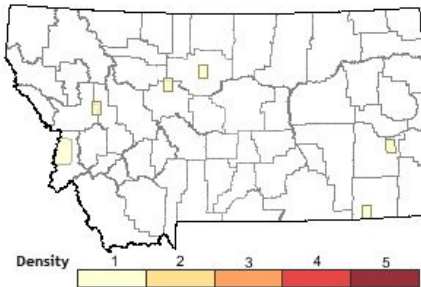
Number of Observations: 0

Spurge Hawkmoth - *Hyles euphorbiae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEX18010.aspx



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Number of Observations: 6

General Description

The forewing upperside of the Spurge Hawkmoth (*Hyles euphorbiae*) is pale yellow-gray to lavender-gray, with a dark brown spot at the center of the costa and at the wing base, and a dark brown band running from the wing tip to the inner margin. The costal and outer margins may be dusted with pink or gray. The hindwing upperside is black with a pale greenish outer margin and a pinkish brown median band which becomes white at the inner margin. The wing span is about 64 -77 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

The larvae are also conspicuously colored, with a pronounced tail or "horn" near the rear end. Young larvae are variously patterned with green, yellow, and black. Older larvae have a distinctive red, black, and yellow pattern with a double row of white spots on each side and white speckles (Balaban and Balaban 2005).

Habitat

Disturbed meadows and valleys with dense stands of leafy spurge (Opler et al. 2010).

Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

White-lined Sphinx - *Hyles lineata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEX18030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylesinus aculeatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZX010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylesinus californicus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZX050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylesinus criddlei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZX020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylurgops porosus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLW7020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylurgops reticulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLW7030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylurgops rugipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLW7010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLW7011.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylurgops subcostulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLW7040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Hylurgops subcostulatus subcostulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLW7041.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips borealis*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips borealis borealis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C011.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Six-Spined Ips - *Ips calligraphus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C110.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips emarginatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips grandicollis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C120.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips integer*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips latidens*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C130.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips mexicanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips montanus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips perterbatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips pilifrons*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C070.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips pilifrons utahensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C071.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Pine Engraver - *Ips pini*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C160.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips plastographus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C080.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips plastographus plastographus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C081.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips tridens*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips tridens engelmanni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C091.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Ips woodi*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7C100.aspx

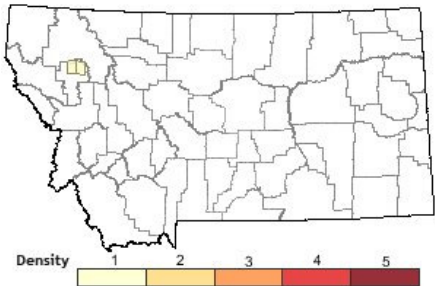


Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Mayfly - *Ironodes nitidus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH87060.aspx



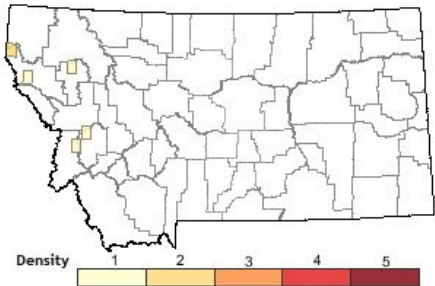
Number of Observations: 2

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Millipede - *Isaphe convexa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNIA1010.aspx



Number of Observations: 6

Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Millipede - *Ischnocybe plicata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNIA2010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

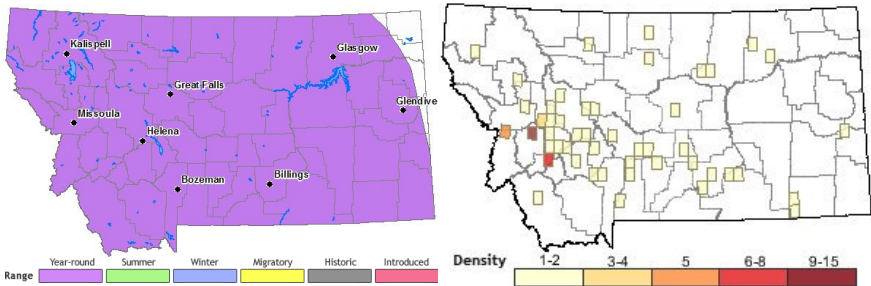
Pacific Forktail - *Ischnura cervula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD072080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



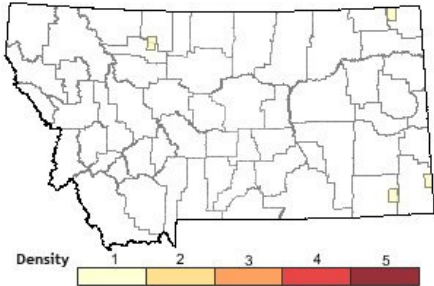
Number of Observations: 105

Habitat

The Pacific Forktail selected habitats of saline or alkaline ponds, marshes, and other wetlands, as well as a wide range of lotic habitats including slow streams with abundant emergent vegetation, specifically cattails and bulrushes (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

Plains Forktail - *Ischnura damula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD072090.aspx



Number of Observations: 4

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

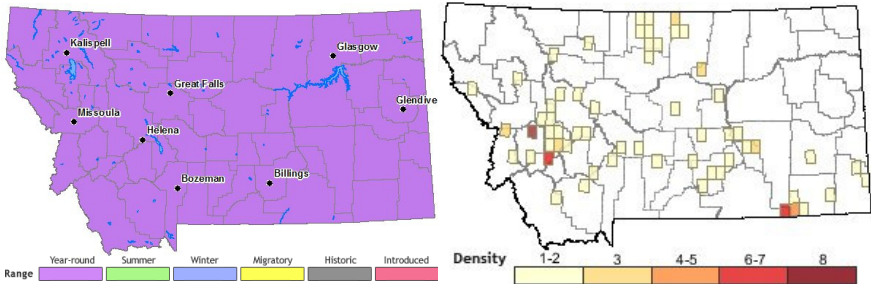
Western Forktail - *Ischnura perparva*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD072130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 102

Habitat

Although Western Forktails tend to be more common on streams than other forktails, especially slow, grassy or sedge-dominated ones, they also select the habitats of alkaline ponds with mud substrates and marshy edges of lakes. This species tends to avoid acidic conditions. Away from breeding sites, the Western Forktail can be found along forest trails basking in patches of filtered sunlight (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

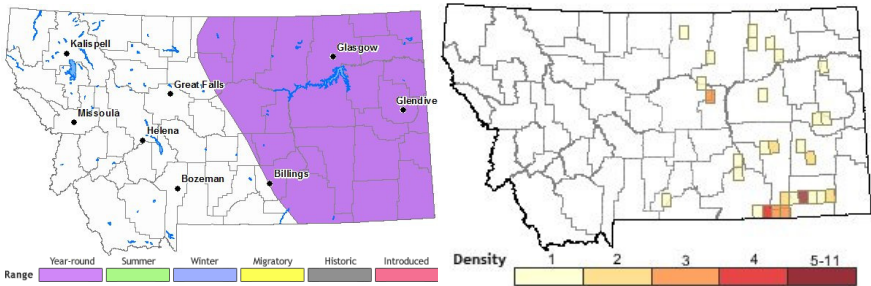
Eastern Forktail - *Ischnura verticalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD072060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 52

Habitat

The Eastern Forktail chooses a variety of lentic habitats including ponds, lakes, and marshes, as well as slow streams and backwaters. This species avoids acidic water conditions and is not so restricted to mud-bottomed substrates, unlike other *Ischnura* species (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

Hooked Snowfly - *Isocapnia crinita*

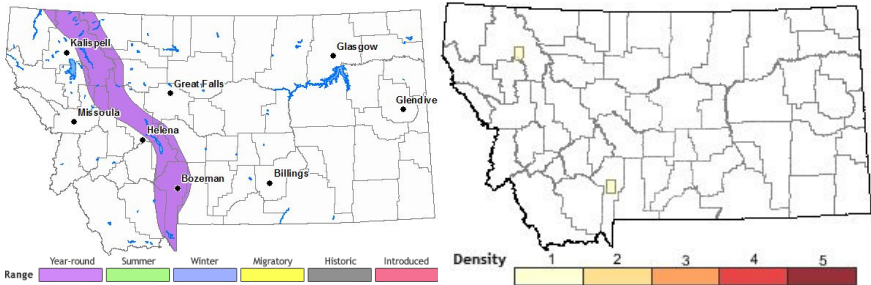
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE05030.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Habitat

Very little information exists about the ecology of this species (Baumann, Gaufin, and Surdick 1977). Merritt and Cummins (1996) report that members of the genus *Isocapnia* are found in both creeks and river, and are trophically shredder-detritivores.

Giant Snowfly - *Isocapnia grandis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE05050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Habitat

Very little information exists about the ecology of this species (Baumann, Gaufin, and Surdick 1977). Merritt and Cummins (1996) report that members of the genus *Isocapnia* are found in both creeks and river, and are trophically shredder-detritivores.

Hyalite Snowfly - *Isocapnia hyalita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE05060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Habitat

Very little information exists about the ecology of this species (Baumann, Gaufin, and Surdick 1977). Reported that members of this species are found more likely in creeks, and are trophically shredder-detritivores.

Alberta Snowfly - *Isocapnia integra*

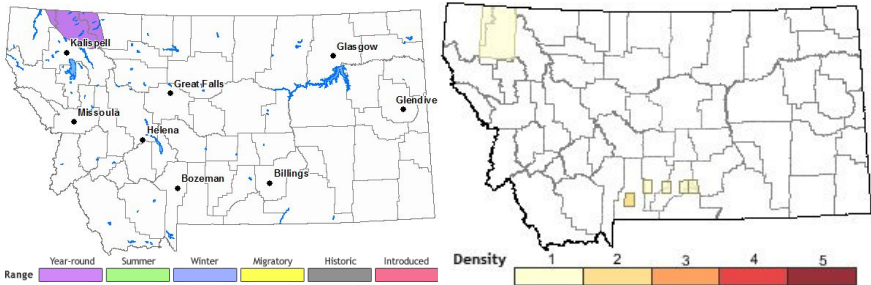
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE05070.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Habitat

Very little information exists about the ecology of this species (Baumann, Gaufin, and Surdick 1977). Only Reported that members of this species are found in Banff Nat. Park and North Fork Flathead River which are cold water systems and are trophically shredder-detritivores.

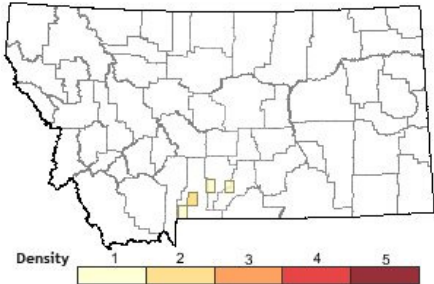
Vedder Snowfly - *Isocapnia vedderensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE05110.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Blackfoot Springfly - *Isogenoides colubrinus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2Q010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

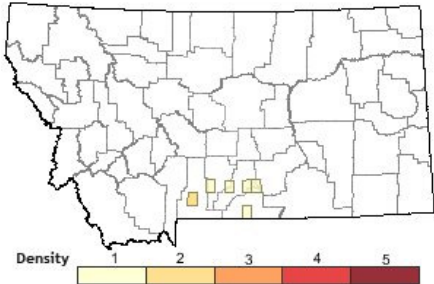
Elongate Springfly - *Isogenoides elongatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2Q030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

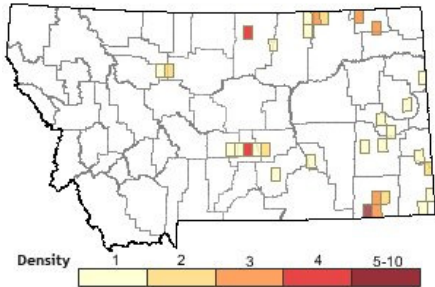
A Mayfly - *Isonychia campestris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH16100.aspx



Figure 7 - Lateral view of *Isonychia* sp. larvae (Isonychidae)

© EPA



Number of Observations: 62

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

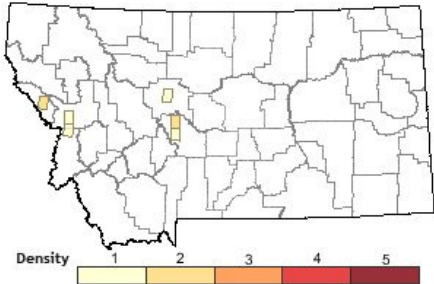
Western Stripetail - *Isoperla fulva*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24210.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Waterton Stripetail - *Isoperla fusca*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24220.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

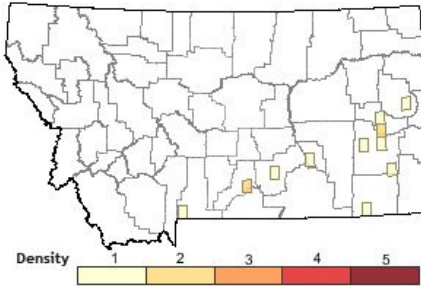
Plains Stripetail - *Isoperla longiseta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24300.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

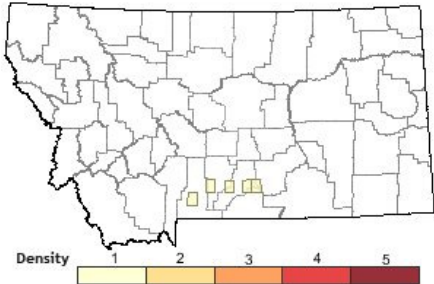
Mormon Stripetail - *Isoperla mormona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24380.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Springs Stripetail - *Isoperla petersoni*

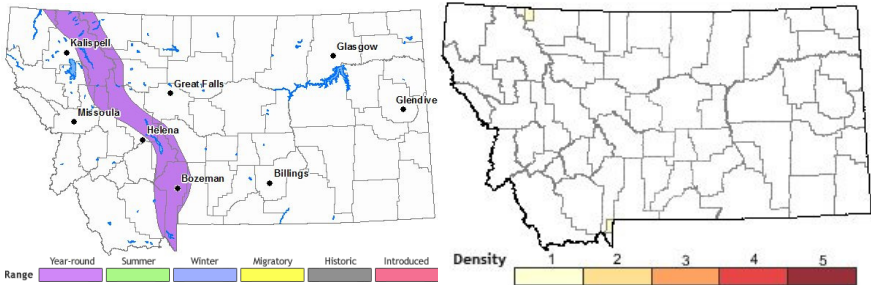
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24420.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

This rare, nicely patterned, cold-water Isoperlid Stonefly is limited in distribution in Montana, but is found elsewhere in the Northern and Southern Rocky Mountains including Alberta, British Columbia, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah.

Habitat

This species occurs in small springs and spring-fed creeks (Baumann et al. 1977). Nymphs were found in large woody debris and mossy cobbles. Merritt and Cummins (1996) describe *Isoperla* trophic relationships as predators (especially chironomids, and blackflies).

Checkered Stripetail - *Isoperla pinta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24450.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This fairly rare, Isoperlid Stonefly is limited in distribution to 3 counties in Montana and limited in the Northern and Sounthern Rocky Mountains--Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah., but is common elsewhere in the Casacade and Coastal Ranges

Habitat

This species occurs and is common in creeks and rivers (Baumann et al. 1977). Nymphs were found in large woody debris and mossy cobbles. Merritt and Cummins (1996) describe Yoraperla trophic relationships as shredders (large organic detritus, plant materials).

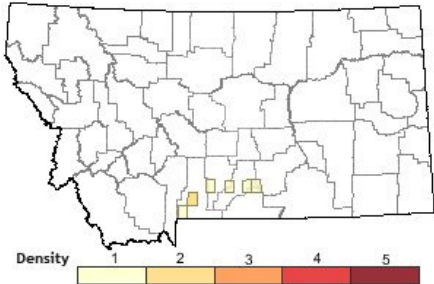
Fivespot Stripetail - *Isoperla quinquepunctata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24460.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

Colorado Stripetail - *Isoperla sobria*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24540.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Notched Stripetail - *Isoperla sordida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE24550.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ithytrichia clavata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI84010.aspx



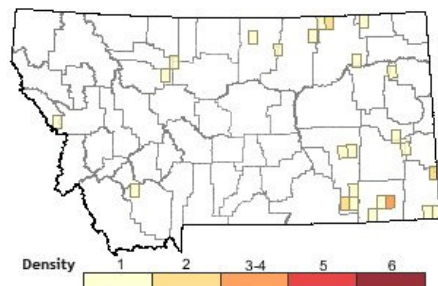
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS

USFWS:

USFS

BLM:



Number of Observations: 32

Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

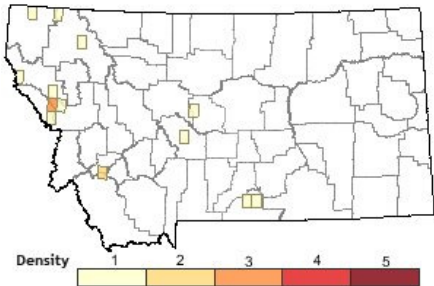
Longhead Sallfly - *Kathroperla perdita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1B010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

A Millipede - *Kepolydesmus anderisus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI88010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

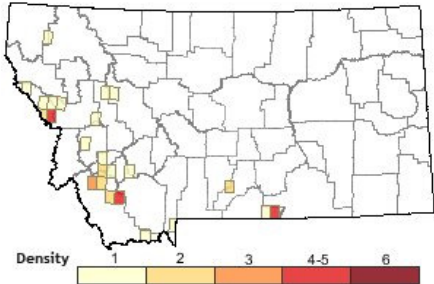
Sickle Springfly - *Kogotus modestus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2F010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 43

Smooth Springfly - *Kogotus nonus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2F020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Pygmy Slug - *Kootenaia burkei*

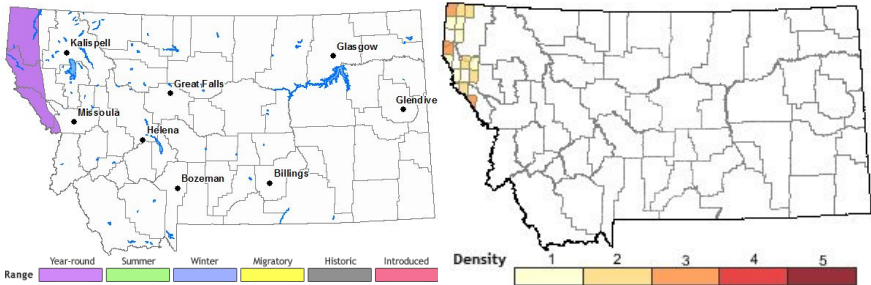
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS0B010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 25

A Sand-dwelling Mayfly - *Lachlania saskatchewanensis*

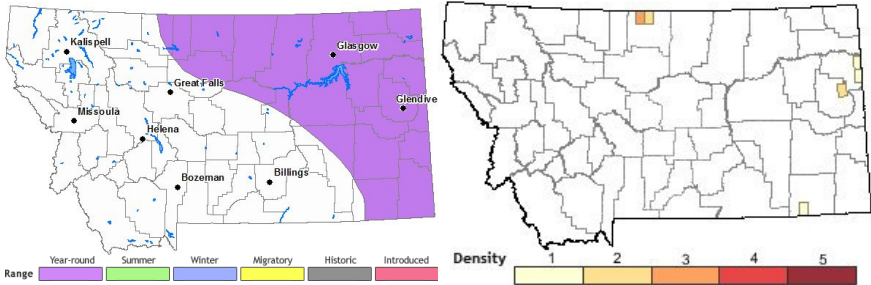
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH66030.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

Habitat

This species is associated with large, perennially flowing prairie rivers (Large Prairie River AES) with sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles

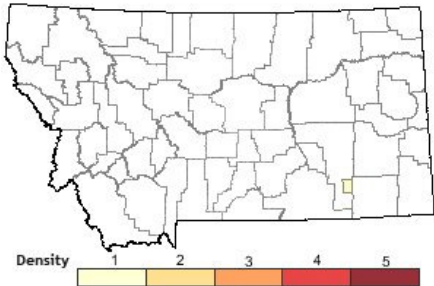
A Noctuid Moth - *Lacinipolia stricta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYJB310.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Lacinipolia stricta* forewing is dark brown in the median area, and paler yellowish-brown in the basal and subterminal areas. The terminal area is dark brown mixed with black. The reniform spot is pale brown, angular, with a conspicuous thick white outline. The hindwing is dirty brownish-gray with a pale yellowish terminal line and fringe (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Chalk-fronted Corporal - *Ladona julia*

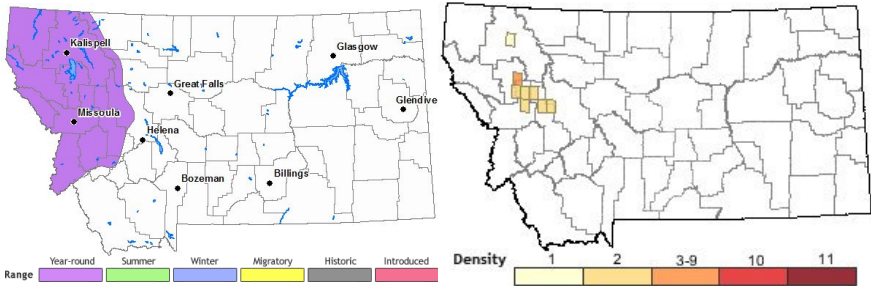
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD045230.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 22

Habitat

Chalk-fronted Corporals prefer habitats of open and wooded lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps and bogs with acid water, as well as slow streams. Away from water this species tends to forage and bask in sunny patches of nearby woodlands and forest (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

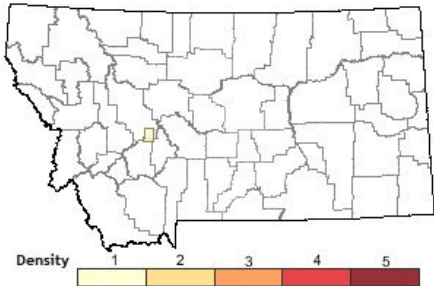
Hemlock Looper Moth - *Lambdina fiscellaria*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEU3U010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The adult Hemlock Looper Moth (*Lambdina fiscellaria*) is a thinly scaled mid-sized geometrid. Its antennae has very long pectinations resulting in a conspicuously feathery antennae. The ground color varies from tan to brown with dark AM and PM lines. The PM lines are bordered distally with orange-brown. The discal spots are obscure (Anweiler 2004 and Schmidt 2003).

The larvae has a brownish and grayish body with spotted head and with many longitudinal lines and stripes. Its gray head has small brown and large black spots. It has a gray prothoracic shield with yellowish patches and dark spots, and grayish brown thoracic legs. The larvae has a mostly brownish gray dorsum with an indistinct, gray middorsal stripe trimmed in lighter gray, and four black dorsal spots on each segment. There is a grayish white subdorsal stripe tinted with dark yellow near hind margin of the segments. There are many grayish, brownish, or blackish longitudinal lines and stripes below subdorsal stripe. There is a large grayish spot above black spiracles on some segments, and a grayish white venter with several dark longitudinal lines. The larvae is a "looper" and has no prolegs except on segments 6 and 10. The length of the larvae is 25 to 30 mm (Maier 2004).

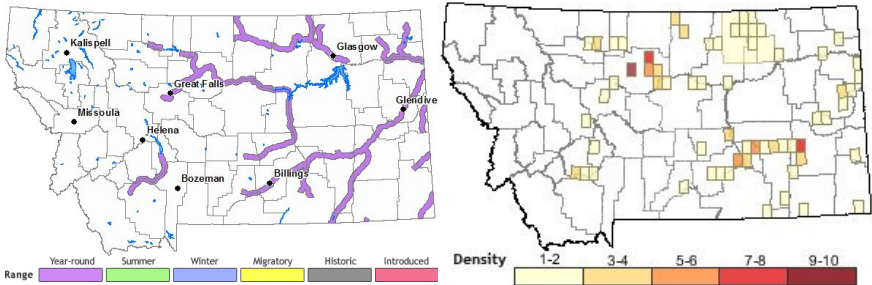
Fatmucket - *Lampsilis siliquoidea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV21280.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 171

General Description

The Fatmucket is Montana's most widespread and abundant mussel and is believed to most widely distributed mussel in North America--it's native range occurs in areas of the central United States from Montana, the Dakotas, and Nebraska east to New York, and as far south as Louisiana and Mississippi. In Canada it may occupy areas from the Northern Territories and Alberta to Quebec.

Habitat

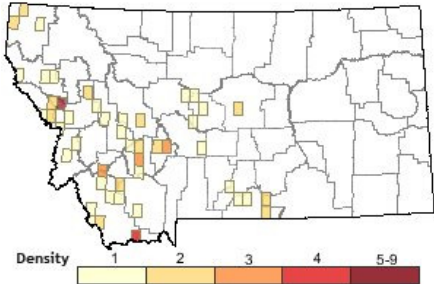
The species can be found under a number of conditions but prefers sandy-muddy bottoms and quiet water. Not suited to strong currents or rough bottoms, although it is occasionally found in riffles, most likely from being washed out of calmer pools. It is abundant in quiet water below riffles, with a muddy bottom, and in slowly running water with sand, fine gravel, and mud (La Rocque 1967:226). Clarke (1981:344) indicates the species is abundant and occurs in lakes and rivers of all sizes; it is found on sand, mud, clay and gravel substrates. It is often found in river banks in water as shallow as 5 to 8 cm.

A Riffle Beetle - *Lara avara*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLHD010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 77

White Heelsplitter - *Lasmigona complanata*

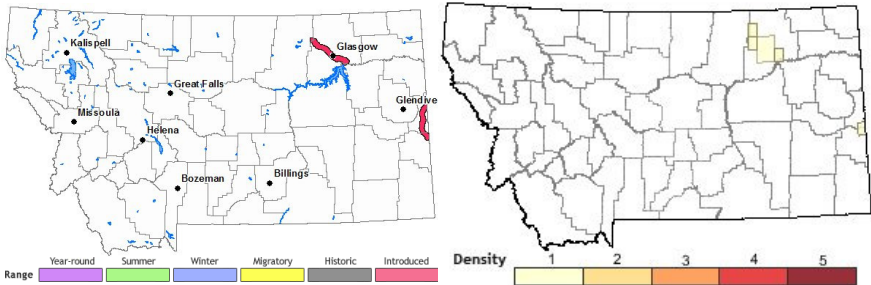
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV22012.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The White Heelsplitter is a relatively common mussel in North America, and has been recently introduced into MT. It can be found as far south as the Tennessee River, throughout the Midwest and Plains States (native in SD, ND) and into southern Canada. The White Heelsplitter prefers pools or sluggish streams with a mud, sand, or fine gravel bottom. Known host fish species include the Common Carp, Green Sunfish, Largemouth Bass, White Crappie, Orangespotted Sunfish and Banded Killfish, all these are introduced or exotic species in Montana.

Habitat

This mussel has been found to occupy very shallow waters and habitats as deep as 20 feet. The White Heelsplitter prefers pools or sluggish streams with a mud, sand, or fine gravel bottom. Occurs in fine mud in deep pools (Gustafson 1996).

Meltwater Lednian Stonefly - *Lednia tumana*

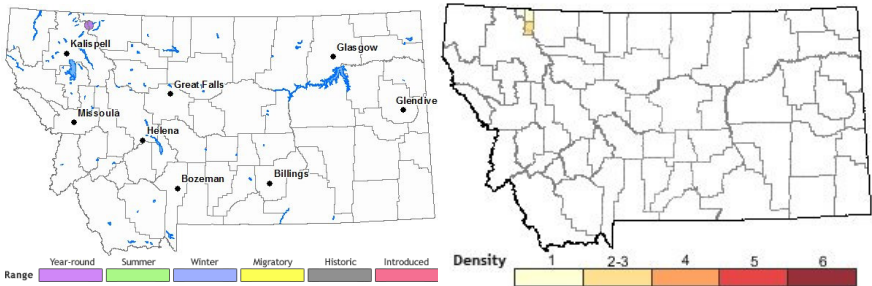
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0K010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS: C
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

The Meltwater Lednian Stonefly is a small, dark species of extremely cold glacier-fed streams at high elevations in Glacier Park. Little else is known about its habits or ecology, accept that the adults have hatched by mid-summer (July-August) and are presumably mating during this time.

Habitat

The larvae are found in small alpine, mountain streams (Newell and Minshall 1978), but only those closely linked to glacial run-off (Giersch 2002).

A Caddisfly - *Lenarchus brevipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64850.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lenarchus rillus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64910.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma aporum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI01150.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

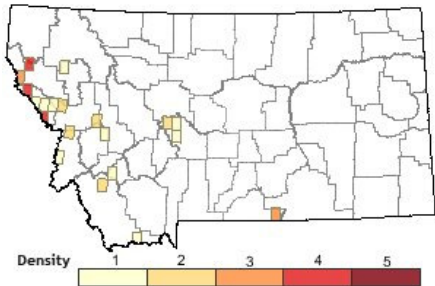
A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma cascadense*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 38

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma cinereum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI01130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma knulli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI01280.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

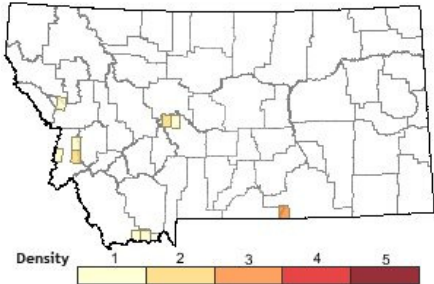
A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma pluviale*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma podagrum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma quercinum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64210.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma rayneri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI01010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma roafi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64220.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma spicatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI01400.aspx



Global Rank: G3G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma stigma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

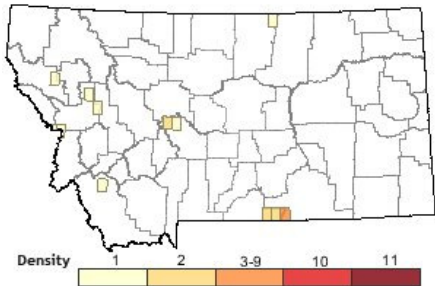
A Caddisfly - *Lepidostoma unicolor*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64270.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 23

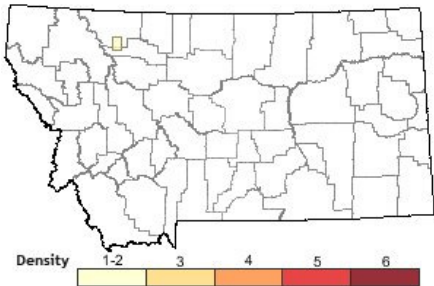
Bilobed Tadpole Shrimp - *Lepidurus bilobatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA10030.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

This species of tadpole shrimp (order Notostraca) is a member of the crustacean class Branchiopoda. Their large, hardened carapace (shell) makes them look like a fat tadpole swimming through the water or crawling along the bottom. They are important components of many freshwater and saline intermittent or temporary wetlands (Dodson and Frey 2001, Brendonck et al. 2008). These animals are especially common in seasonal wetlands, where populations are maintained by banks of resting eggs that may remain dormant and can survive drying periods of decades or longer (Brendonck 1996).

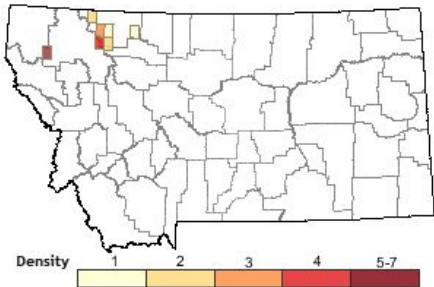
Round Spine Tadpole Shrimp - *Lepidurus couesii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA10040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

General Description

The Round Spine Tadpole Shrimp (*Lepidurus couesii*) is typically associated with plains, intermountain valley, and high desert environments, but it seems to occupy a wide range of habitats in Montana. It has been found in water bodies ranging from temporary marshes that do not fill every year to seemingly-permanent beaver ponds and in wetted habitats within aspen forests and ponderosa pine forest (Hossack,B.H., R.L. Newell and D.C. Rogers 2011).

Habitat

It has been found in water bodies ranging from temporary marshes that do not fill every year to seemingly-permanent beaver ponds and in wetted habitats including aspen forests and ponderosa pine forest (Hossack,B.H., R.L. Newell and D.C. Rogers 2011).

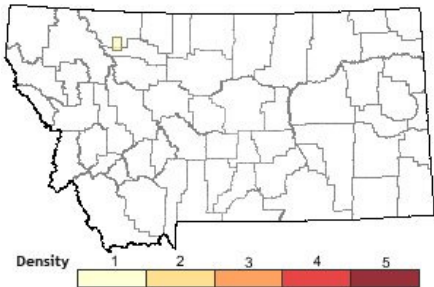
Lemon Tadpole Shrimp - *Lepidurus lemmoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA10050.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

This species of tadpole shrimp (order Notostraca) is a member of the crustacean class Branchiopoda. Their large, hardened carapace (shell) makes them look like a fat tadpole swimming through the water or crawling along the bottom. They are important components of many freshwater and saline intermittent or temporary wetlands (Dodson and Frey 2001, Brendonk et al. 2008). These animals are especially common in seasonal wetlands, where populations are maintained by banks of resting eggs that may remain dormant and can survive drying periods of decades or longer (Brendonck 1996).

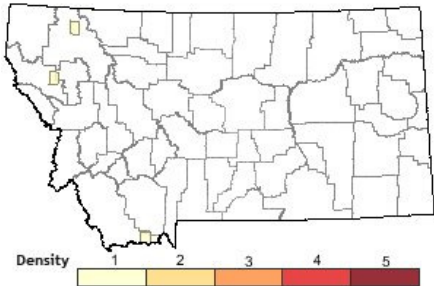
A Mayfly - *Leptophlebia cupida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH27050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Habitat

I was at Rainbow Lake, Sanders County, about 10 miles NE of Plains. This rocky substratum lake had dozens of nymphs of *Leptophlebia cupida* under every rock. I have never seen such numbers of this species.

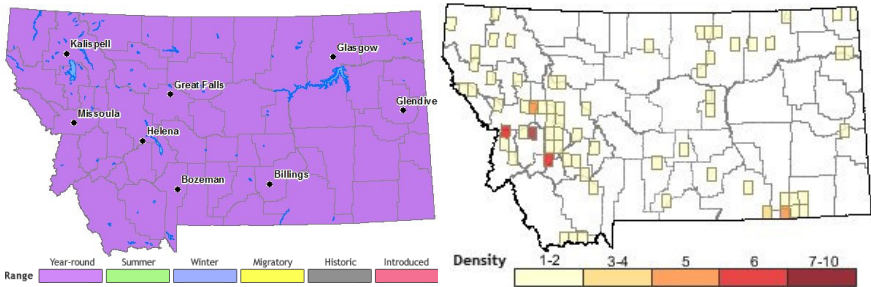
Spotted Spreadwing - *Lestes congener*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD067040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 127

General Description

The Spotted Spreadwing is a rather dull brown spreadwing damselfly. Dark spots on the sides of the thorax distinctive. Spotteds appear to be the only spreadwings with males having lower surface of eyes brown. Pruniosity on the tip of the abdomen not quite as conspicuous as only co-occurring spreadwings--the Northern, Emerald or Lyre-tipped.

Habitat

The habitat of the Spotted Spreadwing includes marsh-emergent vegetation bordered lakes and ponds, small ponds, pools, swamps and sluggish backwaters and slow streams as well as saline lakes. It is common for the breeding ponds to dry up sometime during the summer months (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

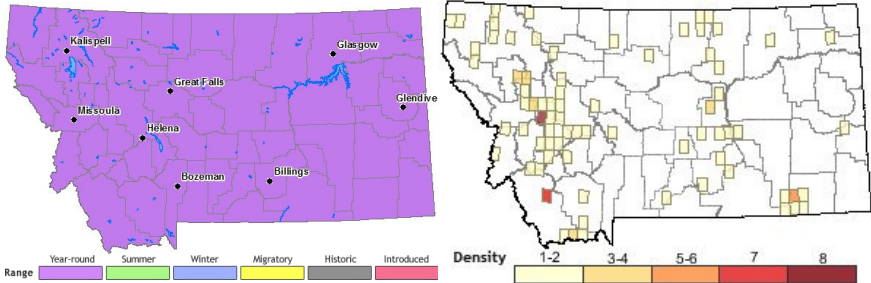
Northern Spreadwing - *Lestes disjunctus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD067051.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 141

General Description

This is a relatively large damselfly 1 ¼ to 1 ¾ inches (30 to 41 mm) long. The build is slender with short wings in proportion to the length of the abdomen. The thorax is bronze-black with a yellow stripe down the center on the upper surface.

Habitat

Northern Spreadwings prefer still-water and well-vegetated habitats of lakes and ponds, some of which can be temporary, as well as marshes, swamps, pools and bogs, and even slow, sluggish streams. (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

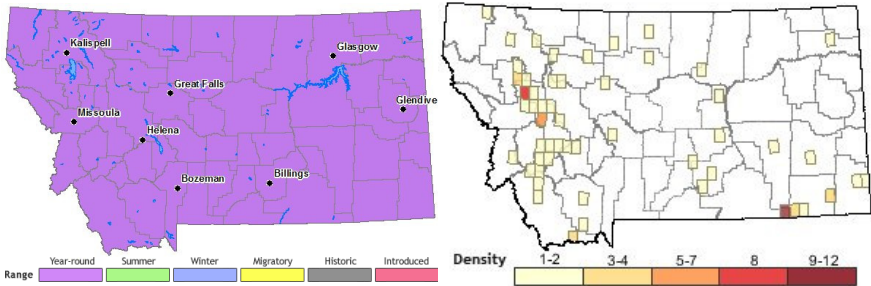
Emerald Spreadwing - *Lestes dryas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD067020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 111

Habitat

Emerald Spreadwings tend to select temporary or permanent and usually wooded ponds and fens, often acidic, as well as backwaters of streams as habitats. They can also be commonly found in nearby forests and shrublands away from breeding sites (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

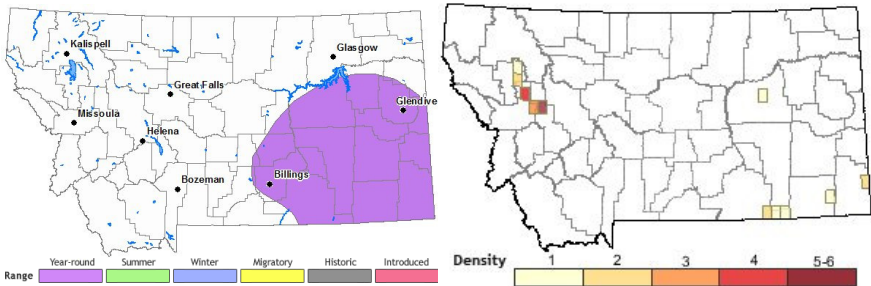
Sweetflag Spreadwing - *Lestes forcipatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD067030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 24

Habitat

The habitat of the Sweetflag Spreadwing is temporary and permanent ponds, lakes with emergent vegetation, as well as bogs, fens and slow "weedy" streams (Westfall and May 1996, Paulson 2009).

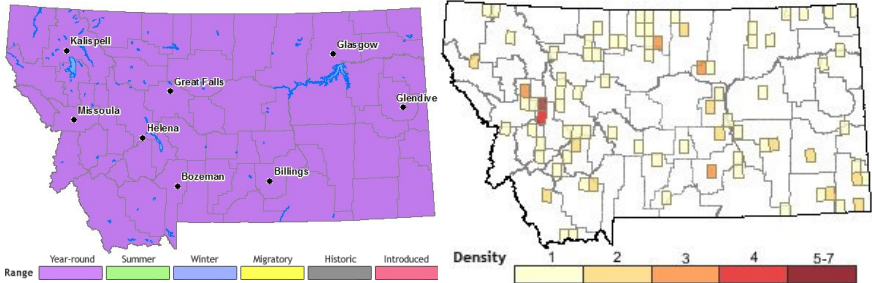
Lyre-tipped Spreadwing - *Lestes unguiculatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD067080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 111

Habitat

The habitat of Lyre-tipped Spreadwings includes temporary ponds, shallow marshes, marshy ponds and lakes, sloughs and slow streams, as well as artificial wetlands and prairie potholes. Although this species often selects wetlands that dry up during summers months, they are also very adept at colonizing new and artificial wetlands (Westfall and May 1996, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

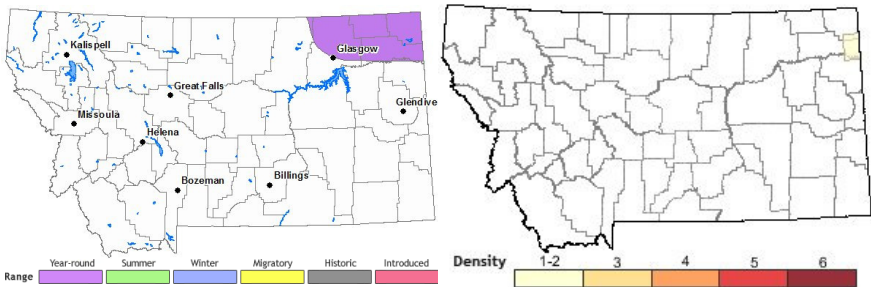
Eyed Brown - *Lethe eurydice*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPN0010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The Eyed-Brown is a small brown species with upperside wing light to medium brown with black eyespots. Underside of forewing has submarginal eyespots about the same size, usually touching or linked like a chain; dark line inside the hindwing's spot row is zigzagged. They are found in the Northeastern corner of Montana in prairie pothole areas.

Habitat

Open sedge meadows, freshwater marshes, slow-moving streams, cord grass swales in tallgrass prairie.

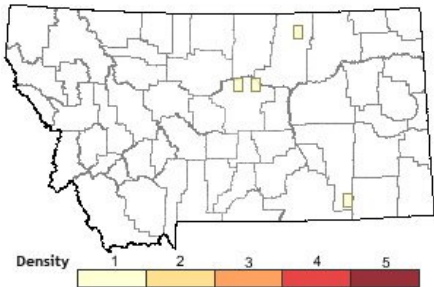
A Giant Water Bug - *Lethocerus americanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEMB2020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

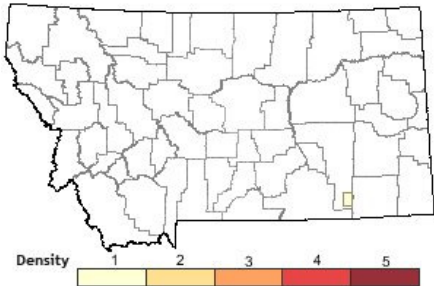
Phragmites Wainscot - *Leucania phragmitidicola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYJH060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Leucania phragmitidicola* wingspan is about 32 mm. The forewing is light tan but not uniformly-colored. There is an indistinct and diffuse pale band that runs obliquely from the apex to the inner margin. The pale band is surrounded on both sides by slightly darker shading. The antemedian line is composed of several dark but inconspicuous dots. The main vein runs from the base to middle of wing. The main vein is whitish, bordered by a thick dark line on inner edge, and has slightly darker shading along the outer margin. The hindwing is white with no dark border (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Boreal Whiteface - *Leucorrhinia borealis*

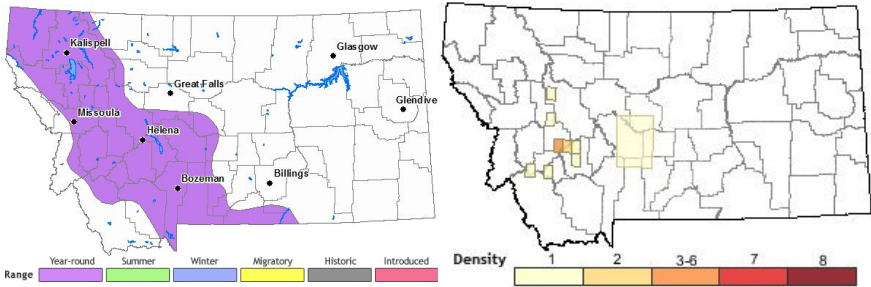
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD044010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

Habitat

The habitat of Boreal Whitefaces includes sedge marshes, mossy fens and bogs, and vegetated ponds and lakes. They are presumably on prairie lakes and ponds as well (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Crimson-winged Whiteface - *Leucorrhinia glacialis*

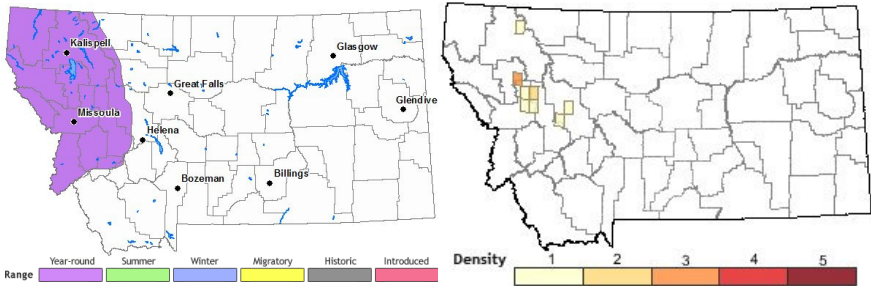
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD044030.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

Habitat

Crimson-winged Whitefaces prefer sparsely- to well-vegetated, boggy lake, pond, and marsh habitats in forested areas (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

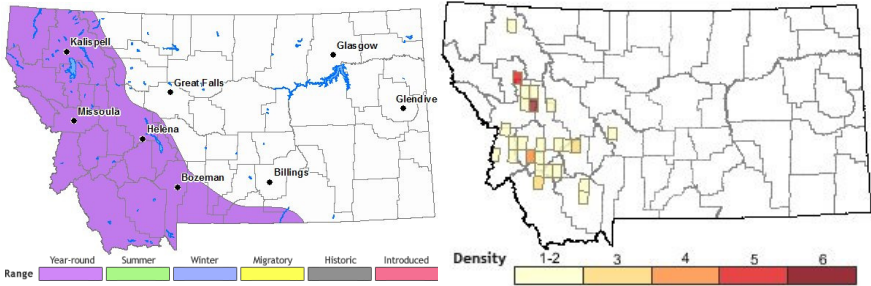
Hudsonian Whiteface - *Leucorrhinia hudsonica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD044040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 49

Habitat

The habitat of the Hudsonian Whiteface consists of boggy or marshy ponds, sedge meadows, lakes with sand bottoms, and bogs and fens. Away from breeding sites females tend to be found in wooded clearings where they bask on sunny logs or on the ground (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

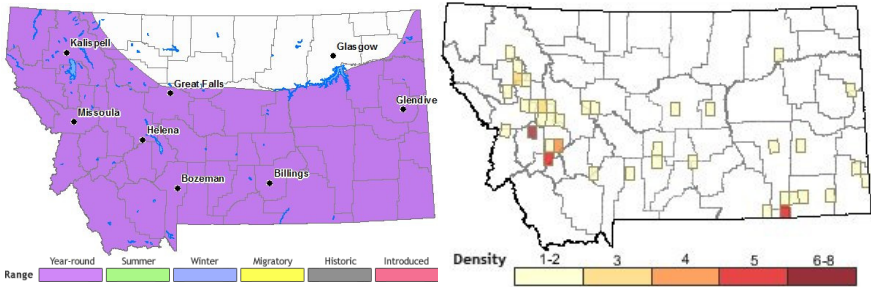
Dot-tailed Whiteface - *Leucorrhinia intacta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD044050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 73

Habitat

The habitat of the Dot-tailed Whiteface is a wide variety of lakes and ponds, bogs, sloughs, and marshes, as well as slow streams, all with abundant emergent vegetation. This species is often encountered basking in sunlit clearing some distance away from breeding sites, especially immatures (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

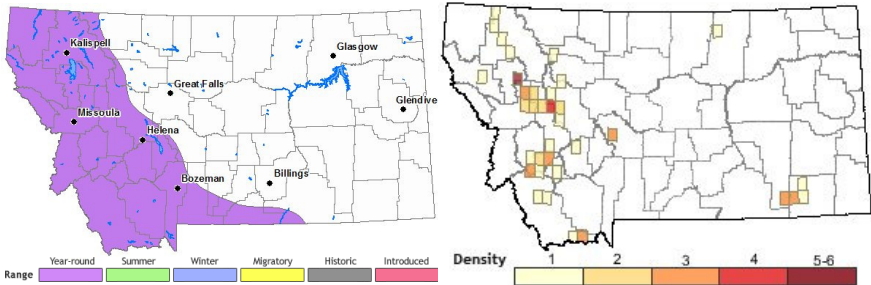
Belted Whiteface - *Leucorrhinia proxima*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IID044070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 63

Habitat

The Belted Whiteface prefers marshy or boggy ponds, fens and lakeshores with abundant vegetation as breeding habitat. This species also occurs away from breeding sites when they forage in small forest openings (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

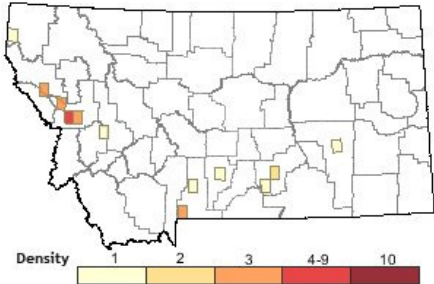
A Micro Caddisfly - *Leucotrichia pictipes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI47010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 29

Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Mayfly - *Leucrocuta maculipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH71040.aspx



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Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Leucrocuta petersi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH71080.aspx



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Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

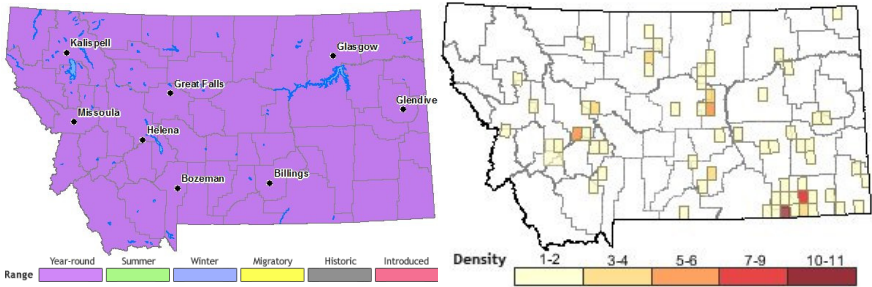
Eight-spotted Skimmer - *Libellula forensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD045080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 141

Habitat

The habitat of the Eight-spotted Skimmer is a variety of lakes and ponds, as well as bogs, spring runs, sloughs, slow streams and backwaters, and alkaline wetlands. This species is also encountered away from water using uplands and clearings (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

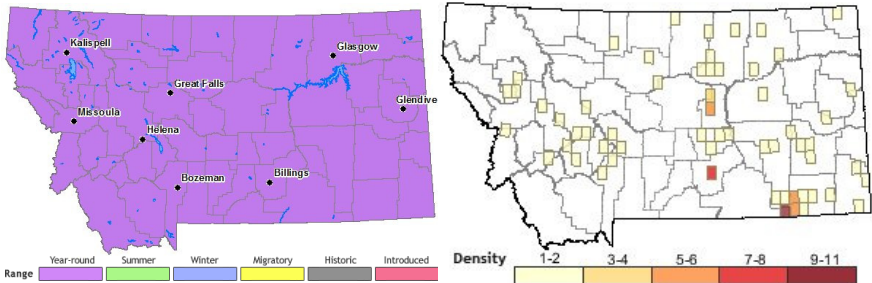
Twelve-spotted Skimmer - *Libellula pulchella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD045130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 119

General Description

The 12 spotted skimmer is a large showy dragonfly in the skimmer family; it looks even larger when flitting around the wetland because of the numerous spots placed along the length of the wing (6 spots on each side with black at the tip, a white spot nearest the tip is the Eight-spotted Skimmer). In mid-summer (July & August), they are very active and territorial often covering the whole wetland or lake shore on patrol and then returning back to the same area. This species is found statewide in ponds, lakes and wetlands with abundant emergent vegetation and oftentimes some open water. Like all adult dragonflies they eat smaller flying insects such as mosquitoes and flies, but will also take down damselflies and moths.

Habitat

Twelve-spotted Skimmers prefer habitats of lakes and ponds, often shallow or semipermanent, as well as slow streams, marshes, and bogs. They are also commonly encountered in open fields where they forage (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

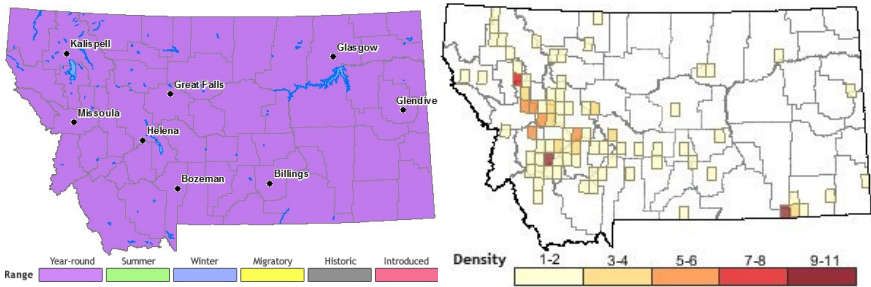
Four-spotted Skimmer - *Libellula quadrimaculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD045140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 187

Habitat

The preferred habitat of Four-spotted Skimmers is lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation and mud bottoms, fens, bogs, slow streams, and boggy and marshy wetlands. This species tends to select acidic wetland types but they can tolerate saline conditions as well. Four-spotted Skimmers can be seen flying in open areas often a great distance from water (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Flame Skimmer - *Libellula saturata*

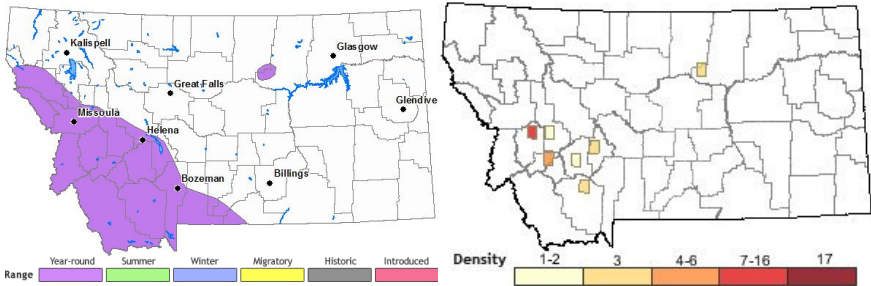
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD045150.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 35

Habitat

Flame Skimmers select a broad range of habitat choices including lakes, ponds, ditches, pools, slow streams and stream pools, as well as hot springs in the north and high altitudes (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Black Sandshell - *Ligumia recta*

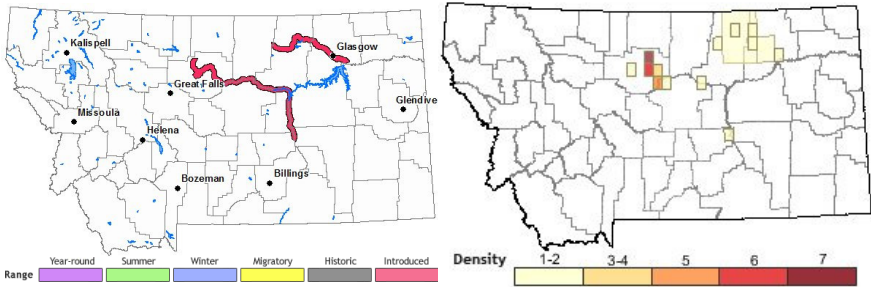
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV26020.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 42

General Description

The Black Sandshell is the largest mussel found in the Missouri and Milk river systems. It has a very heavy, large long-elliptical black shell (up to 10 inches) with a pinkish to purple nacre. It is likely an introduced species to Montana because it was not found or reported before the 1970's and now appears to be relatively abundant and increasing it's range up the Missouri River, but not in the Yellowstone River.

Habitat

The species usually occurs in large rivers but is also found in large lakes and canals. It is generally found on sand and gravel bottoms, but occasionally on mud (Clarke 1981:334). In Montana, this species was found in areas with higher percentage of cobble/pebble than co-occurring fatmuckets in the Missouri, Milk and Marias River systems and never in silted areas (Stagliano 2009, pers. obs.)

Giant Gardenslug - *Limax maximus*

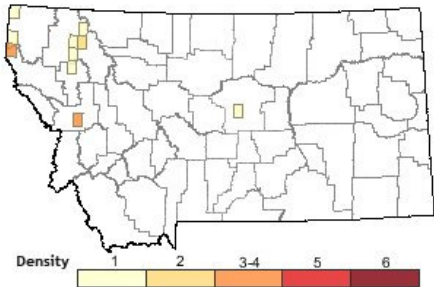
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS88030.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 17

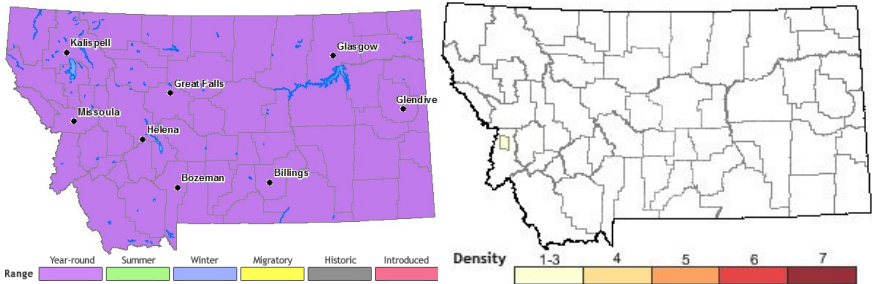
Viceroy - *Limenitis archippus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPL3020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The Viceroy is orange and black, resembling the Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), except the Viceroy has a black line across the hindwing and a single row of white dots in the black marginal band. Where Monarchs are rare in Florida, Georgia, and the Southwest, Viceroy's are brown instead of orange and mimic the Queen Butterfly (*Danaus gilippus*).

Habitat

Moist open or shrubby areas such as lake and swamp edges, willow thickets, valley bottoms, wet meadows, and roadsides.

Red-spotted Admiral - *Limenitis arthemis*

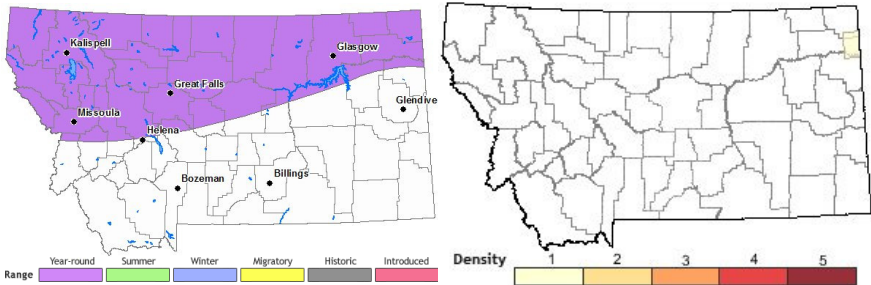
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPL3010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

WHITE ADMIRAL is a medium sized brush-footed butterfly(2 1/4 - 4 inches) with the upperside wing black with broad white median bands on both wings; hindwing has a marginal row of blue dashes and a submarginal row of red dots. Underside is reddish-brown with white median bands as on the upperside.

Habitat

Riparian forests

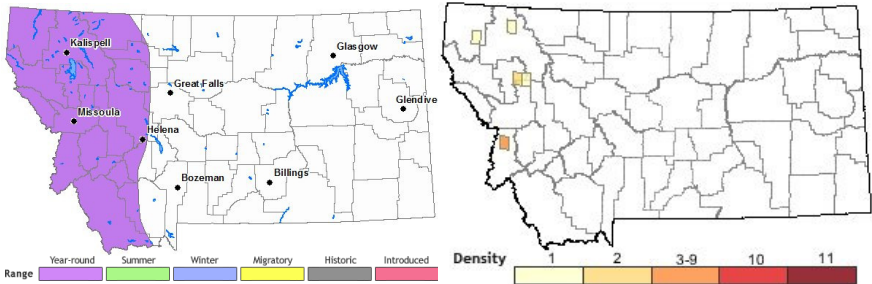
Lorquin's Admiral - *Limenitis lorquini*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPL3040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

The upperside of the Lorquin's Admiral (*Limenitis lorquini*) is black with white median bands on both wings. The tip of the forewing is orange-brown. The underside is reddish-brown with white markings. The wing span is about 51 - 67 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Forest edges, mountain canyons, orchards, parks, streamsides, fencerows and groves of cottonwood and poplar (Opler et al. 2010).

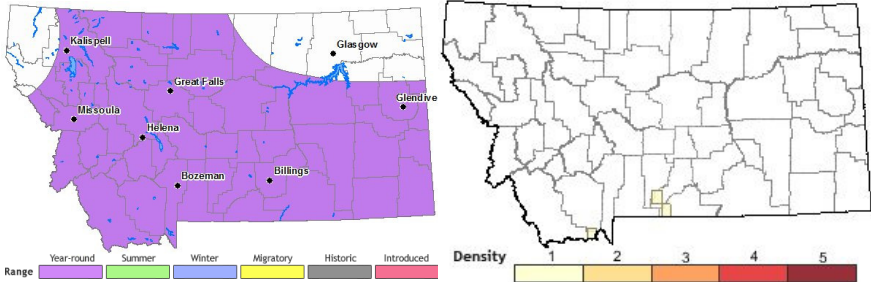
Weidemeyer's Admiral - *Limenitis weidemeyerii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPL3030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The upperside of the Weidemeyer's Admiral (*Limenitis weidemeyerii*) is black with a white median band on both wings. The submarginal areas of the hindwing are black. The underside is brown with white markings repeated. The base of hindwing is gray-white with dark crosslines. The marginal spots on hindwing are gray-white. The wing span is about 57 - 95 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Deciduous forest, streamsidess in coniferous forests, aspen groves, small towns, suburbs (Opler et al. 2010).

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus alberta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI15170.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus bifidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI15240.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus canadensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64940.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus cockerelli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64950.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

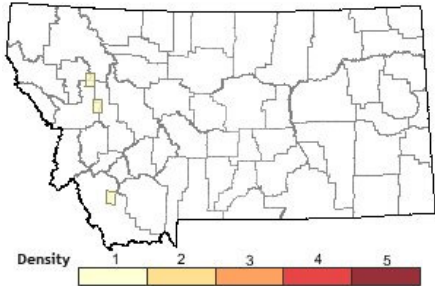
A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus externus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64980.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus fagus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus frijole*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus harrimani*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus hyalinus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI15040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus indivisus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI15050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus moestus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI15060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus ornatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI15070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus picturatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65220.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus productus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65230.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus secludens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus spinatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65270.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Limnephilus taloga*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65310.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

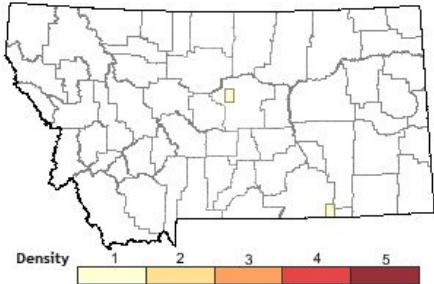
A Limnodrilus Worm - *Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAPOL10010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

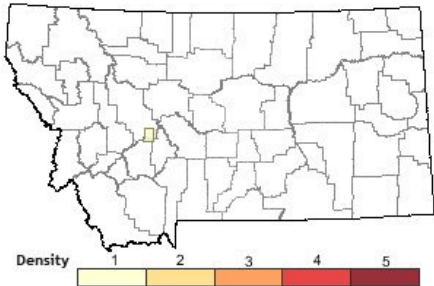
A Noctuid Moth - *Lithophane pertorrida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYFE280.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Millipede - *Lophomus laxus*

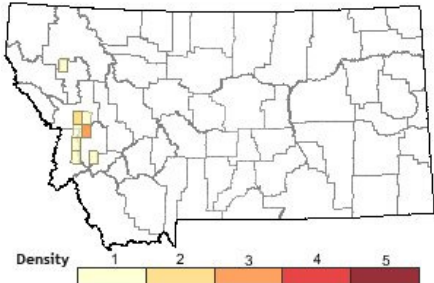
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI90010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

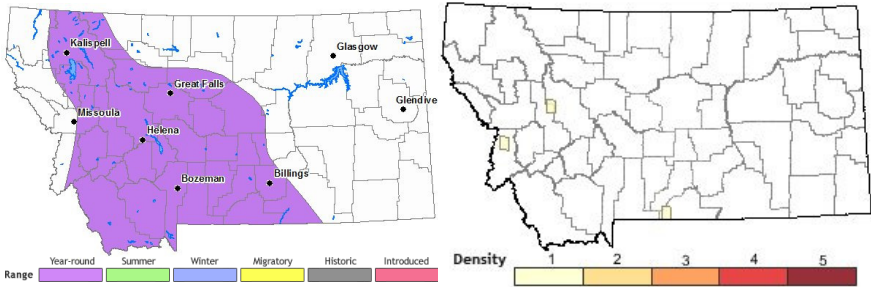
Lustrous Copper - *Lycaena cupreus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

The Lustrous Copper (*Lycaena cupreus*) upperside is shiny coppery red with small black spots and black border. The spots are larger in the female. The underside is gray with many small black spots. The forewing has an overall copper tinge with a black submarginal line. The hindwing's submarginal line is red. The wing span is about 29 - 31 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Mountain meadows, sagebrush flats, glacial cirques, rocky treeless areas (Opler et al. 2010).

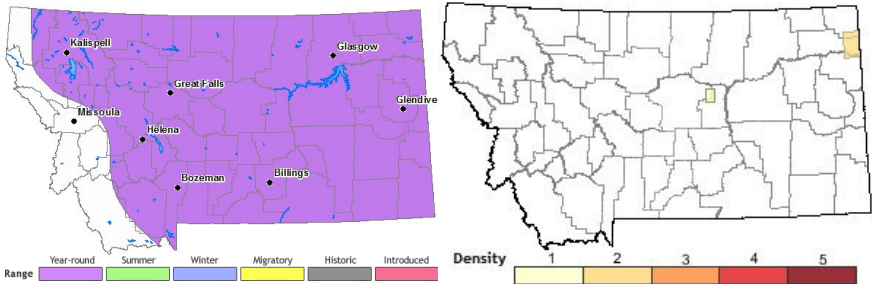
Gray Copper - *Lycaena dione*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

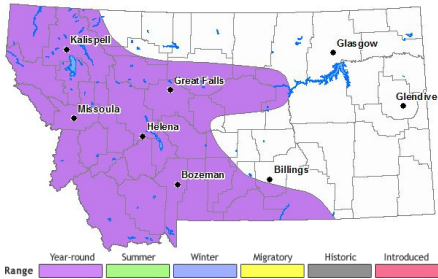
Edith's Copper - *Lycaena editha*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

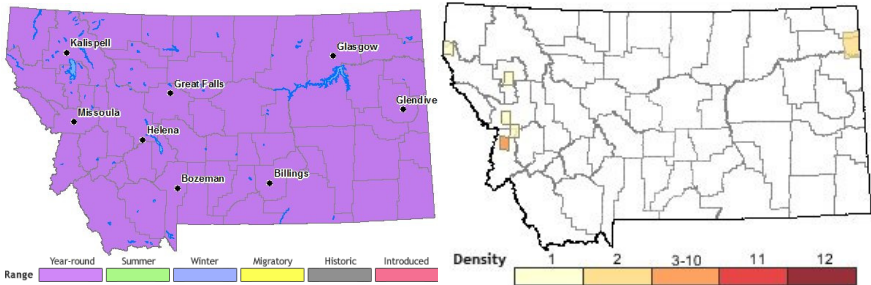
Purplish Copper - *Lycaena helloides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 17

General Description

The upperside of the male Purplish Copper (*Lycaena helloides*) is brown with purple iridescence. The female is more orange. The hindwing of both sexes has a broad orange band at the margin (Opler et al. 2010).

The mature larva is apple green with a yellow lateral line and light brown head. The pupa is initially green, turning brown as it ages (Guppy and Shepard 2001).

Habitat

Disturbed areas including roadsides and open fields, wet meadows, marshes, streamsides, and valleys (Opler et al. 2010).

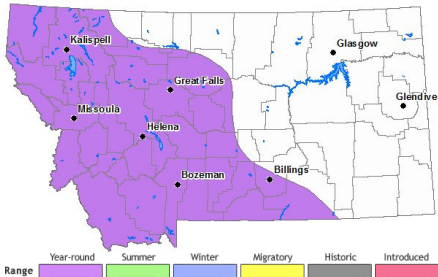
Blue Copper - *Lycaena heteronea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

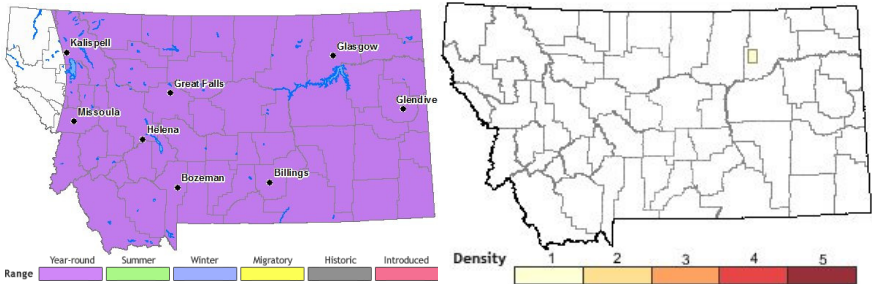
Bronze Copper - *Lycaena hyllus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1070.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Bronze Copper is a small (1 1/4 - 1 7/8 inches) Gossamer-wing Butterflies (Lycaenidae). The wing upperside of male iridescent copper-brown; female forewing yellow-orange with black spots. Underside forewing of both sexes orange with black spots; underside hindwing is gray-white with black spots and a broad orange outer margin.

Habitat

Low, wet areas such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, ponds.

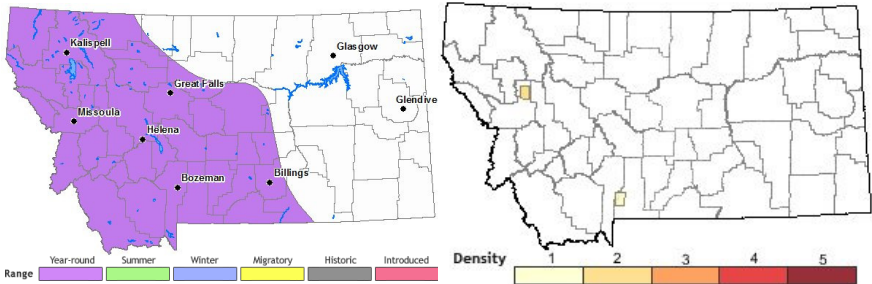
Mariposa Copper - *Lycaena mariposa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1150.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

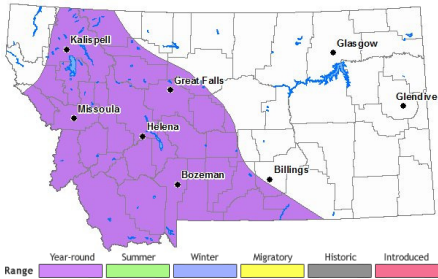
Lilac-bordered Copper - *Lycaena nivalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

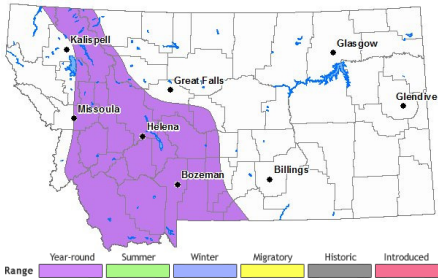
Little Copper - *Lycaena phlaeas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Beartooth Copper - *Lycaena phlaeas arctodon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1014.aspx



Global Rank: G5T3T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

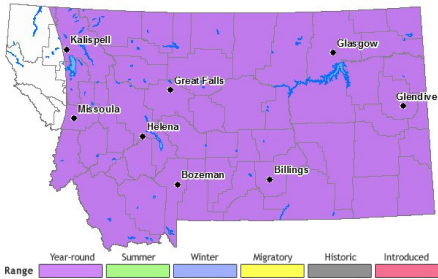
Ruddy Copper - *Lycaena rubidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPC1080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



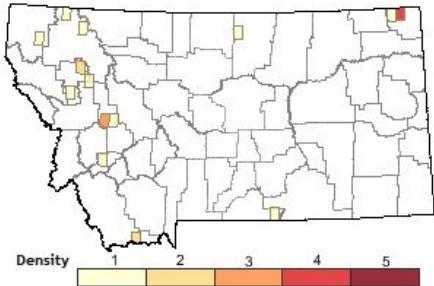
Number of Observations: 0

Swamp Lymnaea - *Lymnaea stagnalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL2020.aspx



© Robert Dillon



Number of Observations: 21

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Hookleg Clam Shrimp - *Lynceus mucronatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA08040.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

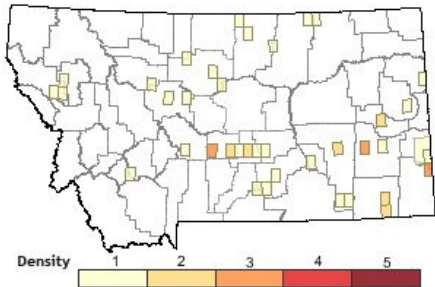
A Mayfly - *Maccaffertium terminatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH40110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 51

A Sand-dwelling Mayfly - *Macdunnoa nipawinia*

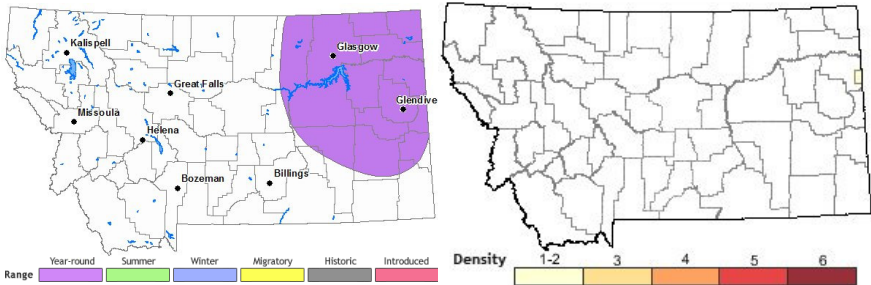
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH30030.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing warmwater prairie rivers with sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles

A Millipede - *Macromastus marginandus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI83020.aspx



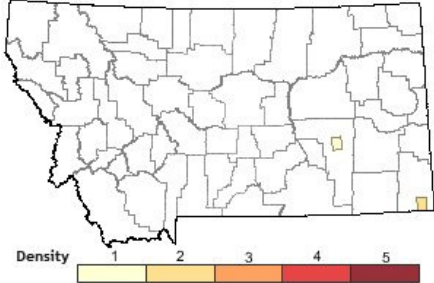
Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Gilded River Cruiser - *Macromia pacifica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD026080.aspx



Number of Observations: 3

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Magnum Mantleslug - *Magnipelta mycophaga*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS61010.aspx

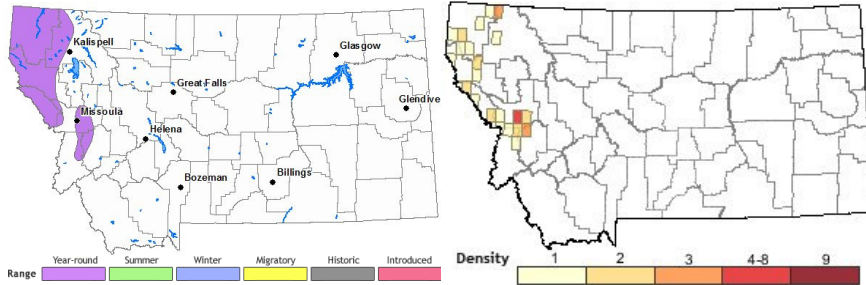


© Montana Natural Heritage Program - Paul Hendricks

Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 39

General Description

Magnipelta mycophaga does not closely resemble any other described North American slug (Frest and Johannes 1995). In the original description, based on an immature specimen, Pilsbry (1953) states the appearance of *Magnipelta mycophaga* as "characterized by the structure of the mantle and foot . . . the mantle covering far the greater part of the upper surface. The mantle is free anteriorly for more than one-fourth of its length, smooth, chamois colored with an irregular black stripe on each side and elsewhere unevenly spotted with black. The quite short respiratory slit is slightly post-median on the right side. Length of mantle 16 mm. The foot is lighter colored than the mantle, spotted with black on the flanks posteriorly. It has an irregular polygonal impressed reticulation. The pedal margin is quite narrow, the pedal grooves meeting above the tail without any trace of a caudal pore. The sole is transversely wrinkled at the sides, the middle third smoother, but it is not distinctly tripartite" (p.37-38). In a second preserved and partly contracted specimen collected at a later date the mantle measured 34 mm in length, free anteriorly for 9 mm and posteriorly for 5 mm (Pilsbry and Brunson 1954); in this specimen the slit to the pneumostome was 15 mm from the anterior end of the mantle. *Magnipelta mycophaga* can be a moderately large slug; a May sample of 12 extended animals ranged from 1.5-6.7 cm (mean = 3.6 cm), a June sample of 20 animals from the same locality ranged from 1.4-8.0 cm (mean = 4.3 cm) (Brunson and Kevern 1963). Two other individuals from widely separate localities measured ca. 7.0 cm and 8.0 cm (Hendricks 2003). Internal anatomy is described and illustrated in Pilsbry (1953), Pilsbry and Brunson (1954), and Webb and Russell (1977).

Taxonomic Comment: The original species description by Pilsbry (1953, see also Pilsbry and Brunson 1954) and placement in the Arionidae are still valid, although Webb and Russell (1977) noted possible alliance with the Camaenidae, based on anatomical features. The genus is monospecific and restricted to the interior Pacific Northwest.

Habitat

Found in a variety of low- to mid-elevation sites, often with water in the general vicinity. Moist, cool sites in relatively undisturbed forest with an intact duff layer, such as are found in moist valleys, ravines, and talus areas, are preferred (Frest and Johannes 1995). Forest canopy composition at sites includes western redcedar, western hemlock, Engelmann spruce, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, western white pine, western larch, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir, grand fir, sometimes with alder, black cottonwood, mountain maple, and paper birch present (Pilsbry and Brunson 1954; Brunson and Kevern 1963; Hendricks 2003; Hendricks et al. 2006, 2007); spruce-fir appears to be the most frequent forest association. The Thompson River, Sanders County location is an area of near-minimal tree canopy cover, though brushy, indicating slugs may move some distance when conditions are favorable, or that the species can persist in some relatively exposed and disturbed habitats (Hendricks 2003). Often found on the ground under pieces of loose bark, logs, loose stones, and in rotted wood; surface-active on cool (10-16°C), wet and overcast days, probably most active at night.

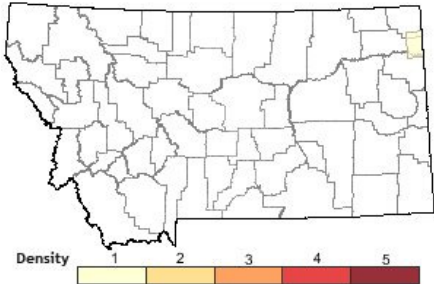
Eastern Tent Caterpillar Moth - *Malacosoma americanum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEW0E040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

California Forestfly - *Malenka californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0J030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

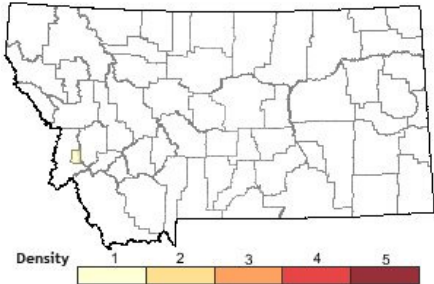
Twisted Forestfly - *Malenka flexura*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0J070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Tiny Forestfly - *Malenka tina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0J100.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
The larvae are found in small mountain streams (Newell and Minshall 1978). Baumann (personal communication 2005) reported that this species was collected in seeps outside the main Big Wood River channel. Most of the Nemouridae species are shredders or collector-gatherers utilizing coarse plant materials (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

Cattail Mosquito - *Mansonia perturbans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP7G010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Western Pearlshell - *Margaritifera falcata*

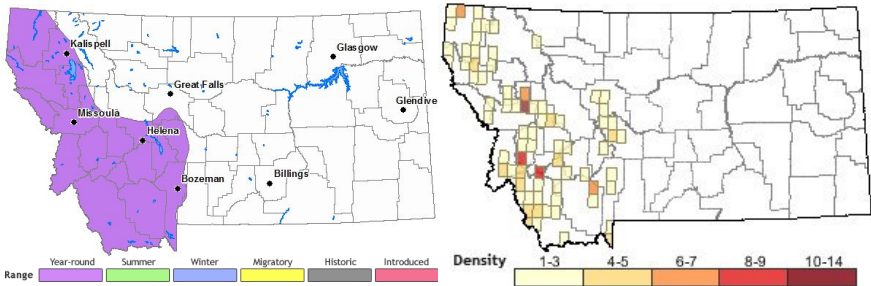
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV27020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS: SENSITIVE
BLM:



Number of Observations: 228

General Description

The western pearlshell is Montana's only coldwater trout stream mussel, and the only native mussel found on the west-side of the state (west of the continental divide). Populations of this mussel on the east-side of the divide in Montana reflect the distribution pattern of it's host fish (westslope cutthroat). The shell of *M. falcata* is elongate, compressed, dark colored, and slightly concave on the ventral edge, oftentimes erosion marks are prominent on the umbo region (see photo). It has weakly developed teeth and a purple nacre (see photo). The normal size is 50 to 85 mm with larger older specimens surpassing 10 cm. In Montana, this species is similar to *Ligumia recta*, which is larger, thicker, has better developed teeth, pink nacre and occurs only in warmer rivers much further downstream. Since these species occur in very different habitats the likelihood of misidentifying *M. falcata* in Montana is virtually impossible.

Habitat

The species is found in cool and cold running streams that generally have a low to moderate gradient and are wider than 2 m; perferable habitat is stable sand or gravel substrates. It is found in hard as well as soft water, unlike *M. margaritifera* (Clarke 1981). In large Idaho river systems (Salmon and Clearwater River Canyons), *M. falcata*, attains maximum density and age in river reaches where large boulders structurally stabilize cobbles and interstitial gravels. Boulders tend to prevent significant bed scour during major floods, and these boulder-sheltered mussel beds, although rare, may be critical for population recruitment elsewhere within the river, especially after periodic flood scour of less protected mussel habitat. In Idaho's Salmon and Snake River canyon, where reaches are aggrading with sand and gravel, *M. falcata* is being replaced by *Gonidea angulata*.

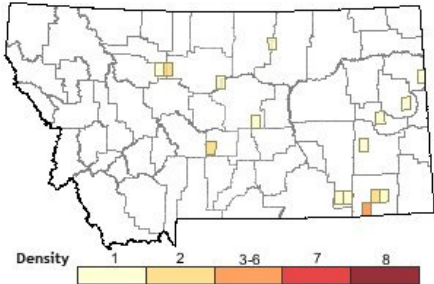
A Caddisfly - *Mayatrichia ayama*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB4010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 23

Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

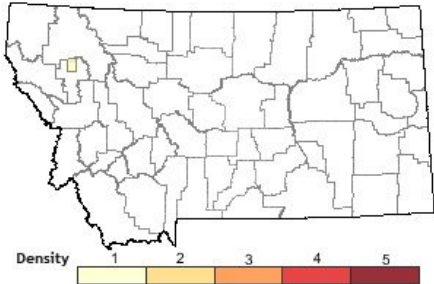
Giant Needlefly - *Megaleuctra stigmata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0G050.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Habitat

Very little information exists about the ecology of this species (Baumann, Gauvin, and Surdick 1977). Merritt and Cummins (1996) report that members of the genus *Megaleuctra* are found in small springs and seeps, and are trophically shredder-detritivores.

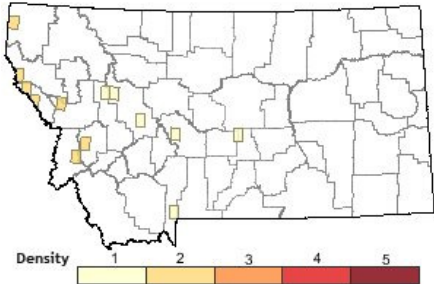
Laramide Springfly - *Megarcys signata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE27020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

Truncate Springfly - *Megarcys subtruncata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE27030.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Glacier Springfly - *Megarcys watertoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE27040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

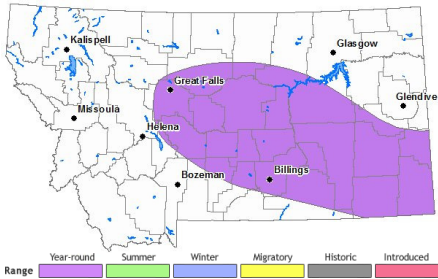
Strecker's Giant Skipper - *Megathymus streckeri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP88050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

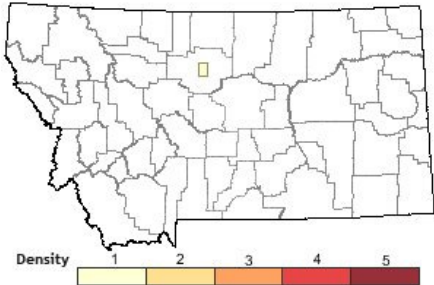
Zebra Caterpillar Moth - *Melanchra picta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYJ0020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Red-rim Melania - *Melanoides tuberculatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASK0010.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This exotic snail is introduced in 20 states in the US. It's shell with a high slender spire and decorative colors doesn't resemble any native snail in the west.

Habitat

This species is rarely found in temporary water bodies but may resist a broad spectrum of environmental conditions (Pointier et al., 2005). We have a record of a shell found in the Powder River (SE corner of Montana), may have come in from WY.

Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Spur-throat Grasshopper - *Melanoplus lathanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORT01D90.aspx



Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Spur-throat Grasshopper - *Melanoplus missoulae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORT01G50.aspx



Global Rank: G1
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Spur-throat Grasshopper - *Melanoplus picropidzae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORT01K80.aspx



Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Rocky Mountain Grasshopper - *Melanoplus spretus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIORT01010.aspx



Global Rank: GH
State Rank: SX

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fascinating resource online here: <http://www.worldcat.org/title/locust-plague-in-the-united-states-being-more-particularly-a-treatise-on-the-rocky-mountain-locust-or-so-called-grasshopper-as-it-occurs-east-of-the-rocky-mountains-with-practical-recommendations-for-its-destruction/oclc/5639535?title=&detail=&page=frame&url=http%3A%2F%2Fhdl.loc.gov%2Floc.gdc%2Fscd0001.00008890262%26checksum%3D590c9ab987ba01a957a2de91eb1cdd8e&linktype=digitalObject>

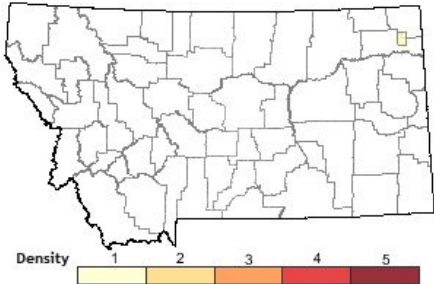
Button Sprite - *Menetus opercularis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM7010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Wine Snowfly - *Mesocapnia oenone*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE06080.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

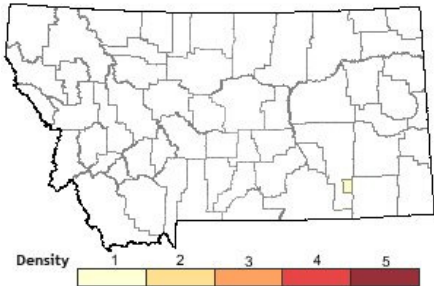
A Noctuid Moth - *Mesogona olivata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEMTNHP1.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Mesogona olivata* forewing length is 15 – 20 mm. The ground color of the head, dorsal antennae, thorax, and forewing is variable, ranging from dull tan to reddish brown, gray-brown, or cream. The median area of the forewing and postmedian space at costa are darker than the ground color. The palpi have a mixture of ground color and dark scales. The forewing margin is crenulate. The forewing lines are double, smooth, and are filled with pale color. The basal line is sinuous and evident only near costa. The antemedian line is oblique and undulating. The outer line is dark. The postmedian line is smooth, and laterally convex. The subterminal line is sinuous and indistinct with a series of dark spots between the veins. The terminal line is thin and dark. The orbicular and reniform spots are large and pale with darker filling. The claviform spot is absent. The hindwing is variable with fuscous gray to reddish color that is always suffused with gray scales. Individuals from semi-desert locales tend to be pale while those from more mesic forest are darker (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

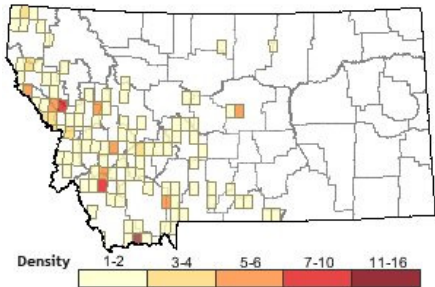
Mesogona olivata prefers dry open forest but also lives in shrub steppe and mesic forest habitats (Powell and Opler).

A Caddisfly - *Micrasema bactro*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66770.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 263

Brown's Microcylloepus Riffle Beetle - *Microcylloepus browni*

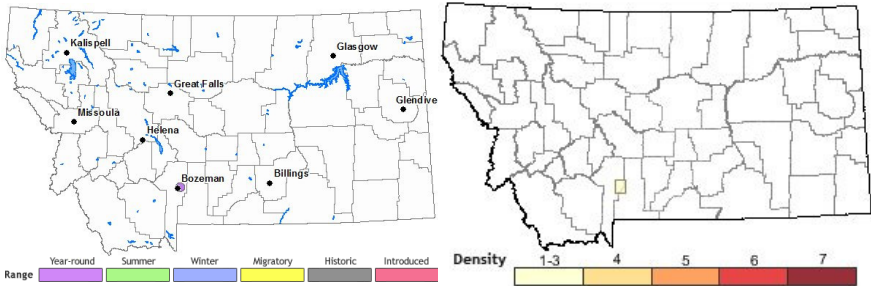
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL5D010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

Microcylloepus browni requires warm and flowing surface water with temperatures of 60 to 84° F. This species along with the Zaitzevian warm springs riffle beetle are endemic to Bridger Creek Warm Springs on USFWS property near Bozeman, MT.

Habitat

Requires surface flowing warm water with temperatures between 60-84 deg. F; found frequently in muddy areas containing watercress and less of a rocky substrate (Kindschi 1994). These beetles feed on small pieces of algae and diatoms that they scrape from submerged rocks on the gravel bottom and among vegetation. Both *Z. thermae* and *M. browni* require warm and flowing surface water with temperatures of 60 to 84° F. They are endemic to Bridger Creek Warm Springs near Bozeman, MT.

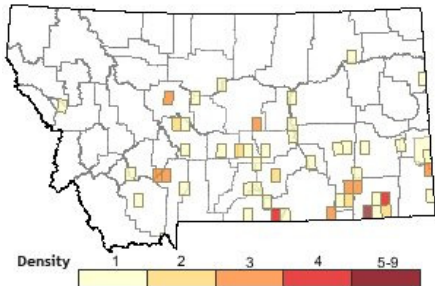
An Elmid Beetle - *Microcylloepus pusillus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLD5020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 86

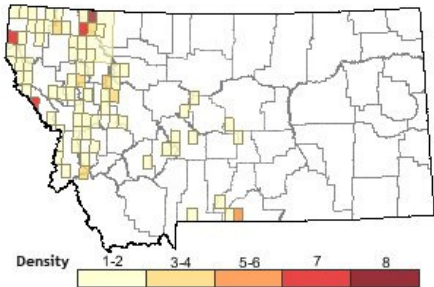
Spruce Snail - *Microphysula ingersolli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASA7020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 161

A Caddisfly - *Molanna flavicornis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65480.aspx



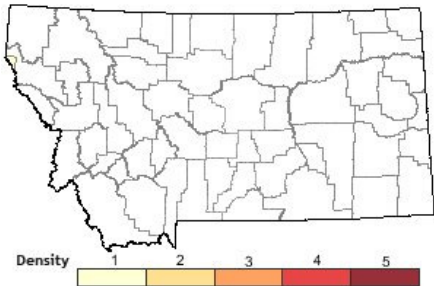
Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Montaphe elrodi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI87010.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

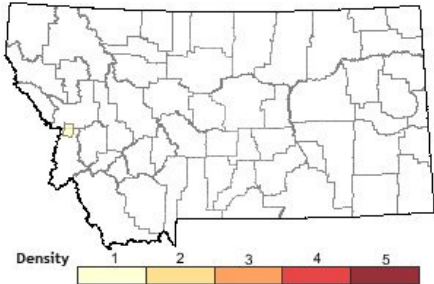
Lake Fingernailclam - *Musculium lacustre*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV50010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is most abundant in small lakes and ponds, but is also found in larger lakes, rivers, and creeks. It seems to prefer muddy bottoms. Has been collected from ponds, lakes, and bays. It has also been recorded from ditches, marshes, puddles, muddy brooks, and larger lakes in Europe at an altitude of 1,300 to 1,400 m. In North America "it occurs in swamps, ponds, lakes, or streams on a firm bottom of fine deep or hard packed mud, fine gravel, and hard clay, in water up to 0.6 m deep; it has been collected in water with pH 6.4-7.64, fixed carbon dioxide ratio 9.3-18.87 ppm." (La Rocque 1967:295-296). Clarke (1981:378) indicates the species is found in perennial-water lakes and ponds, and also in rivers and streams of all sizes, and occasionally in roadside ditches.

Swamp Fingernailclam - *Musculium partumeium*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV50020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in ponds, small lakes, swamps, and slow-moving streams. It prefers muddy bottoms and is fairly common. It has been collected in various areas including: ponds and eddies in rivers with considerable vegetation and soft bottoms; a creek and a small river; streams; the outlet of a lake; trenches; a brook; summer-dry pools and temporary ponds; ponds in black mud in shallow water (La Rocque 1967:300). Clarke (1981:380) indicates the species is common and occurs in small and large lakes, swamps, ponds, vernal ponds and slow moving streams of all sizes. Usually found in mud.

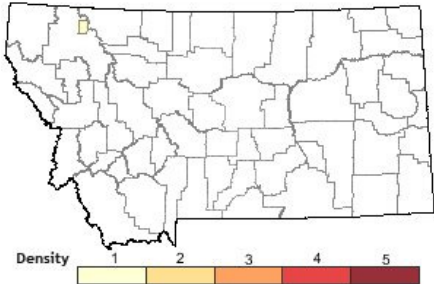
A Peaclam - *Musculium ryckholti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV50060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

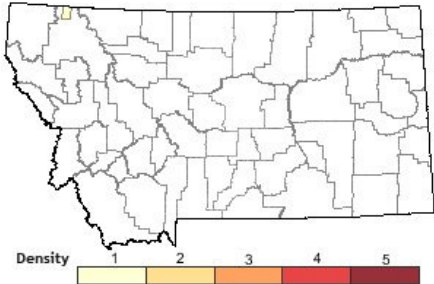
Pond Fingernailclam - *Musculium securis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV50030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in ponds, lakes, and rivers; frequently in fine sand. Collections have been made in the following habitats: a swale in water a few inches deep with a muddy bottom; a lake in water plants, 3-5 m deep; an old stone quarry; trenches; a small lake; a creek; "in a small permanent or nearly permanent pond in sandy bottom among dense vegetation in shallow water." (La Rocque 1967:291). Clarke (1981:382) indicates the species occurs in ponds, lakes, rivers and streams of all sizes, and in both vernal and perennial-water habitats. It is usually found in mud among abundant vegetation.

Long Fingernailclam - *Musculium transversum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV50040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in large lakes, rivers, and sloughs. It has been recorded in "rivers with strong current, with stony and rocky bottom" and quiet water or slow currents in sand and mud (La Rocque 1967:295).

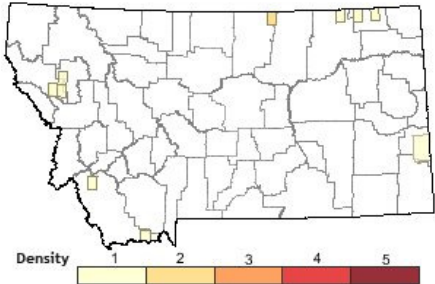
A Caddisfly - *Mystacides alafimbriatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64380.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

A Caddisfly - *Mystacides interjectus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB5020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Mystacides sepulchralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

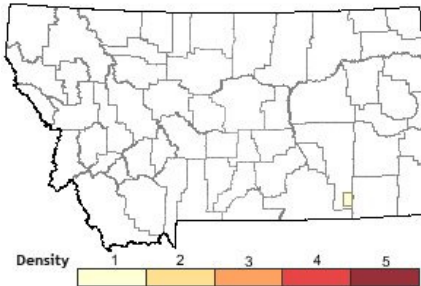
A Noctuid Moth - *Mythimna unipuncta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYJG010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Mythimna unipuncta* wingspan is 35 - 47 mm. The forewing is tan, and often tinged with orange and lightly speckled with black. The postmedian line is a series of small widely-spaced black dots. The discal spot is white. A black-shaded line slants inward from the apex. The hindwing is grayish-brown with a tan fringe (Powell and Opler, 2009).

The *Mythimna unipuncta* larvae has a pale brown head with green tinge and mottled with dark brown. The larvae body is smooth, almost hairless, variably yellowish-green to brown to dark gray, and with several dark stripes interspersed with pale lines along top and sides (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

Mythimna unipuncta prefers fields, gardens, meadows, and waste places (Powell and Opler, 2009).

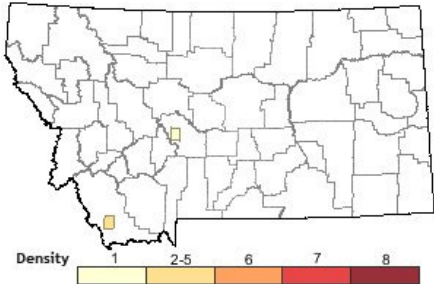
A Naiadid Worm - *Nais behningi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAPOL09010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

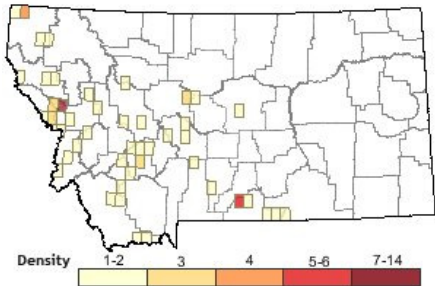
A Riffle Beetle - *Narpus concolor*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLHE010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 87

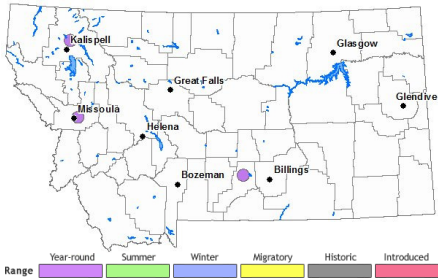
Dainty Sulphur - *Nathalis iole*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPB7010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Nectopsyche albida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI85030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Nectopsyche candida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI85040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

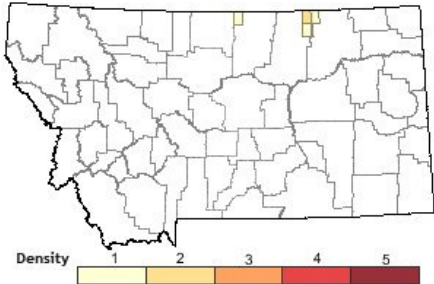
A Caddisfly - *Nectopsyche diarina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI85060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

A Caddisfly - *Nectopsyche lahontanensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64420.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

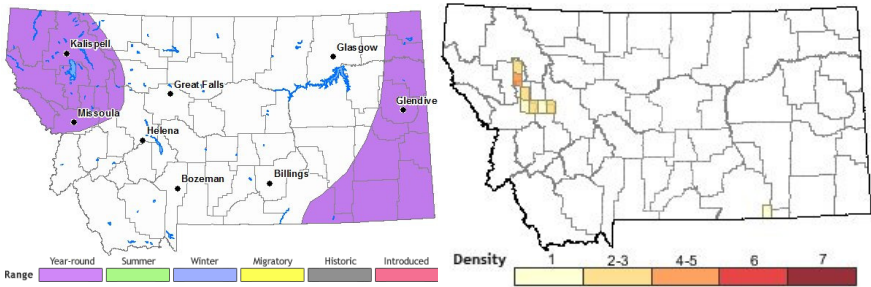
Sedge Sprite - *Nehalennia irene*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD074020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

Habitat

The habitat of the Sedge Sprite is marshy ponds and small lakes, beaver ponds and marl ponds, as well as sedge fens, sedge meadows, bogs, fens, and vernal pools all with abundant grassy or sedge vegetation (Westfall and May 1996, Nikula et al. 2002, Acorn 2004, Paulson 2009).

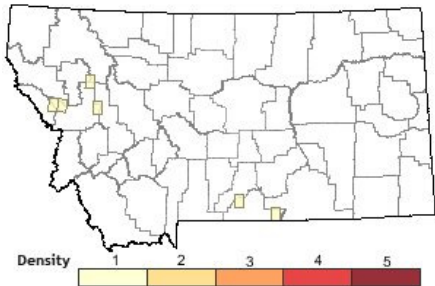
A Limnephilid Caddisfly - *Nemotaulius hostilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

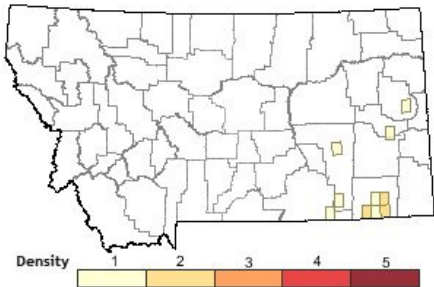
A Mayfly - *Neochoroterpes oklahoma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH67020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

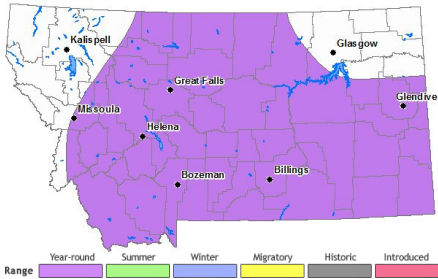
Riding's Satyr - *Neominois ridingsii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP0010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

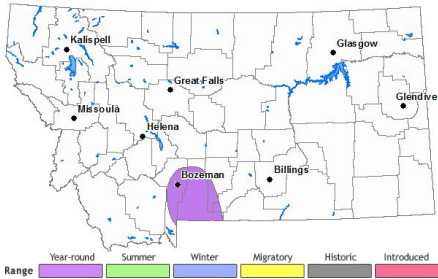
Wyoming Satyr - *Neominois wyomingo*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP0020.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

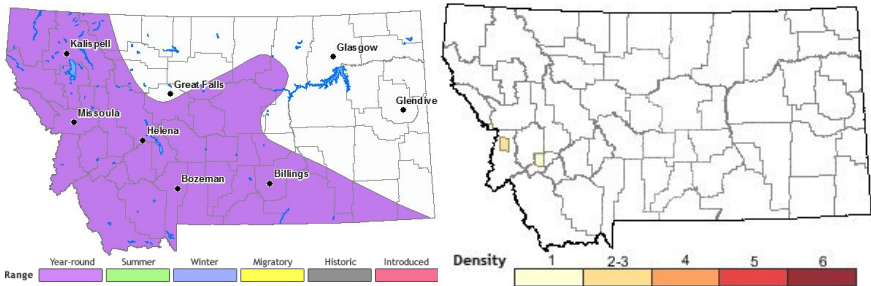
Pine White - *Neophasia menapia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP99010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

A Caddisfly - *Neophylax concinnus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA3030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Neophylax caddisflies are a medium-sized insect (~3/4-1 inch) and adults which resemble moths, but fold their wings tent-like above their backs are commonly known as Autumn sedges. As larvae they are scrapers of algae and diatoms from cold river bottom rocks and cobbles, and emerge in concentrated numbers in the fall because they enter a pupal diapause within their rock/pebble cases during the summer (Diapause: A state of complete dormancy deeper even than hibernation. While in diapause, an organism does not move around, eat, or even grow). Some caddisfly larvae enter diapause for a few weeks to several months during the summer, which synchronizes their emergence to within three weeks on a given stretch of stream.

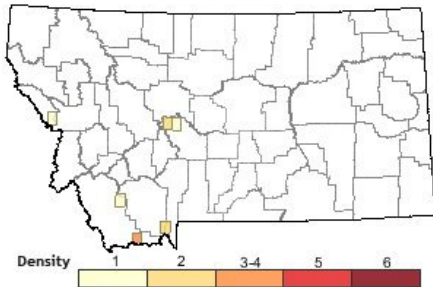
A Caddisfly - *Neophylax occidentis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66710.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

General Description

Neophylax caddisflies are a medium-sized insect (~3/4-1 inch) and adults which resemble moths, but fold their wings tent-like above their backs are commonly known as Autumn sedges. As larvae they are scrapers of algae and diatoms from cold river bottom rocks and cobbles, and emerge in concentrated numbers in the fall because they enter a pupal diapause within their rock/pebble cases during the summer (Diapause: A state of complete dormancy deeper even than hibernation. While in diapause, an organism does not move around, eat, or even grow). Some caddisfly larvae enter diapause for a few weeks to several months during the summer, which synchronizes their emergence to within three weeks on a given stretch of stream.

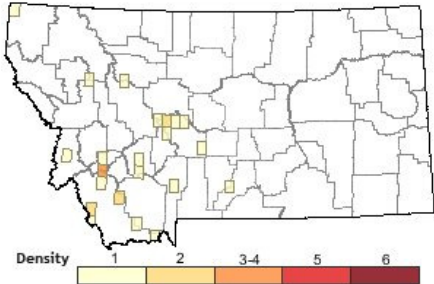
A Caddisfly - *Neophylax rickeri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66720.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 29

General Description

Neophylax caddisflies are a medium-sized insect (~3/4-1 inch) and adults which resemble moths, but fold their wings tent-like above their backs are commonly known as Autumn sedges. As larvae they are scrapers of algae and diatoms from cold river bottom rocks and cobbles, and emerge in concentrated numbers in the fall because they enter a pupal diapause within their rock/pebble cases during the summer (Diapause: A state of complete dormancy deeper even than hibernation. While in diapause, an organism does not move around, eat, or even grow). Some caddisfly larvae enter diapause for a few weeks to several months during the summer, which synchronizes their emergence to within three weeks on a given stretch of stream.

A Caddisfly - *Neophylax sinuatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA3170.aspx



Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Neophylax caddisflies are a medium-sized insect (~3/4-1 inch) and adults which resemble moths, but fold their wings tent-like above their backs are commonly known as Autumn sedges. As larvae they are scrapers of algae and diatoms from cold river bottom rocks and cobbles, and emerge in concentrated numbers in the fall because they enter a pupal diapause within their rock/pebble cases during the summer (Diapause: A state of complete dormancy deeper even than hibernation. While in diapause, an organism does not move around, eat, or even grow). Some caddisfly larvae enter diapause for a few weeks to several months during the summer, which synchronizes their emergence to within three weeks on a given stretch of stream.

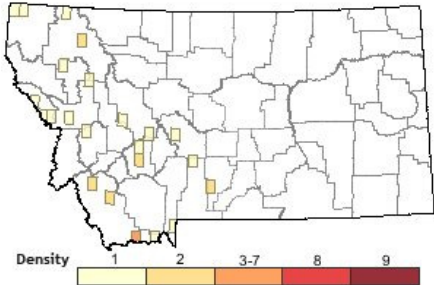
A Caddisfly - *Neophylax splendens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66730.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 34

General Description

Neophylax caddisflies are a medium-sized insect (~3/4-1 inch) and adults which resemble moths, but fold their wings tent-like above their backs are commonly known as Autumn sedges. As larvae they are scrapers of algae and diatoms from cold river bottom rocks and cobbles, and emerge in concentrated numbers in the fall because they enter a pupal diapause within their rock/pebble cases during mid-summer (Diapause: A state of complete dormancy deeper even than hibernation. While in diapause, an organism does not move around, eat, or even grow). Some caddisfly larvae enter diapause for a few weeks to several months during the summer, which synchronizes their emergence to within three weeks on a given stretch of stream.

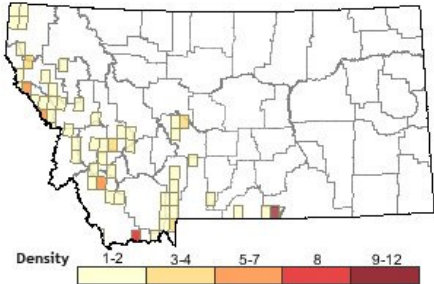
A Caddisfly - *Neothremma alicia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66740.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 142

A Caddisfly - *Neotrichia ersitis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI50180.aspx



Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

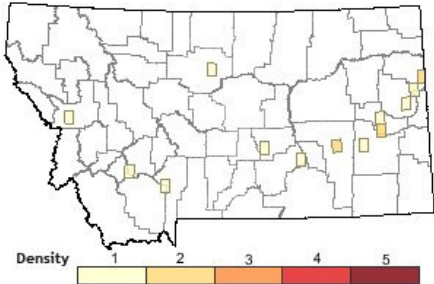
A Caddisfly - *Neotrichia halia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63860.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

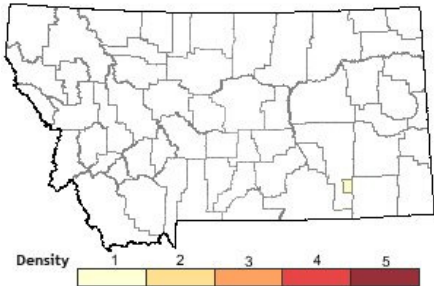
A Noctuid Moth - *Nephelodes minians*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYJV010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Nephelodes minians* wingspan is about 40 mm. The forewing ground color is extremely variable, and ranges from light tan/yellowish, to pinkish, rosy, rusty, grayish, or various shades of brown. A dark U-shaped band surrounds the reniform spot medially.

The *Nephelodes minians* larvae head is large, and is colored tan to honey. The larvae body is thick, dark brown with a bronzy sheen. There are three yellowish dorsal stripes that extend along body (Powell and Opler, 2009).

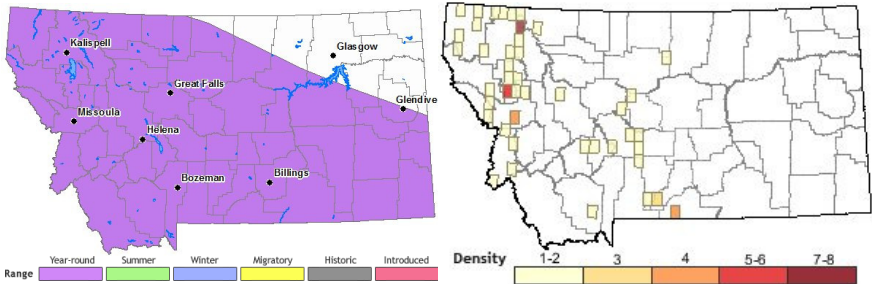
Blue Glass - *Nesovitrea binneyana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS76010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 74

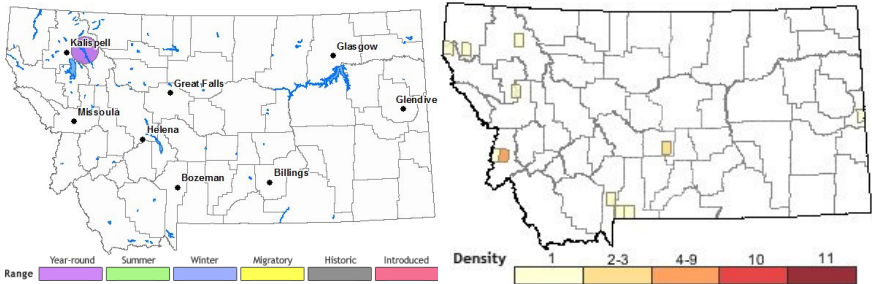
Amber Glass - *Nesovitrea electrina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS76030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 21

A Caddisfly - *Neureclipsis bimaculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65730.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Neureclipsis crepuscularis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB6010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

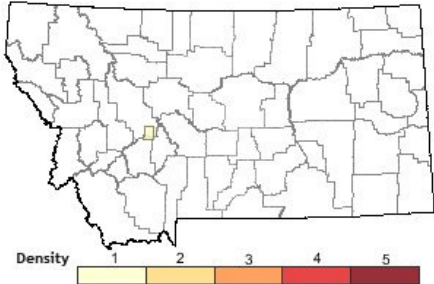
Lesser Yellow Underwing - *Noctua comes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYMY020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Adults of the Lesser Yellow Underwing Moth (*Noctua comes*) have pale brown camouflaged forewings and bright yellow-orange hindwings with hooked, dark border markings. The larvae are smooth and grayish with dark flecked markings (Natural England no date).

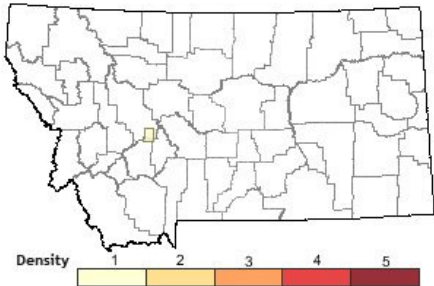
Large Yellow Underwing - *Noctua pronuba*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYMY010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Large Yellow Underwing Moth (*Noctua pronuba*) can have variable coloring. It has brownish camouflaged forewings and bright yellow hindwings with distinct hooked dark markings (Natural England no date).

The last-instar larvae is pale reddish brown dorsally and laterally, and is pinkish brown below the spiracles. The middorsal line is narrow, broken, and bordered by black speckling. There is a subdorsal white line that is most prominent on the anterior half of each abdominal segment. The abdominal segments have black dashes, and the subdorsal area has faint oblique dashes formed by dark speckling that comprises a herringbone pattern. The spiracles are yellow brown. The head is pale yellow brown with darker brown coronal stripes and reticulation (Powell and Opler 2009).

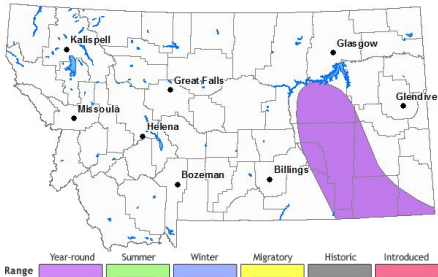
Simius Roadside Skipper - *Notamblyscirtes simius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP80010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Small dark skipper. The dark ground color of the wings is relieved by variably expressed light spots or bands, fulvous or gray overscaling, and checkering or lightening of the fringes. The sexes are similar, but the males have variably developed small stigmas. The body is less robust than that of adjacent genera. The small (male FW [forewing] 1.3-1.4cm) but related wings are dark with very subtly checkered light fringes. Slight to extensive fulvous overscaling above tends to obscure the chevron-shaped postdiscal fulvous FW band and punctate cell spot as well as the postdiscal HW [hindwing] patch. Males have a small gray stigma. White overscaling and postdiscal markings are conspicuous beneath. The antennae are 0.45 FW length with very short apiculus. The fore tibiae are spined, but the hind tibiae have no spines and only one pair of spurs (Ferris and Brown, 1981). Eggs creamy-white developing a reddish ring. Laid singly under host leaves (Scott, 1986).

Habitat

Shortgrass and mixed-grass prairie and open pinyon-juniper woodland (B86SCO01COUS).

A Caddisfly - *Nyctiophylax affinis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA1050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Nyctiophylax moestus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIA1040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

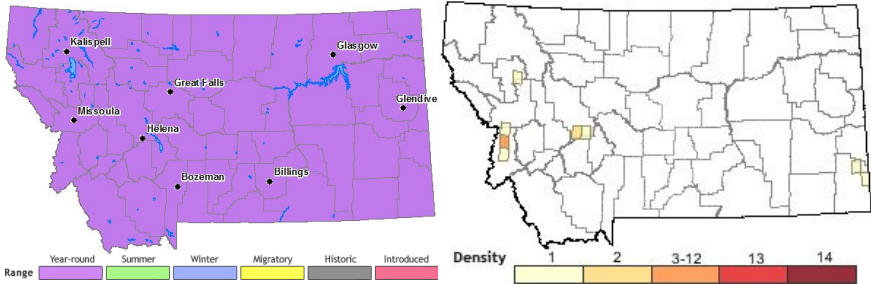
Mourning Cloak - *Nymphalis antiopa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK6030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

General Description

The Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) has short projections on both wings. The wing borders are irregular. The upperside is purple-black with a wide, bright yellow border on the outer margins. The upperside has a row of iridescent blue spots at the inner edge of the border. The wing span is about 57 - 101 mm (Opler, Lotts, and Naberhaus 2010).

Habitat

Because Mourning Cloaks roam and migrate, they are found almost anywhere that host plants occur including woods, openings, parks, and suburbs; and especially in riparian areas (Opler et al. 2010).

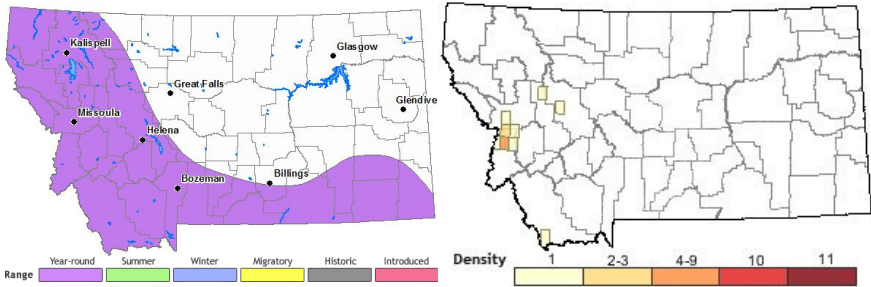
California Tortoiseshell - *Nymphalis californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK6020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

General Description

The upperside of the California Tortoiseshell (*Nymphalis californica*) is orange-brown with large black spots and dark wing borders. The underside looks like a dead leaf and is dark mottled brown with darker wing bases. The hindwing does not have a centered silver spot. The wing span is about 32 - 70 mm (Opler et al. 2010). The mature larva is velvety black with two diffuse, yellow dorsal lines and orange-brown, branched spines (Guppy and Shepard 2001).

Habitat

Chaparral, woodland, brush areas, forest clearings and edges (Opler et al. 2010).

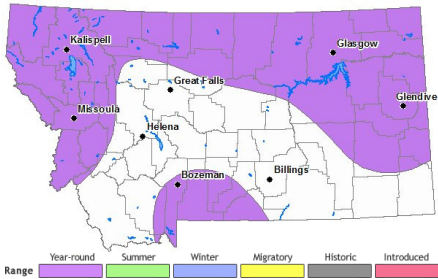
Compton Tortoiseshell - *Nymphalis l-album*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK6010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

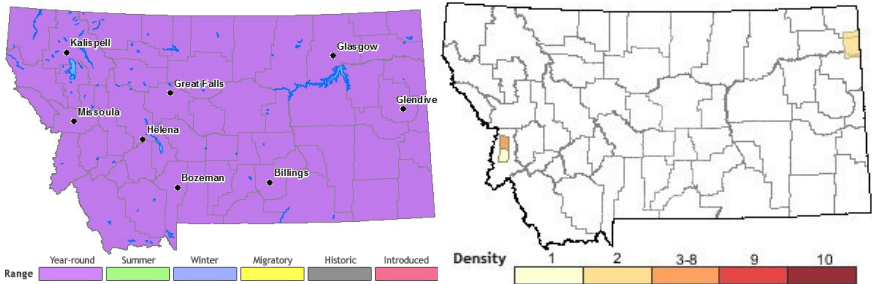
Garita Skipperling - *Oarisma garita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP57020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

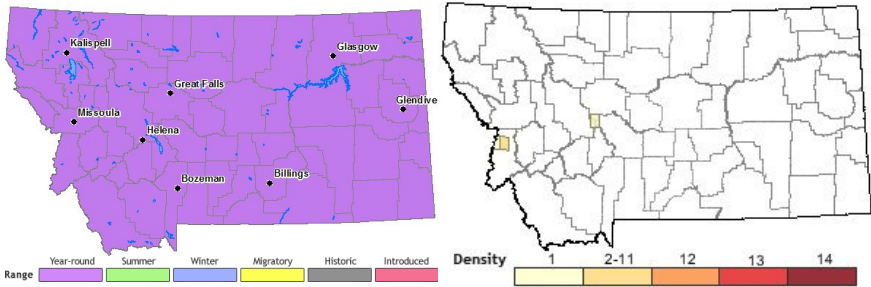
Woodland Skipper - *Ochlodes sylvanoides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP72010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

General Description

The Woodland Skipper's upperside is orange with toothed brown borders. The forewing has a black stigma (male) or a black diagonal band (female). The hindwing has a large reddish patch. The underside varies from yellow to reddish to brown, and the hindwing varies from unmarked to having a distinct band of cream to yellow spots. The wing span is about 25 - 32 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

The first instar larvae are cream in colour with a black head (Bird et al. 1995). The mature larvae have variously been described as yellowish with two dark bands (Bird et al. 1995) or seven black longitudinal lines (Opler 1999). The head is black or creamy tan (Opler 1999). The pupae are yellowish tan in colour (Bird et al. 1995).

Habitat

Grassy areas in chaparral, sagebrush, woodland, gardens, and small streams (Opler et al. 2010).

Alsea Ochrotrichian Micro Caddisfly - *Ochrotrichia alsea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI41030.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Ochrotrichia oregona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63890.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Ochrotrichia potomus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63910.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Ochrotrichia stylata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI41550.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

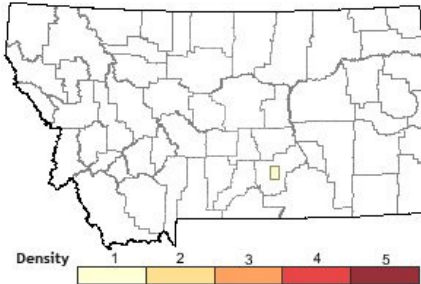
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Oecetis avara*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2G090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Caddisfly - *Oecetis disjuncta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2G260.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Oecetis immobilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2G140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Oecetis inconspicua*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2G120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Oecetis ochracea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI64450.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Saskatoon Willowfly - *Oemopteryx fosketti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0X020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

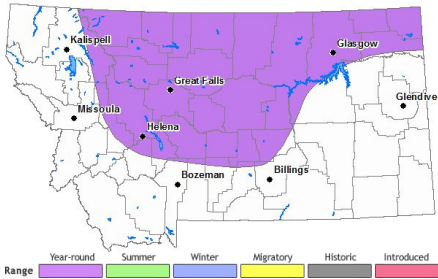
Alberta Arctic - *Oeneis alberta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

White-veined Arctic - *Oeneis bore*

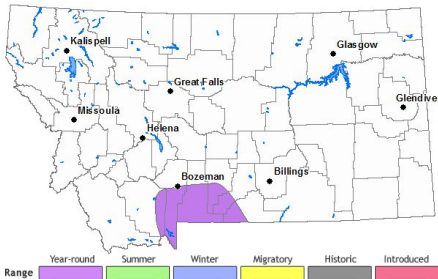
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1080.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This little gray brown wood nymph has wings that are translucent, veins are usually white. Upside is gray-brown with no eyespots. Underside is light brown; hindwing has a dark median band outlined in white. Found to occur in Montana in the Beartooths and Yellowstone Park.

Habitat

Tundra, grassy alpine slopes, and subarctic bogs.

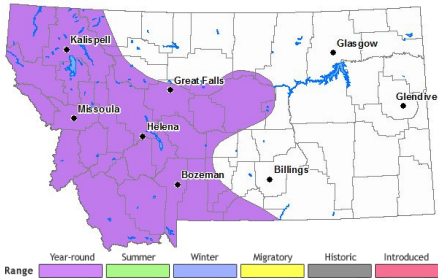
Chryxus Arctic - *Oeneis chryxus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



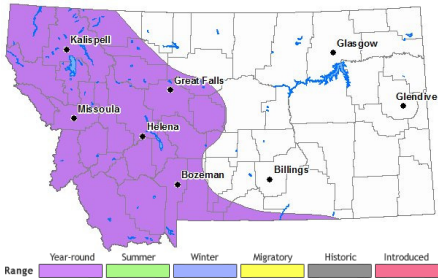
Number of Observations: 0

Jutta Arctic - *Oeneis jutta*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Melissa Arctic - *Oeneis melissa*

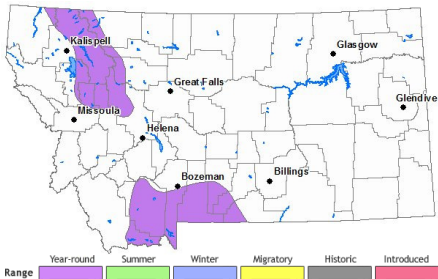
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1100.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Arctic Melissa wings are translucent, wing fringes are often checkered. Upperside is gray-brown with faint or absent eyespots. Underside of hindwing is mottled black and gray; median band is lacking or faint with white outlines.

Habitat

Tundra, talus slopes, rocky summits and saddles, frost-heaved clear-cuts. Larval host plant numerous sedges.

Polixenes Arctic - *Oeneis polixenes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

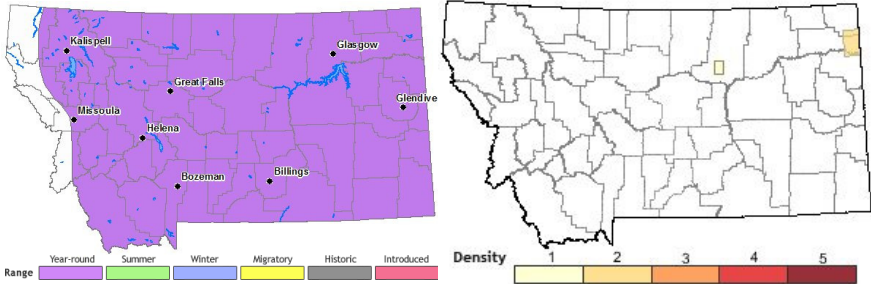
Uhler's Arctic - *Oeneis uhleri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPP1050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

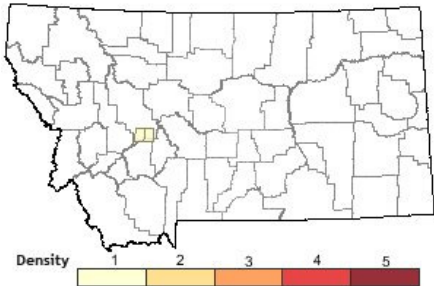
A Noctuid Moth - *Oligia divesta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYCB040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

C. divesta larvae are pale black tinged with purple, and with a yellow mid-dorsal line and yellow subdorsal stripes. The spiracles are brown and the head is pale brown with dark brown flecks (Powell and Opler 2009).

A Caddisfly - *Oligophlebodes minutus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI17050.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Tombstone Prairie Oligophleebodes Caddisfly - *Oligophleebodes mostbento*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI17010.aspx



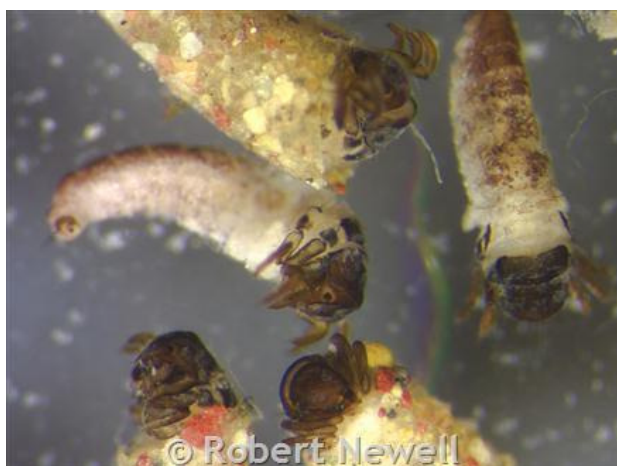
Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Oligophlebodes ruthae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI17040.aspx



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Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Oligophlebodes sierra*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66750.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Oligophlebodes sigma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66760.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Oligophlebodes zelti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI17030.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Springtail - *Oncopodura cruciata*

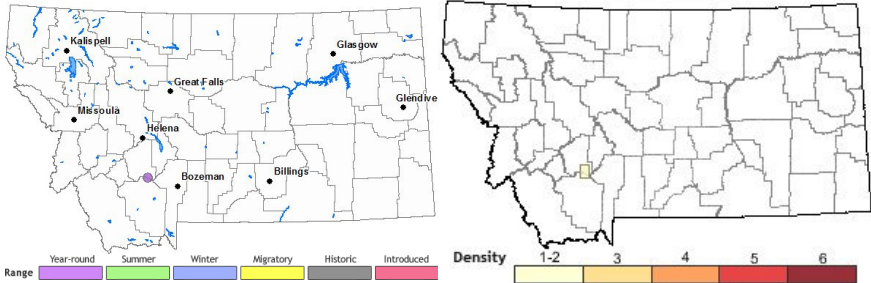
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICLL18090.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

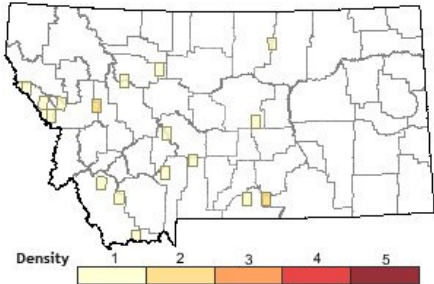
A Caddisfly - *Onocosmoecus unicolor*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIE9020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 21

Sinuuous Snaketail - *Ophiogomphus occidentis*

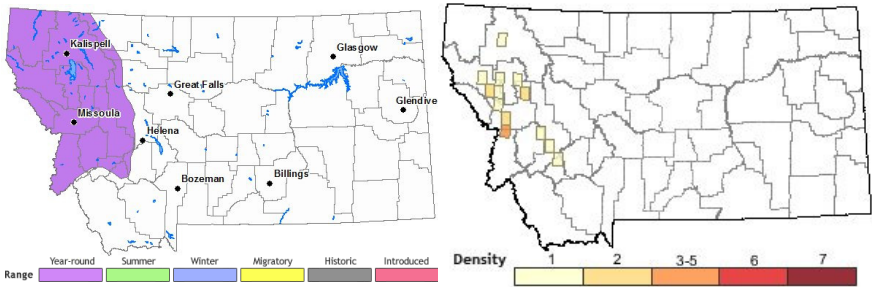
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD012140.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

General Description

A more restrictive range western snaketail with distinctive anterior striped thorax (Paulson 2009). Found in slow flowing sandy to rocky streams and rivers throughout the western part of the state. Overlaps in the western part of the state with the Pale Snaketail, but can usually be found in larger streams than this species.

Habitat

The Sinuuous Snaketail prefers slow-flowing, sandy and gravelly, large streams and rivers usually in mountainous areas at lower elevations. They have also been encountered at lakes with rock or gravel bottoms in the northern part of their range, although it is unknown if they do indeed breed at these locations (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

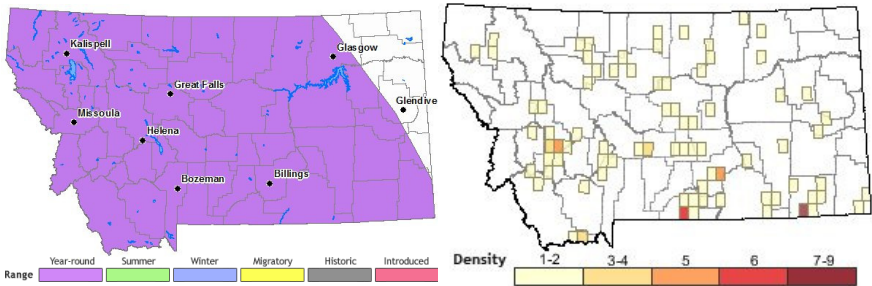
Pale Snaketail - *Ophiogomphus severus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IID012160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 139

General Description

A wide ranging western snaketail with a lightly marked thorax (Paulson 2009). Found in sandy to rocky streams and rivers throughout the state. Overlaps in the western part of the state with the Sinuous Sanketail, but can usually be found in smaller streams than this other species.

Habitat

The habitat of the Pale Snaketail is usually sandy and rocky rivers and streams with moderate current in forested and open landscapes, as well as large sandy lakes in the northern part of their range (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

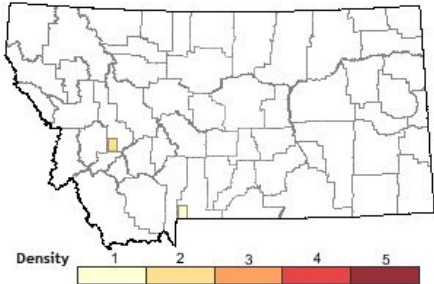
A Riffle Beetle - *Optioservus divergens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL5E040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

A Riffle Beetle - *Optioservus ovalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL5E070.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

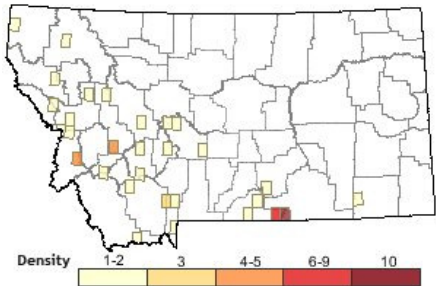
A Riffle Beetle - *Optioservus quadrimaculatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL5E050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 62

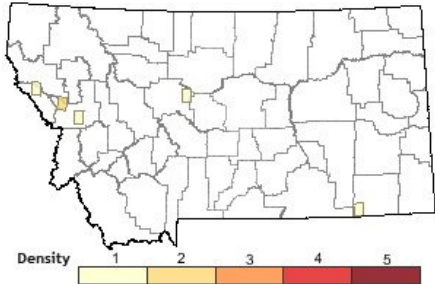
A Riffle Beetle - *Optioservus seriatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL5E080.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

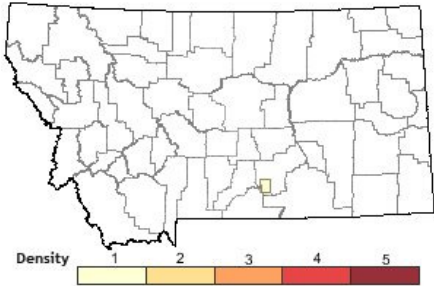
Calico Crayfish - *Orconectes immunis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL11450.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Rostrum acuminate, acarinate and with converging margins lacking marginal spines or shoulders; cervical spines present; areola narrow with 2-3 punctations in narrowest part; male with hooks on ischia of 3rd pereopods; male first pleopod terminating in 2 subparallel elements <25% length of pleopod, curved throughout length but distal 1/3 more pronounced so that apices of both elements directed at about 90 degrees to main axis of pleopod (Page, 1985). [LENGTH: to 50 TCL; to 95 TL] [WIDTH: to 25]

Habitat

The species is always in, at best, sluggish flow (unlike *O. virilis* which can tolerate moderately flowing rivers); burrows during drying periods (i.e., tertiary burrower). In Missouri, it occurs in shallow ditches and sloughs on the broad, flat flood plains of large to medium-sized rivers and in the isolated pools of intermittent headwater streams draining level upland prairies. Wide seasonal fluctuations in water area and depth (with many areas becoming entirely dry during late summer), deep mud bottoms and absence of strong flow or current are common characteristics of these habitats. However, large populations also occurred in habitats where high turbidity provided the only cover (Pflieger, 1996).

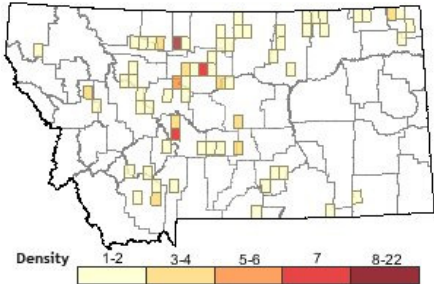
Virile Crayfish - *Orconectes virilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL11670.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 172

General Description

A medium-large crayfish (5-6 inches max length) that is native to eastern Montana but has been invading westward the last 30 years. Most distinguishing features are the red/orange tips on the ends of the claws. The rostrum is acuminate, acarinate, margins slightly converging and terminating in spines or sharply angular shoulders; cervical spines present; areola narrow with 2-3 punctations in narrowest part; male with hooks on ischia of 3rd pereopods; male 1st pleopod terminating in 2 somewhat divergent slightly curved elements constituting 50% of total length of pleopod, central projection longer and with distal third smoothly curved so that apex directed caudally, lacking shoulder on cephalic margin of pleopod (Hobbs, 1976). [LENGTH: 70mm Carapace Length to 150mm Total Length].

Habitat

According to Collicut (1998), *O. virilis* can be found in lakes, rivers, streams and ponds. They are found in permanent bodies of water deep enough not to freeze solid or experience low oxygen levels. *O. virilis* requires shelter in the form of rocks, logs, or thick vegetation in which to hide from predators during daylight hours. In MT, this species needs perennial water bodies and can survive in both flowing streams and rivers or pooled-up prairie streams, prefers cobbles and large woody debris for protection but can inhabit some silted areas if aquatic vegetation is present..

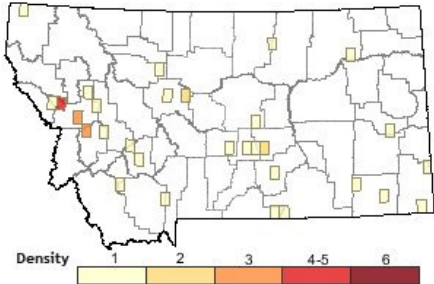
A Riffle Beetle - *Ordobrevia nubifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLHF010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 41

A Predaceous Diving Beetle - *Oreodytes quadrimaculatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL81100.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Alpine Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix alpina*

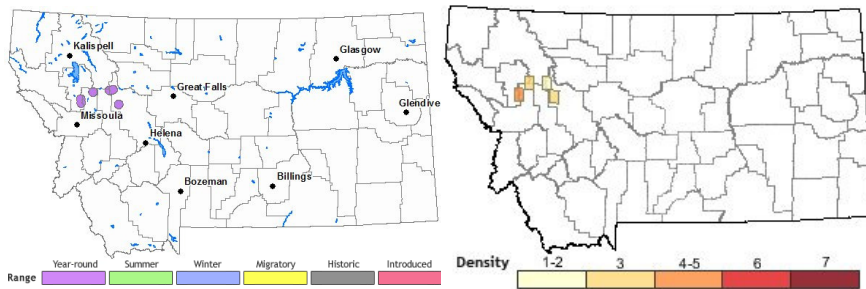
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

General Description

Descriptions of shells from the Mission Mountains are provided in Elrod (1901, 1902, 1903), Pilsbry (1939), Hendricks (1998), and Fairbanks (2002); reproductive anatomy is described in Fairbanks (2002). Description from Pilsbry (1939) follows: "shell small; brownish-gray, tending toward light horn color, in dead shells turning to pearly white; luster somewhat silky; shell flat, little elevated; . . . aperture nearly circular, . . . somewhat higher than wide; markings as in strigosa, the upper band continuing in the spire, gradually disappearing; umbilicus medium, circular, deep, subcylindric." Shell diameter 7-10 mm, average of ten specimens, 8.91 mm, shell height 3-5mm, whorls 4.0-4.5. Hendricks (1998) reported range in diameter of 16 live shells = 2.5-8.5 mm, nine dead shells = 8.0-9.6 mm. Shells from the Swan Range may average slightly larger in diameter: average of 13 was 9.4 mm, range 5.7-11.4 mm (Hendricks 2003); average of four was 9.3 mm, range 8.5-11.1 mm (Fairbanks 2002). Diameter of specimens from the Scapegoat Plateau (n = 62) averaged 7.7 mm, range 2.4-11.7 mm (P. Hendricks personal observation).

Taxonomic Comment: Originally named *Pyramidula strigosa alpina* by Elrod (1901, 1903). Pilsbry (1939) expressed some doubt about the validity of this taxon, but later examination of material by Frest and Johannes (1995) and Fairbanks (2002) indicate treatment as a full species is appropriate. Pilsbry (1933) placed *Oreohelix alpina* with the *O. strigosa* group, as did Elrod (1901, 1902, 1903), but later (Pilsbry 1939) moved it to the *O. subrudis* group. Recent study of the internal anatomy (Fairbanks 2002) indicates affinity with the *O. strigosa* group. Pilsbry (1939) placed all *Oreohelix* in the Xanthonychidae.

Habitat

Oreohelix alpina occupies open talus slopes at high elevations near and above treeline (Elrod 1902, 1903; Hendricks 1998). Vegetation at and near the alpine type locality on East St. Marys Peak in the Mission Mountains (Hendricks 1998) includes snow cinquefoil (*Potentilla nivea*), mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*), alpine sorrel (*Oxyria digyna*) and moss campion (*Silene acaulis*). Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*) is present at the margins of the subalpine site above Lower Rumble Lake in the Swan Range (Hendricks 2003). Rock substrate at all known sites is limestone. Live shells are found on surfaces of limestone blocks, but often in the absence of direct sunlight (shaded areas and undersides of smaller blocks). Block size where *O. alpina* was found on St Marys Peak averaged 20 x 30 cm square and 4-8 cm thick (Hendricks 1998), block size at the Swan Range site ranged from 15 x 15 x 4 cm to 1 m³ (Hendricks 2003). Some soil development and leaf litter was present at each site where live snails were found; one group of live snails was found in leaf litter near the base of snow cinquefoil partially protected overhead by rock.

Bitterroot Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix amariradix*

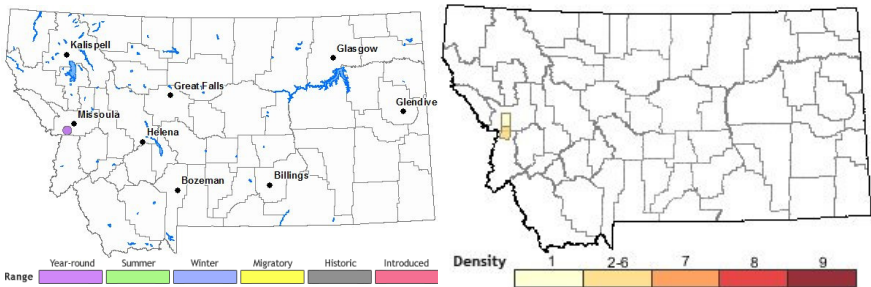
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

General Description

Pilsbry (1933, 1939) describe the shell as "openly umbilicate, the umbilicus contained about 4 times in the diameter; biconvex with the periphery rather sharply angular, the angle disappearing on the last third of a whorl. Whorls 5 1/3, the embryonic 2 1/3 moderately convex and nearly smooth. Subsequent whorls rather coarsely and irregularly wrinkle-striate, without spiral striation, but there is often a spiral impression above the suture on the penult whorl. The last whorl descends shortly in front. Aperture rather strongly oblique, . . . The specimens . . . show a reddish band immediately below the periphery, another a short distance above it." Shell height 8.5 mm, diameter 14.5 mm. Elrod (1903) gives height of 10 shells 5.3-7.4 mm, diameter 11.9-16.7 mm; number of whorls 4.8-5.4. Fairbanks (1980) gives height of 6.9-10.9 mm and diameter of 12.8-17.9 mm for 21 specimens from another site nearby; number of whorls 4.75-5.5.

Taxonomic Comment: Originally identified by Elrod (1901, 1902, 1903) as a "small variety" of *Oreohelix* (= *Pyramidula*) *strigosa* from the Bitterroot Mountains, but described by Pilsbry (1933) as a full species of the *O. strigosa* group, based only on dead shells. Fairbanks' (1980) analysis of the internal anatomy confirmed Pilsbry's designation. Pilsbry (1939) placed all *Oreohelix* in the Xanthonychidae.

Habitat

This species occupies small talus slides, primarily the basal portions (Frest and Johannes 1995), scattered among open grassy, south facing slopes that become quite dry in mid-summer (Elrod 1903, Fairbanks 1980). Vegetation at one site included bunch grasses, ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), and ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*).

Keeled Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix carinifera*

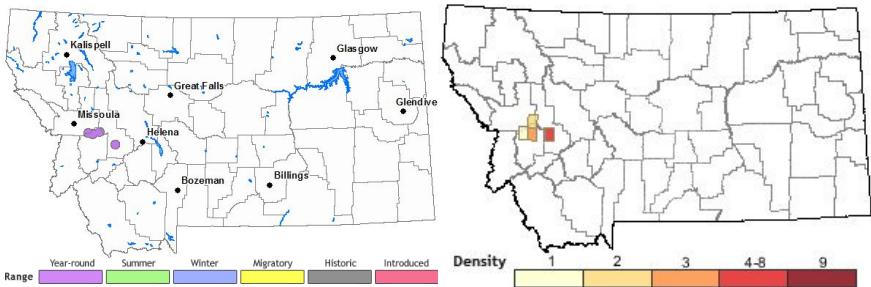
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5060.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

Habitat

This species occupies small limestone outcrops and sandy limestone soils on arid slopes with sparse vegetation cover; described sites have been south-facing (Frest and Johannes 1995, L. Fairbanks personal communication). Vegetation at sites includes open stands of sagebrush (*Artemisia*), juniper (*Juniperus*) and Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Individuals have often been found under shrubs and junipers.

Carinate Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix elrodi*

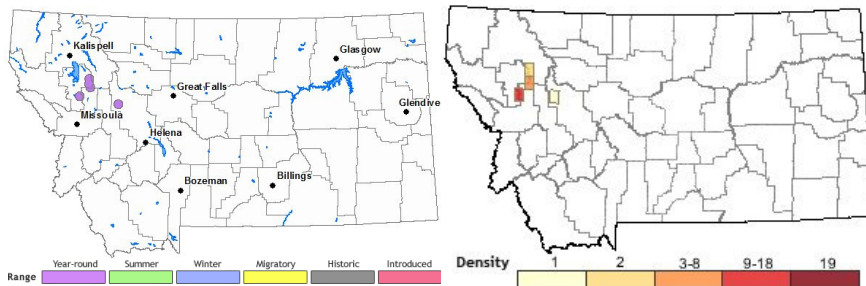
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5090.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 29

General Description

Pilsbry (1900, 1939) describes the shell as "strongly depressed, biconvex, acutely carinate, with open umbilicus contained about 4 times in the diameter; pale vinaceous fawn color to nearly white (under a fugacious light brownish cuticle which is lost in all adult shells seen). Spire low conoidal, often much depressed. Embryonic shell of $2 \frac{1}{3}$ to $2 \frac{2}{3}$ whorls, the first smooth, the rest varying from unevenly striate to finely costellate. Later whorls are coarsely sculptured with rude, unequal, retractive ribs, usually narrower than their intervals, which are densely and finely striate spirally. . . . The last whorl descends shortly in front. Aperture angular at termination of the keel." Shell diameter 21-28 mm (Pilsbry 1939), 17.4-26.0 mm (Fairbanks 1984), 4.1-22.6 mm (Hendricks 1998); shell height 8.8-13.3 mm (Pilsbry 1939), 8.4-13.1 mm (Fairbanks 1984); whorls $5-5 \frac{1}{2}$ (Pilsbry 1939), $5-5 \frac{3}{4}$ (Fairbanks 1984). Shell diameter of new-born young 3.6-3.7 mm; whorls 2.3-2.5 (Hendricks 2003). The internal anatomy is described in Pilsbry (1939) and Fairbanks (1984). A population of this species (or a closely related undescribed form) found in alpine terrain on the Scapegoat Plateau in 2007 (P. Hendricks personal observation) was significantly smaller in average diameter (10.5 mm, range 3.2-14.7 mm), with no individuals > 15 mm diameter and 4.5 whorls out of over 500 encountered.

Taxonomic Comment: Originally named *Pyramidula elrodi* by Pilsbry (1900). Affinities of this species are with the *Oreohelix strigosa* group (Pilsbry 1933, Frest and Johannes 1995), based on the internal anatomy (see Pilsbry 1939); additional description of the internal anatomy is available in Fairbanks (1984). Pilsbry (1939) placed all *Oreohelix* in the Xanthonychidae.

Habitat

This species occupies course talus, typically on south-facing slopes, and usually with sparse canopy of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), mountain ash (*Sorbus*) and serviceberry (*Amelanchier*) (Frest and Johannes 1995). Hendricks (1998) described vegetation at three talus sites in the Mission Range, each with 0% canopy cover in the search areas, as bordered by Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and ponderosa pine with pockets of water birch (*Betula occidentalis*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*). At the three Swan Range locations, portions of the occupied terrain (Hendricks unpublished data) are in talus under a forest canopy variably composed (depending on microsite) of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, quaking aspen, western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), paper birch (*B. papyrifera*) and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*); canopy cover is 0-10%. On the Scapegoat Plateau, there is no overhead canopy, although the species is present under rocks in relatively stable low-angle talus sites.

Elrod (1902) considered *O. elrodi* to be "a shell of the rocks" (p. 117), present on the surface of exposed talus during favorable conditions, and present down among the stones when conditions become dry (Elrod 1903). During favorable surface conditions (wet, 10-17°C) live individuals are found attached to rocks near the surface but more often are present on organic litter accumulations within the talus; some aestivating mature individuals (18-21 mm diameter) are found near the talus surface during dry and warm (21-23°C) conditions (Hendricks 1998).

Occupied talus at the Mission Range site is described by Berry (1955) and Frest and Johannes (1995) as limestone. However, Hendricks (1998) found *O. elrodi* in this mountain range at sites comprised mostly of diorite and/or argillite; rock type at the two occupied sites in the Swan Range is also argillite (Hendricks unpublished data). On the Scapegoat Plateau the occupied talus is limestone (P. Hendricks personal observation), unlike at the other documented sites. Clast (fragment) size of the rocks comprising occupied talus ranges from 10 x 20 x 10 cm to 1 m³ at the Mission Range sites (Hendricks 1998), and 10 x 10 x 10 cm to 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.5 m at the Swan Range sites (Hendricks unpublished data). Measured slope at occupied sites in both mountain ranges was 25-36° (Hendricks 1998, unpublished data). How deep into talus slopes this species occurs is unknown, but live individuals were found up to a meter below the surface at the Mission Range microsite co-occupied by *Discus brunsoni* (see Hendricks 1998).

Lyrate Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix haydeni*

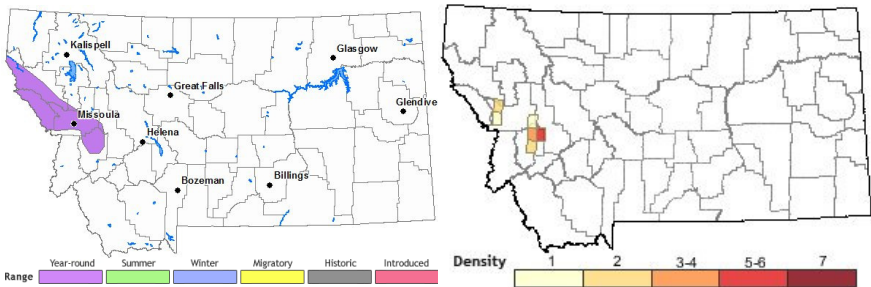
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5140.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

General Description

A distinctive medium to large-sized shell, to 22 mm diameter and 13 mm in height but usually smaller; flattened-heliciform, depressed somewhat in profile, with up to 5 3/4 whorls. Late whorls have coarse irregular striae and prominent raised spiral cords or lirae on both upper and lower surfaces (up to 5 above and 11 below the periphery). The umbilicus is narrow and deep (contained about 5 times in the diameter). The aperture is oval, periphery with a keel. Shell opaque and chalky, color is brownish-gray (dead shells to pearly white); Montana shells lack reddish-brown spiral bands often present in most other species of *Oreohelix*. Head, neck and tentacles dull ashy gray, darker than the shell.

Habitat

Often associated with limestone talus and outcrops, sometimes with minimal tree canopy cover on steep south-facing slopes, although at least one site is north-facing. Primary canopy species include Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, mountain maple; secondary canopy cover may include aspen, ninebark, and serviceberry. Live animals present mostly under rocks and in duff or soil accumulations under rocks, sun-bleached shells may be found on the surface.

Pygmy Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix pygmaea*

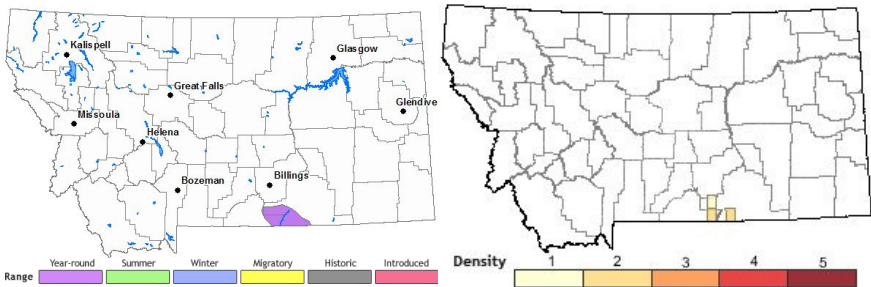
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5300.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The shell is small to medium, to about 15 mm diameter but usually less than 12 mm, and to 14 mm in height but usually less than 9 mm (ratio of height to diameter 0.67 – 0.81); heliciform with up to 5 1/2 whorls, high-spired in profile, umbilicus narrow and deep, aperture oval, periphery rounded. Shell opaque and chalky, color is brown to fleshy, sometimes chocolate brown on the base (dead sun-bleached shells whitish), with a series of reddish-brown spiral bands, two on the upper surface, a prominent band near the periphery on the lower surface, up to four thinner bands (sometimes none) on the lower surface. Smaller shells may have a brownish cuticle that is lost in larger individuals. Surface is irregularly wrinkled with weak to moderate spiral impressed lines. Suture is deeply impressed on the last whorl. In the field, best identified based upon a combination of size, narrow umbilicus, location and habitat.

Habitat

Limestone and sandstone talus, adjacent moist meadows and creek bottoms. Tree canopy species where present include scattered cottonwood, aspen, willow, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, juniper and mountain mahogany. Live animals present mostly under rocks and in duff or soil accumulations under rocks, sun-bleached shells may be found on the surface.

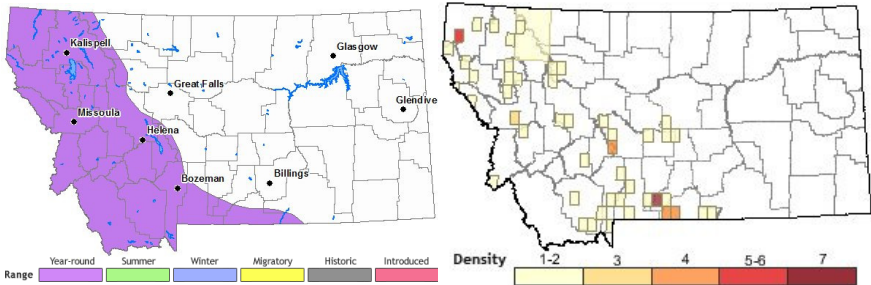
Rocky Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix strigosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5320.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 75

Berry's Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix strigosa berryi*

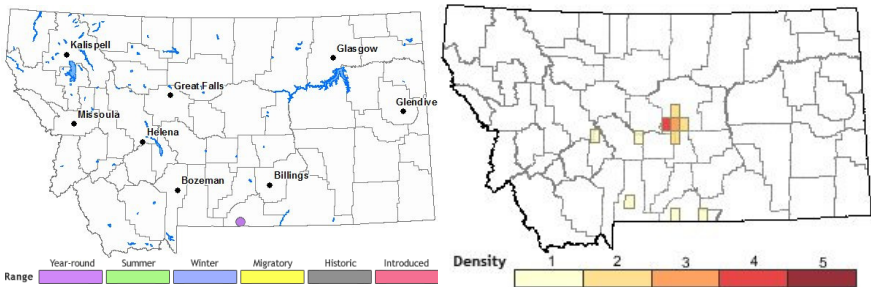
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5328.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5T2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 18

General Description

See Pilsbry (1939) for complete description. Frest and Johannes (1993) offer minor revisions to original description.

Habitat

Found among small loose rock, shrubbery, and under creeping juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*) on west-facing canyon slopes at the type locality in the Big Snowy Mountains, and under sticks and logs in moister locations in the same mountain range (Berry 1916). This snail was present in the Mammoth area of Yellowstone National Park on a north exposure of limey soil with plenty of cover, but neither very wet nor dry (Henderson 1936). Substrate typically is derived from limestone (Frest and Johannes 1993, 1995). In the Black Hills and Bear Lodge Mountains of Wyoming and South Dakota, it occurs in mixed and open ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forests with relatively thin litter, often with aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and birch (*Betula*) in the canopy, and violets (*Viola*) and Canada dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) in the understory (Frest and Johannes 1993); the deciduous tree component was relatively important for the occurrence of this subspecies.

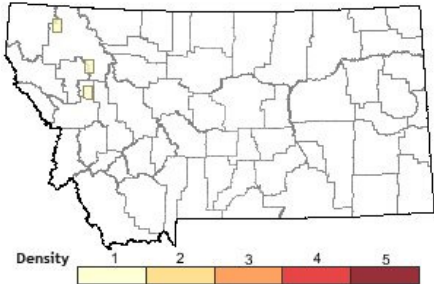
Depressed Rocky Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix strigosa depressa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5325.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

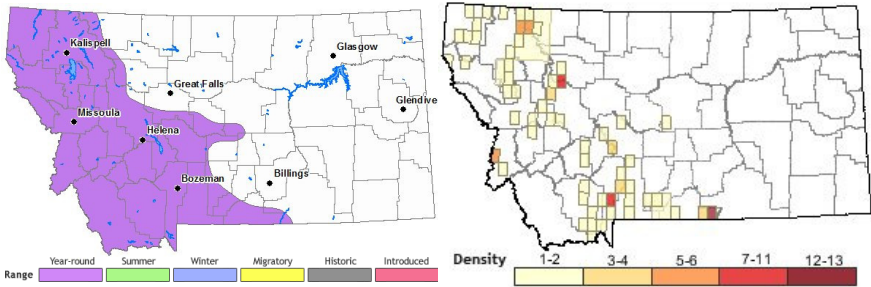
Subalpine Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix subrudis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5330.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 157

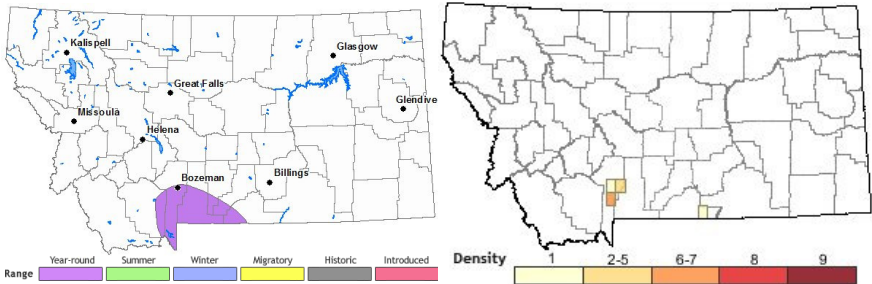
Yavapai Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix yavapai*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5390.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

Gallatin Mountainsnail - *Oreohelix yavapai mariae*

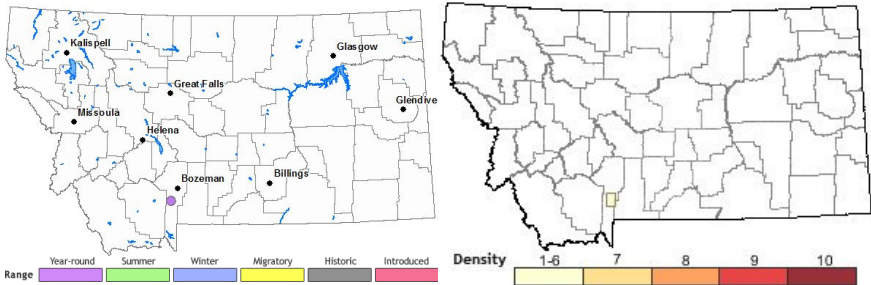
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB5393.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5T1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

General Description

Bartsch (1916) describes the shell as “decidedly depressed helicoid, almost lenticular, flesh colored, with a narrow brown band on the upper surface, which is a little nearer the peripheral cord than the suture, and a second even narrower one bordering the peripheral cord on the lower surface. Nuclear whorls scarcely differentiated from succeeding turns, bearing the same sculpture as the adult whorls, but a little less strongly expressed. Periphery of the whorls provided with a cord-like keel, which becomes somewhat weakened on the last quarter of the last turn. Entire surface both above and below marked by slender thread-like incremental lines and fine spiral striations; last whorl slightly descending near the aperture. Base broadly, openly umbilicated, well rounded; a little more convex at the umbilical wall than at the lateral margin. Aperture very oblique, oval; peristome neither thickened nor reflected at the edge; parietal wall strong, rendering the peristome complete” (p. 331). Shell diameter 20.7 mm (18.3-22.5 mm; n = 9); shell height 9.2 mm (8.2-10.0 mm; n = 9); number of whorls 5.5 (5.2-5.6; n = 9). Internal anatomy not described.

Taxonomic Comment: The original description of this taxon by Bartsch (1916) and his placement as a subspecies of *Oreohelix yavapai* are still valid. Pilsbry (1939) noted the larger size of this form, but thought separation of this subspecies may prove difficult or impracticable. Freest and Johannes (1995) consider this taxon distinct from another subspecies, *O. yavapai extremitatis*, that is present in the Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming, and the nearby Bridger Range, Montana, noting the consistent larger size of *O. y. mariae*, more evident pigmented banding, less extreme carination and a less-deflected aperture. Pilsbry (1939) placed all *Oreohelix* in the Xanthonychidae.

Habitat

Present on a south-facing slope in grassy habitat near the base of a limestone outcrop (L. Fairbanks personal communication). Nothing else about the habitat associations of this species is known or described (Hendricks 2003).

A Tabanomorph Fly - *Oreoleptis torrenticola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0J010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Orinisobates expressus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI24020.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Orinisobates utus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI24030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Orophe cabinetus*

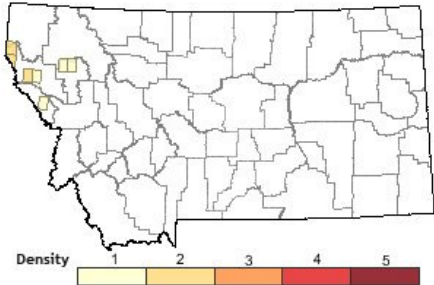
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI94010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

A Millipede - *Orophe unicus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI94020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

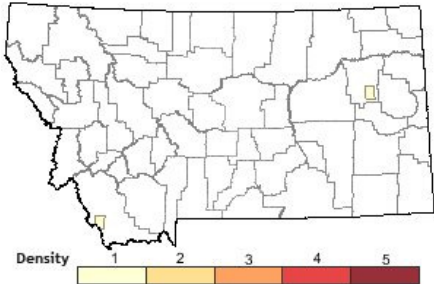
An Orthocladius Chironomid - *Orthocladius annectens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0Q020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

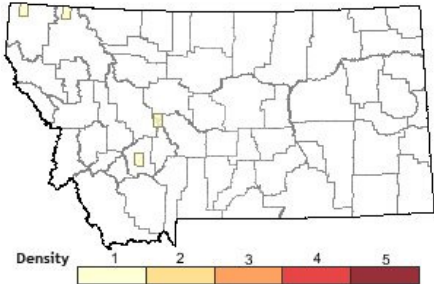
An Orthocladius Chironomid - *Orthocladius lignicola*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0Q010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

A Millipede - *Orthogmus oculatus*

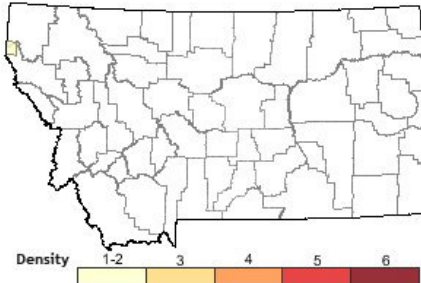
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI92010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

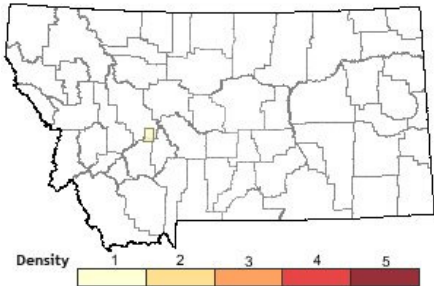
Transparent Quaker Moth - *Orthosia transparens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYJM030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Transparent Quaker Moth (*Orthosia transparens*) wingspan is about 37 mm. The forewing is falcate, light red to dark red-brown with a black reniform spot. The hindwing is dark gray to black. The males have filiform antennae (USGS 2006).

A Bark Beetle - *Orthotomicus caelatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7B010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Orthotrichia cristata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI45080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

Garlic Glass-snail - *Oxychilus alliarius*

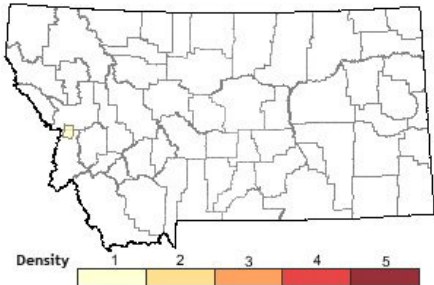
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS77010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Dark-bodied Glass-snail - *Oxychilus draparnaudi*

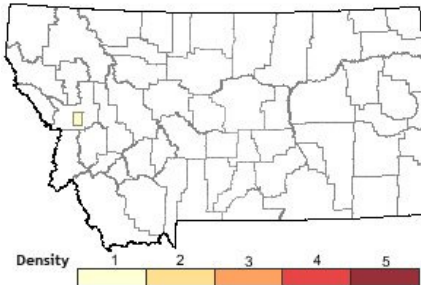
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS77030.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Caddisfly - *Oxyethira aeola*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63930.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____
Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

An Oxyethiran Microcaddisfly - *Oxyethira coercens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI42040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

A Caddisfly - *Oxyethira dualis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI42120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

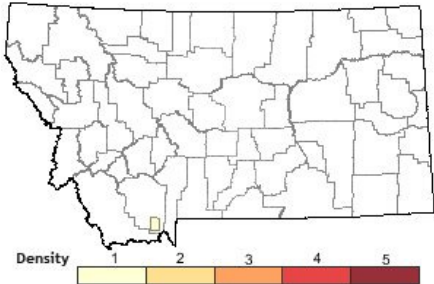
Marshall Ambersnail - *Oxyloma decampi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS67010.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

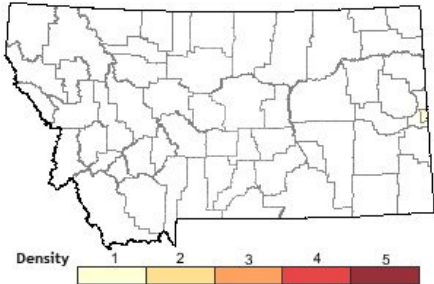
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

An Ambersnail - *Oxyloma gouldi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS67190.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

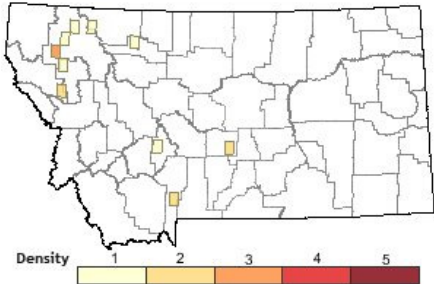
Niobrara Ambersnail - *Oxyloma haydeni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS67150.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

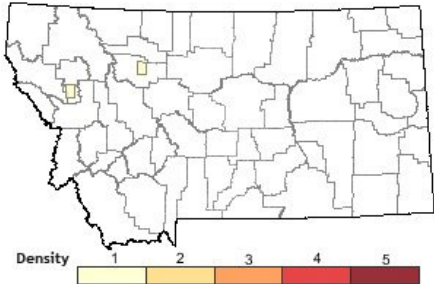
Ninepipes Ambersnail - *Oxyloma missoula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS67070.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

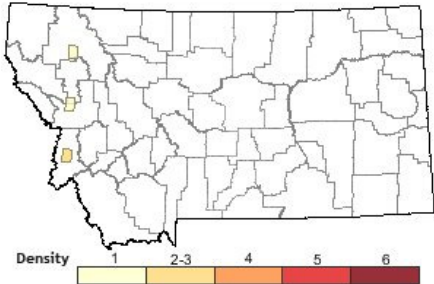
Oblique Ambersnail - *Oxyloma nuttallianum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS67080.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

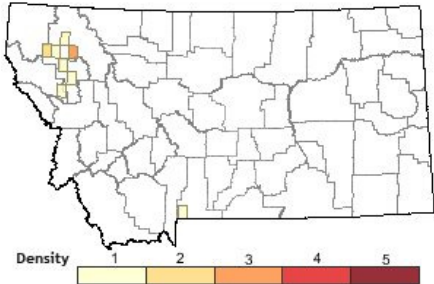
Blunt Ambersnail - *Oxyloma retusum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS67090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



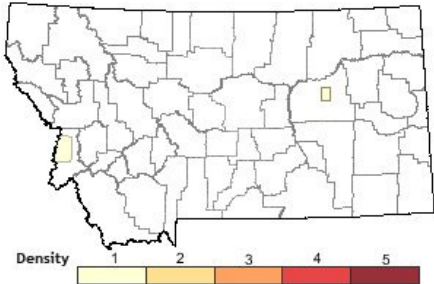
Big Poplar Sphinx Moth - *Pachysphinx modesta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEX0J010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

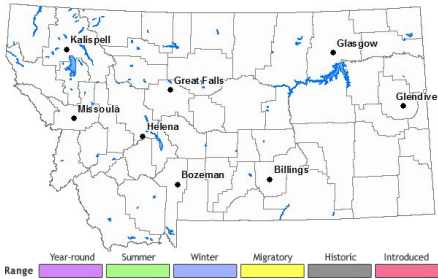
Pilose Crayfish - *Pacifastacus gambelii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL31030.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SX

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Pigmented, eyes normal; rostrum with margins converging, at least 3 pr lateral marginal spines, acumen indistinct, median carina present; postorbital ridges lacking posterior spines or tubercles; cervical and hepatic spines absent; areola broad with 7-9 punctations in narrowest part, branchiocardiac groove interrupted so that distinct cephalic and caudal portions of areola evident; chela stout, dorsal surface of palm studded with minute tubercles, two conspicuous longitudinal clusters of setae on dorsal surface of palm; male lacking hooks and bosses on all pereopods; male 1st pleopod lacking terminal elements, in form of tightly rolled tube, only distalmost 3-5% slightly attenuate; incisor region of mandible blade-like (Hobbs, 1972; Bouchard 1977). [LENGTH: to 35 TCL, to 65 TL] [WIDTH: to 13]

Habitat

This species is found in lentic & lotic habitats and is likely to breed during late-spring. This species is believed to be an opportunistic feeder and has a home range estimated to be no more than 50 meters (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2002). The pilose crayfish is belived to be intollerable of warmer waters or of the warmer water fish populations (Johnson 1986).

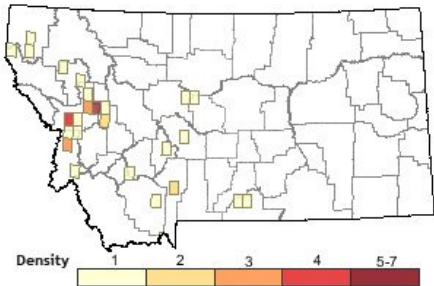
Signal Crayfish - *Pacifastacus leniusculus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL31040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 41

General Description

The signal crayfish, *Pacifastacus leniusculus*, is an large North American crayfish indigenous to the western United States. Members of this species are up to 15 cm in length. They are bluish-brown to reddish-brown in color with robust large smooth claws. They have a white to pale blue-green patch near the claw hinge (see photo). Like all crayfish, they are solitary and omnivorous, although their diet is mainly vegetarian they will eat anything from decaying roots and leaves to meat, including crayfish smaller than themselves.

Habitat

This crayfish prefers large cobbles or woody debris to hide under, and if softer sediment banks are available will create burrows. It is found in streams to large rivers and is even larger and more abundant in reserviors and lakes along the mainstem Clark Fork river.

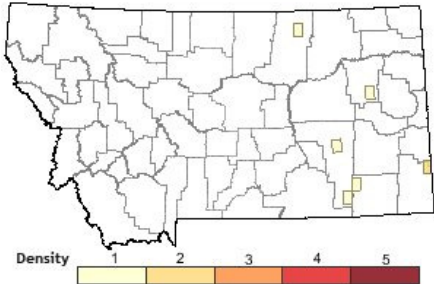
A Water Boatman - *Palmarcorixa buenoi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEMAB010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

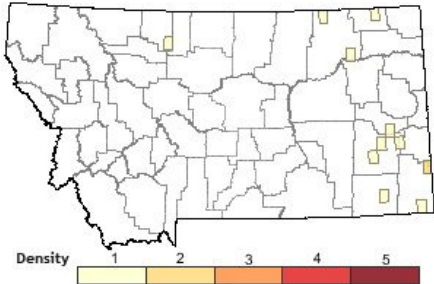
A Water Boatman - *Palmarcorixa gillettei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEMAB020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

Wandering Glider - *Pantala flavescens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD055010.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

The habitat of the Wandering Glider includes a wide variety of temporary pools, ponds, puddles, other wetlands, as well as ditches, artificial wetlands, garden ponds and even swimming pools. Fishless environments are the usual (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Borer Moth - *Papaipema verona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYC0130.aspx



Global Rank: G4Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

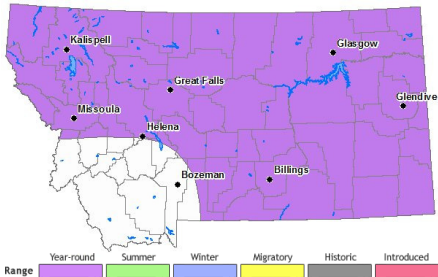
Canadian Tiger Swallowtail - *Papilio canadensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

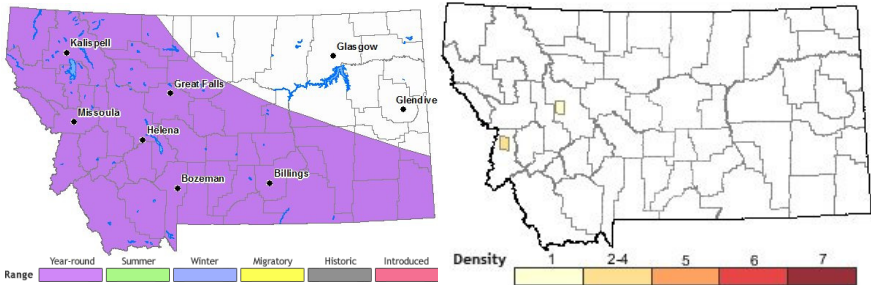
Pale Swallowtail - *Papilio eurymedon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94210.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The Pale Swallowtail is the only black-and-white swallowtail in the west. The upper surface of the wings is a creamy white, and not yellow. The upper surface has black stripes with a thick wing-border. The forewing is very pointed. The tail of the hindwing is long and twisted. The wingspan is about 64 - 90 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Pale Swallowtail larvae are similar to Western Tiger Swallowtail (*P. rutulus*) larvae, except that the black "pupil" in the eye spot is smaller than on the Western Tiger Swallowtail, and the yellow spot is not divided into two spots above the eye spot, just notched at the side (Allen et al. 2005).

Habitat

Foothills, open woodlands, chaparral, streamsides, but not high mountains (Opler et al. 2010).

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail - *Papilio glaucus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Indra Swallowtail - *Papilio indra*

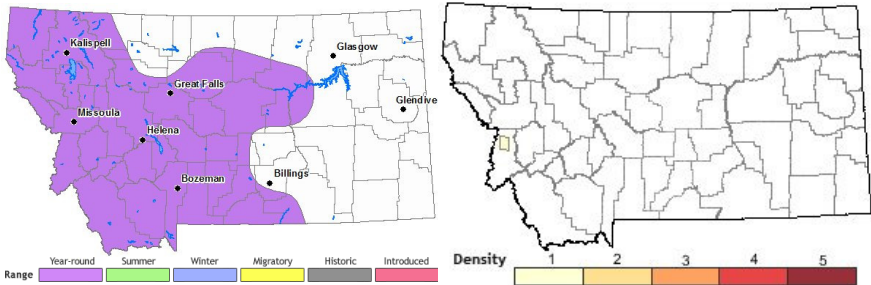
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94100.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Habitat

Mountains, desert mountains, and canyons (Opler et al 2010).

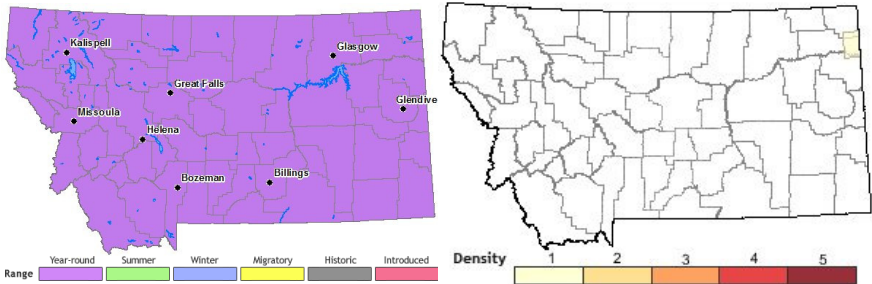
Old World Swallowtail - *Papilio machaon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

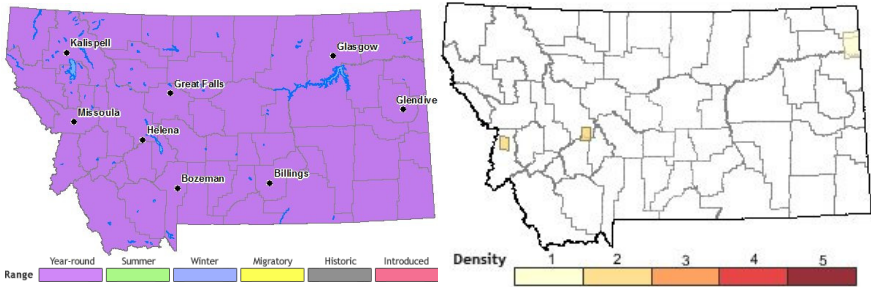
Two-tailed Swallowtail - *Papilio multicaudata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

General Description

The upper surface of the male Two-tailed Swallowtail (*Papilio multicaudata*) forewing has narrow black stripes. Each hindwing has 2 tails. The wing span is about 90 - 127 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Foothill slopes and canyons, moist valleys, streamsides, woodlands, parks, roadsides, suburbs, and cities (Opler et al. 2010).

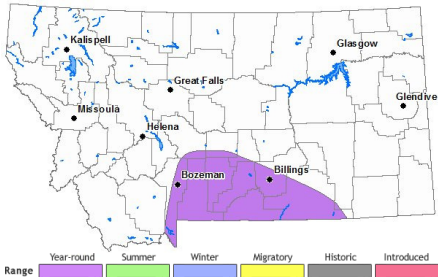
Black Swallowtail - *Papilio polyxenes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

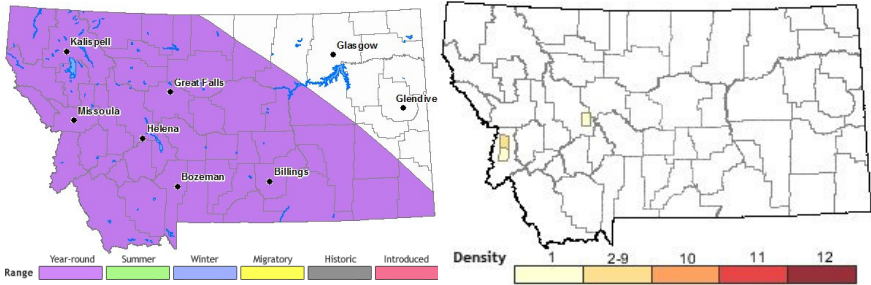
Western Tiger Swallowtail - *Papilio rutulus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

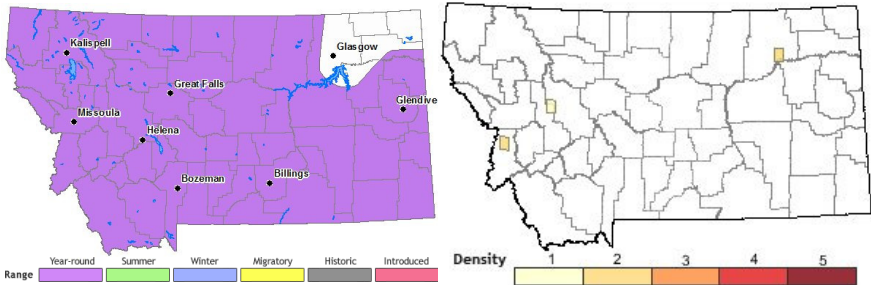
Anise Swallowtail - *Papilio zelicaon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP94090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The upper surface of the Anise Swallowtail (*Papilio zelicaon*) hindwing has a yellow-orange eyespot near tail with a round black center that is not connected to hindwing margin. The anal cell of the hindwing is primarily yellow. The wing span is about 70 - 90 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Bare hills, mountains, gardens, fields, vacant lots, and roadsides (Opler et al. 2010).

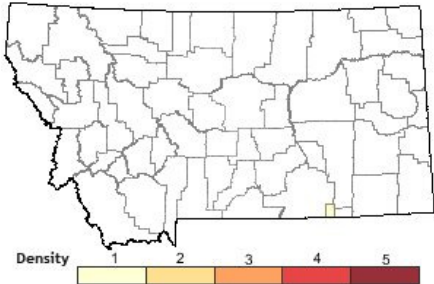
A Small Minnow Mayfly - *Paracloeodes minutus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH22010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

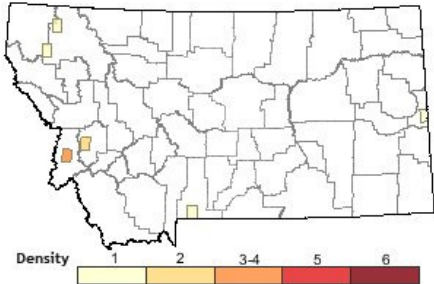
Pinhead Spot - *Paralaoma caputspinulae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS47030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

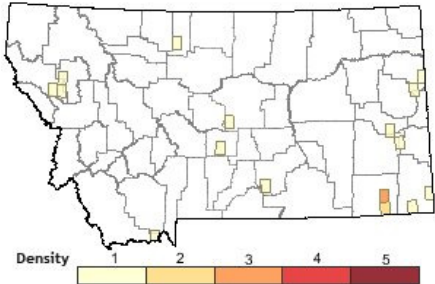
A Paralauteborniellian Chironomid - *Paralauteborniella nigrohalterale*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0P010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

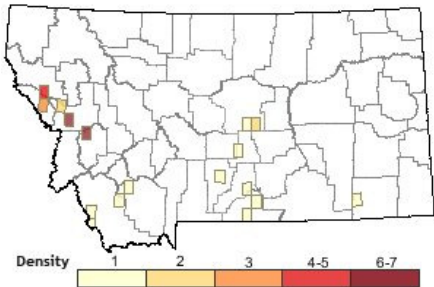
A Mayfly - *Paraleptophlebia bicornuta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH33160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 37

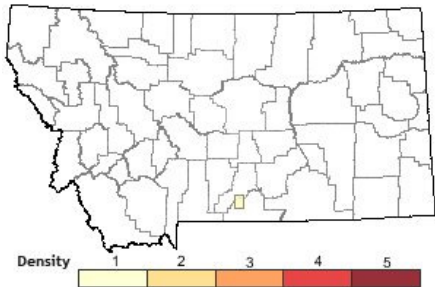
A Mayfly - *Paraleptophlebia debilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH33060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Mayfly - *Paraleptophlebia heteronea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH33250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Bullshorn Needlefly - *Paraleuctra forcipata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0D030.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Slender Needlefly - *Paraleuctra jewetti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0D040.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Western Needlefly - *Paraleuctra occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0D050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Spruce Needlefly - *Paraleuctra projecta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0D070.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Summit Needlefly - *Paraleuctra vershina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0D090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

A Mayfly - *Parameletus columbiae*

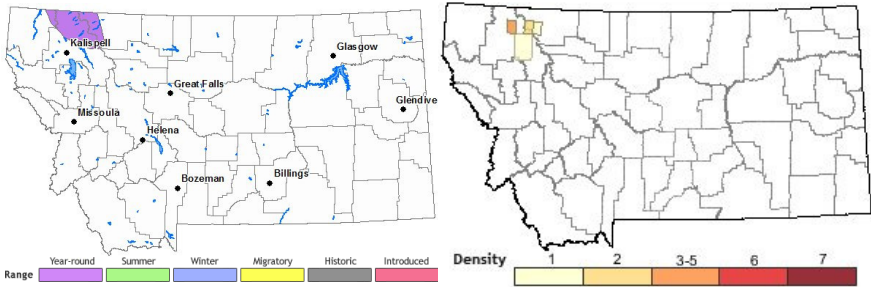
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH32040.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

General Description

This is a large, swimming, wetland and slow current mayfly with a minnow-like body and large gills along the abdomen. These could be predaceous mayflies given the modified structures of the labial palps (almost raptorial). They hatch during early spring (snow -melt) from dormant eggs laid the previous spring, and have a brief, rapid growing nymphal period until adults hatch in late-spring early summer (Edmunds 1957).

Habitat

Larvae are found in temporary ponds and fringe wetlands on the edges of lakes in association with heavy growth of broad-leaved sedges (*Carex* spp.). The habitat and biology of this species has been well documented (Edmunds 1957). Ironically, the species appears to be extirpated in the high-mountain, *Carex*-wetland area of Utah where the species was studied in detail. Records from the 1960s exist for Idaho but intensive surveys recently found no specimens, and older historical records exist for British Columbia and Wyoming. The current global ranking appears warranted at this time. In Washington, it potentially could occur in Stevens Co. in Chamokane Creek because it is known from adjacent British Columbia (Meyer and McCafferty 2007). The larvae are often concentrated where a slight current exists (Edmunds 1957). In addition to lakes and ponds, this species occurs at the slack-water edges of moderately flowing rivers and streams (Jensen 1966).

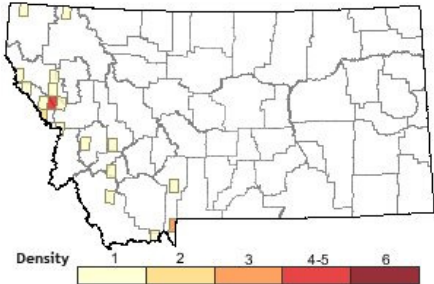
Hyporheic Sallfly - *Paraperla frontalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1C010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 25

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Chilliwack Sallfly - *Paraperla wilsoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1C020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

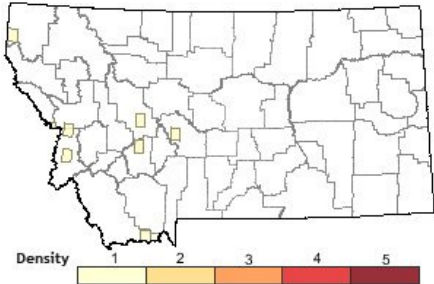
A Caddisfly - *Parapsyche almota*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63640.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: *Parapsyche*--warmwater: *Cheumatopsyche*), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

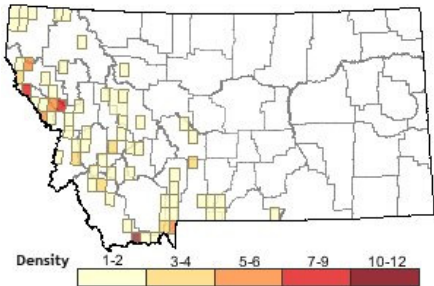
A Caddisfly - *Parapsyche elsis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI63650.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 171

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: *Parapsyche*--warmwater: *Cheumatopsyche*), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

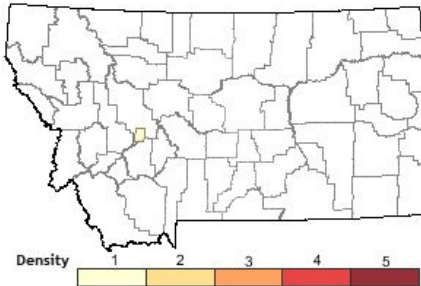
Small Tigermoth - *Parasemia plantaginis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY26010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

This species is diurnal and is not attracted to light.

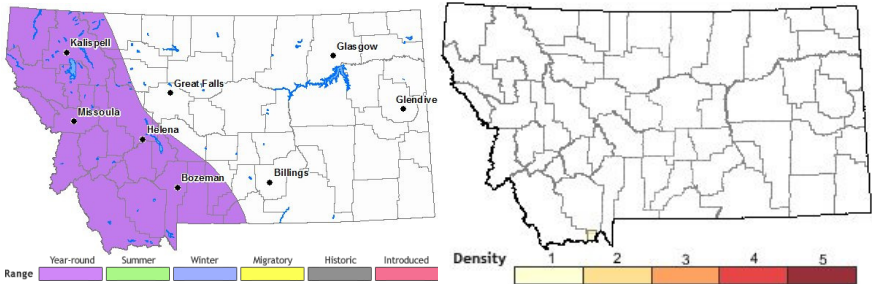
Clodius Parnassian - *Parnassius clodius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP90020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

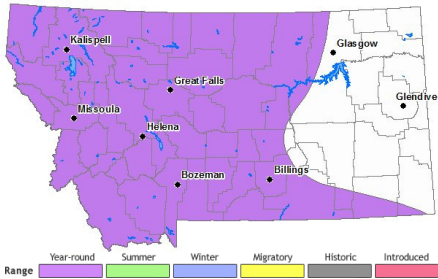
Rocky Mountain Parnassian - *Parnassius smintheus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP90050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

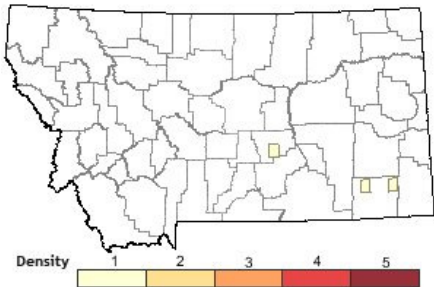
Northern Scorpion - *Paruroctonus boreus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ILARA64020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

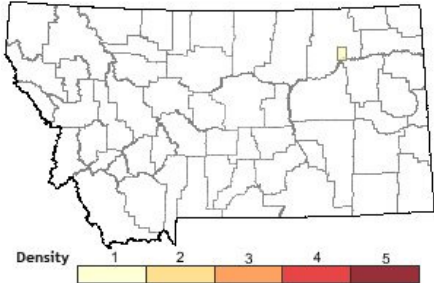
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Two-spotted Stinkbug - *Perillus bioculatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEM24010.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Freckled Stone - *Perlesta placida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1U120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This species of the family Perlidae is a predaceous stonefly, eating other aquatic insects-especially midges, blackflies and small mayflies. They live on the cobbles and boulders of medium to fast flowing streams.

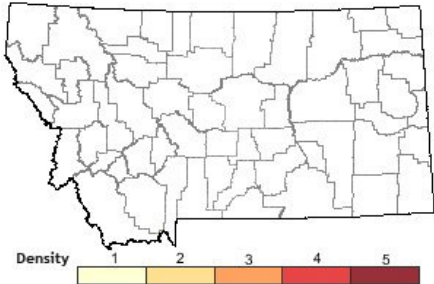
Longgill Springfly - *Perlinodes aurea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE29010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Utah Needlefly - *Perlomyia utahensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0E020.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

Habitat

Ecology: This species inhabits creeks and small rivers but is most common in springs (Baumann, Gaufin, and Surdick 1977).

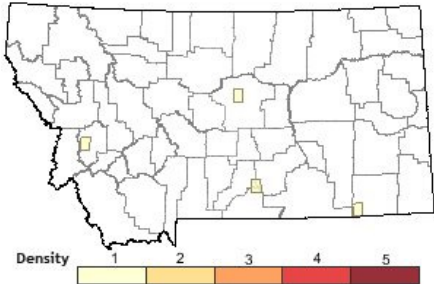
A Caddisfly - *Philarctus quaeris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIMT002.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

This caddisfly incorporates snails and other shells into its case from its surroundings making for a neat decorative case. In Montana, this species is generally found in lentic habitats (ponds, wetlands, lake) or on the depositional margins of streams and rivers in aquatic vegetation or on the bottom. .

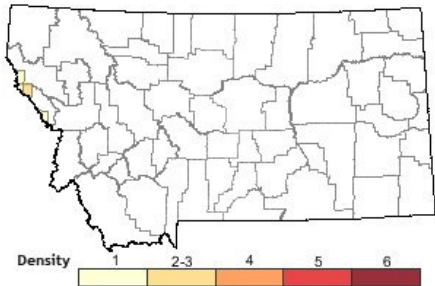
A Caddisfly - *Philocasca banksi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI18040.aspx



Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

A Bark Beetle - *Phloeosinus hoferi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLIG040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Phloeosinus pini*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLIG050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Phloeosinus punctatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLIG060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Phloeotribus lecontei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7D040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Cloudless Sulphur - *Phoebis sennae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPB1010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

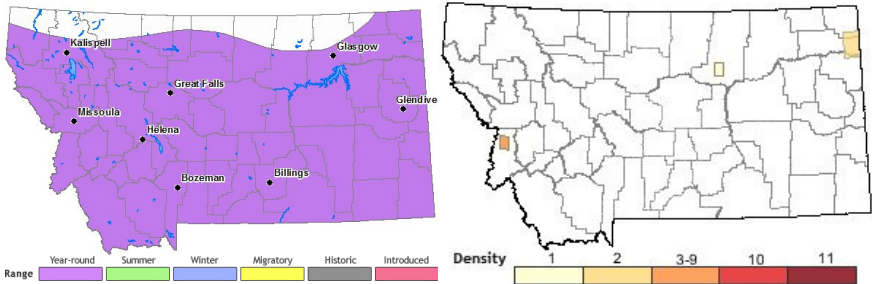
Common Sootywing - *Pholisora catullus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP41010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

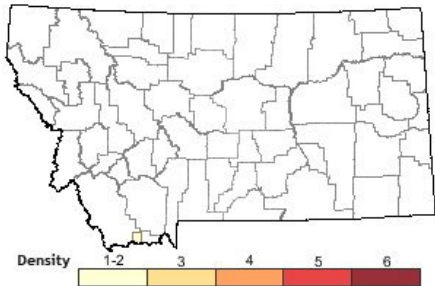
A Caddisfly - *Phryganea cinerea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI31020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Tawny Crescent - *Phyciodes batesii*

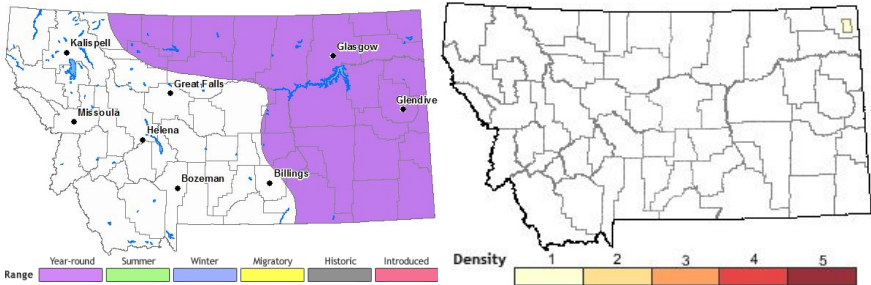
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK3040.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Habitat

Moist meadows and pastures in the northern part of its range; dry rocky ridges or hillsides in the south (Opler and Warren 2002).

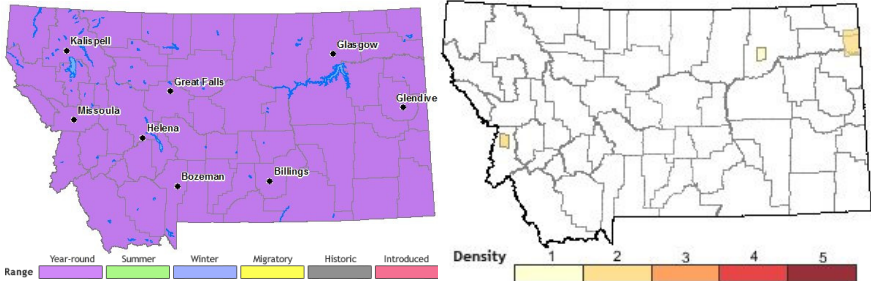
Northern Crescent - *Phyciodes cocyta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK3100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

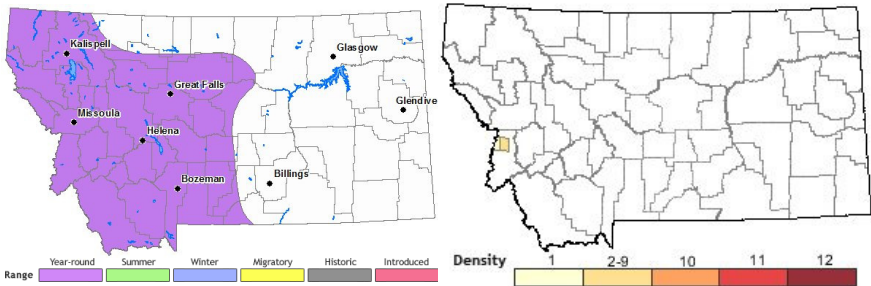
Mylitta Crescent - *Phyciodes mylitta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK3090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

Small (16-17 mm FW [forewing] length), FW angled, dark and mottled on uhw [underhindwing] (Scott, 1986).

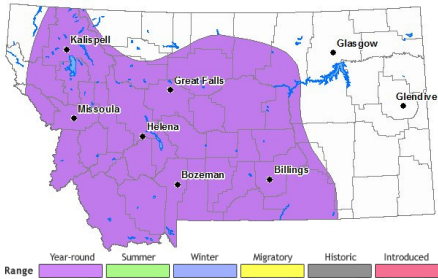
Pale Crescent - *Phyciodes pallida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK3080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

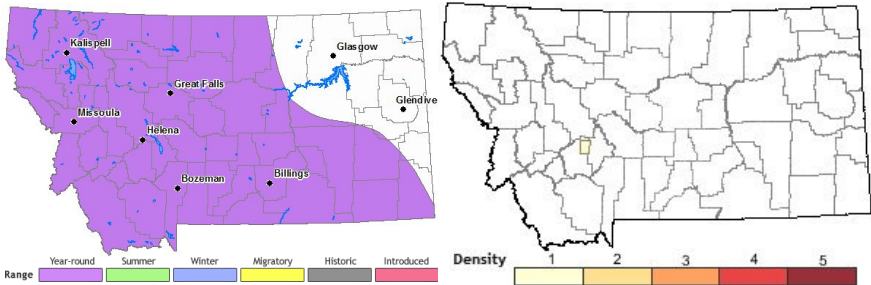
Field Crescent - *Phyciodes pulchella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK3050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The upperside of the Field Crescent (*Phyciodes pulchella*) is orange and black. The underside of forewing is yellow-brown with a yellow bar at the cell and small black patches on the inner margin. The underside of hindwing is yellow-brown with rusty markings. The wing span is 25 - 45 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Flats and open areas, fields, meadows, and streamsides from plains to mountains (Opler et al. 2010).

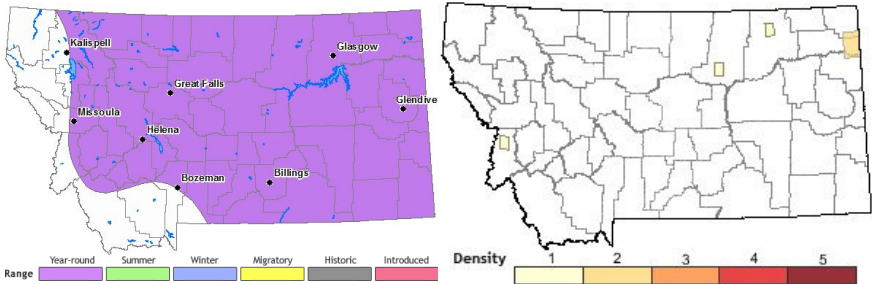
Pearl Crescent - *Phyciodes tharos*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK3030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

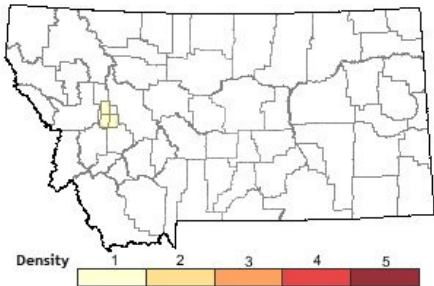
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Obtuse Physa - *Physa jennessi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL9010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Large-mantle Physa - *Physa megalochlamys*

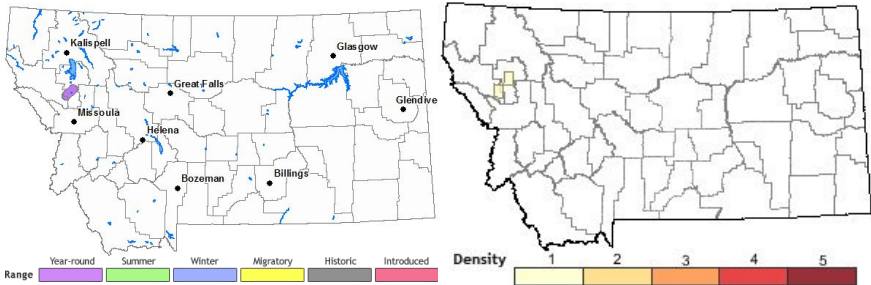
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL9060.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

See Taylor (1988) for full description.

Habitat

See global comments. PHYSA MEGLOCHLAMYS is typically found in marshes or ponds such as a lily pond in the case of the type species(Frest and Johannes, 1995; Taylor, 1988). The preferred substrate is characteristically a fine mud type (Frest and Johannes 1995).

Glass Physa - *Physa skinneri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL9020.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

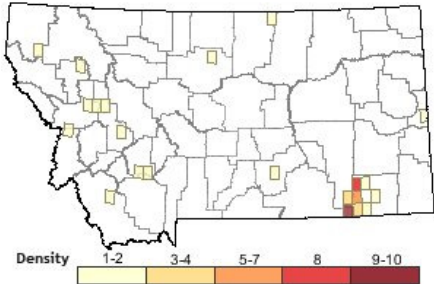
Pewter Physa - *Physella acuta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL9120.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 58

Rotund Physa - *Physella columbiana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM0060.aspx



Global Rank: G2
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

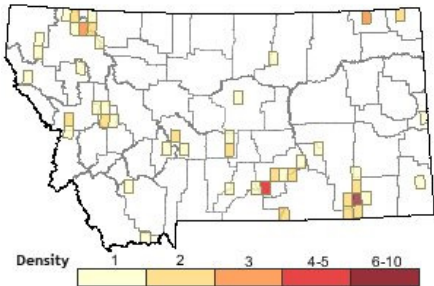
Tadpole Physa - *Physella gyrina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL9130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 77

General Description

This ubiquitous, left-handed snail species is distributed in temperate and sub-Arctic North America from southern Alaska and northwestern Canada (but not in the extreme north) east and southeast to central Labrador, western New England and the vicinity of New York City; south to central California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado (Taylor, 2003). Burch (1989) lists several supposed synonyms including Physella gyrina gyrina from Canada, Quebec to Ontario south to Nebraska and east to New York. This snail can be found in a variety of habitats from lakes, ponds, streams, ditches, and marshes (Taylor, 2003). Like most snails, these are herbivorous-scrappers of algae, detritus and diatoms from vegetation and off other benthic substrates.

Habitat

P. gyrina tends to live in clear to turbid waters in the marginal zones of large lakes, ponds and rivers and can be found in the shallow margins or in marshy pools along shorelines

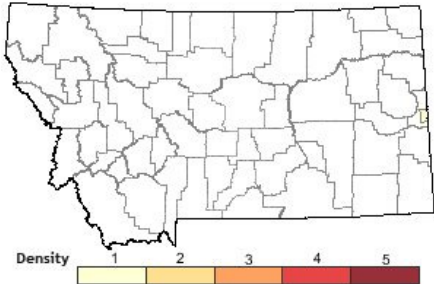
Twisted Physa - *Physella lordi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM0190.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Rocky Mountain Physa - *Physella propinqua*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM0230.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Banded Physa - *Physella vinosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM0290.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Protean Physa - *Physella virgata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM0300.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

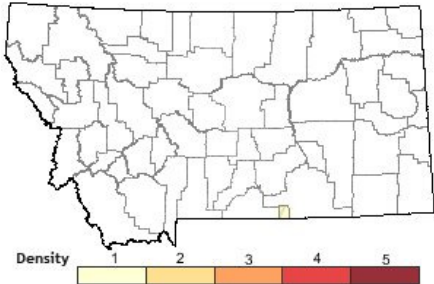
Wet-rock Physa - *Physella zionis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASM0320.aspx



Global Rank: G1
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

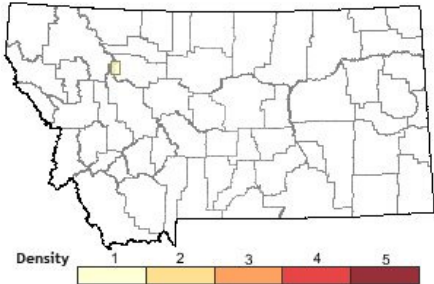
Autumn Springfly - *Pictetiella expansa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2H010.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

This stonefly is found in the high-quality, small, rocky, higher elevation Pristine Mountain Aquatic Ecological System. The nymph's general color is brown, but can be quite strikingly patterned. Head pattern is light on a dark background that has short sub-mental gills, but no thoracic gills. The cerci of the nymphs are distinctly black-tipped, a character that could only be confused with the genus *Perlinoides* (Baumann et al. 1977). The adults emerge from July through October across the species' range.

Habitat

Nymphs generally occur in small, fast-moving streams and require high water quality. Individuals have been encountered at elevations between 555-1255 m in north Idaho (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program Database). This species occurs in creeks and small streams (Baumann et al. 1977; NatureServe 2006). The trophic relationship of *P. expansa* is likely a predator (mainly on Chironmidae and Simuliidae) as are most other Perlodidae in this sub-family (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

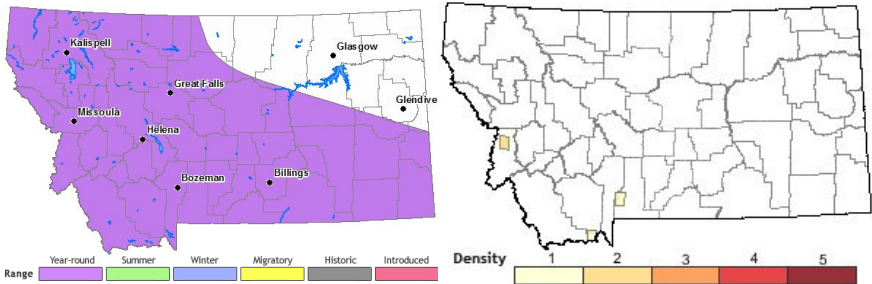
Margined White - *Pieris marginalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA2050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

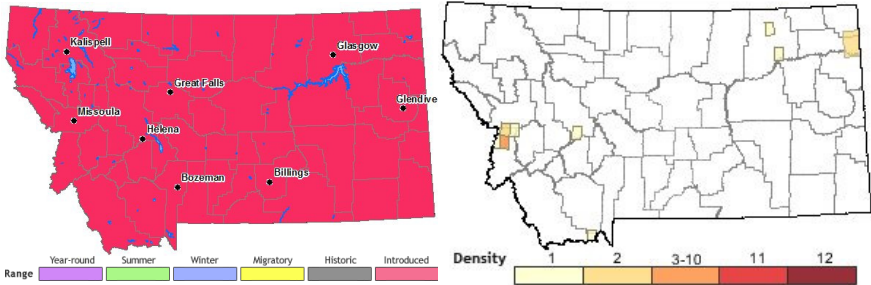
Cabbage White - *Pieris rapae*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA2030.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

Adam Peaclam - *Pisidium adamsi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

Although the species has a wide range of adaptability, it apparently prefers quiet water in rivers, lakes, and ponds, often among muck and decaying vegetable matter. Observations indicate it is found in quiet water at a depth of 0.3 to 15.5 m, with a pH of 6.05-7.7, and fixed carbon dioxide levels of 2.75-18.36 ppm. Although it seems to prefer muddy bottoms it has also been found in mud and marly-clay bottoms and among pebbles (La Rocque 1967:316). Clarke (1981:392) indicates it lives in ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams of at least 8 m in width, and is usually found in mud.

A Peaclam - *Pisidium arbutivum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51270.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

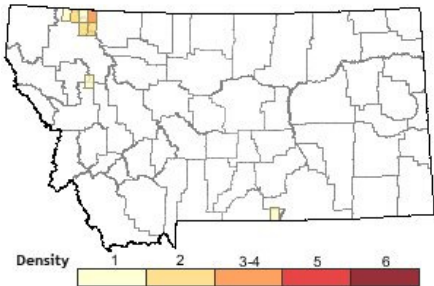
Ubiquitous Peaclam - *Pisidium casertanum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is adapted to a wide variety of habitats and considered to be the most common PISIDIUM. It is found in all aquatic environments including "bog ponds, ponds, and swamps that dry up for several months each year" and temporary streams or seepages. It can be found wherever any other PISIDIUM is found, except in deep water. The species exhibits a variation in shell characteristics which corresponds to the environment in which it is found. "Shells with thin walls and smooth outlines come from ponds, swamps, lagoons, bog ponds, and small lakes that are filling up with marl. The heavier shelled, typical CASERTANUM lives in rivers or fairly large creeks." It has been collected in sand, mud, and clay bottoms at depths ranging from 0.5-3.0 m, with pH levels of 5.8-7.95, and fixed carbon dioxide levels of 5.5-30.56 ppm (La Rocque 1967:342). Clarke (1981:394) indicates the species is found in ponds, lakes, small streams, rivers, ditches, swamps, and in temporary-water habitats.

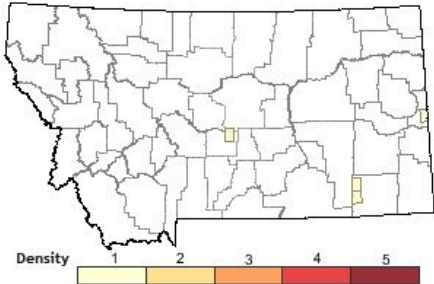
Ridged-beak Peaclam - *Pisidium compressum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

This is the second most common PISIDIUM in North America (after P. CASERTANUM). One source indicates the species is found "in lakes, rivers, and creeks; never in ponds, swamps, lagoons, or bog ponds" (Herrington and Taylor 1958:15, cited in La Rocque 1967:331), while another source states that the species prefers streams but is occasionally found in ponds (Leonard 1950:40-41, cited in La Rocque 1967:331). The species presence in lakes and ponds may be explained by being "washed in from streams emptying into the lake." It has been recorded in sandy bottoms with vegetation, and in mud and clay bottoms; in shallow water and at depths up to 20 m; with pH levels of 7.0-8.37; and fixed carbon dioxide levels of 9.3-30.56 ppm (La Rocque 1967:331). Clarke (1981:396) indicates the species occurs in permanent ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams; it is found on a variety of substrates. It is usually found in shallow water among vegetation.

Alpine Peaclam - *Pisidium conventus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is not found in warm water. At northern latitudes it can be collected along the shoreline, however farther south it will only be found in deep water or at high altitudes. The habitat of this species is well known in Europe where it is found in alpine lakes "in the sublittoral and deep parts, where it lives from 5-8 m to 70 m and more in depth (exceptionally down to 300 m)." (La Rocque 1967:326). Clarke (1981:424) indicates this cold water species is found at all depths in the arctic and subarctic regions, and at considerable depths in the temperate parts of its range.

River Peaclam - *Pisidium fallax*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

Clarke (1981:400) indicates the species is uncommon, and occurs in streams, rivers, and exposed habitats in lakes. Usually found on sand or gravel.

Rusty Peaclam - *Pisidium ferrugineum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species prefers cool climates and exhibits some variation in form related to the environmental conditions in which it lives. "When found on a sandy bottom the striae are prominent and the beaks more or less tubercular. Those specimens obtained from lakes that are filling up with marl or developing a mucky bottom are smoother, have a greater diameter, and the beaks do not have the tubercular appearance. The varieties are much more common than the typical form with its strange tubercular beaks." Previous records are mainly for lakes but the species is also found in creeks and rivers. Has been collected in mud, marly clay, and sand bottoms, at depths of 1 to 3 m, usually among vegetation, with pH levels of 7.23 to 8.14, and fixed carbon dioxide levels of 10.8 to 22.5 ppm (La Rocque 1967:340). Clarke (1981:402) indicates the species is found in ponds, lakes, streams and rivers, usually on a sandy or muddy bottom, and among vegetation.

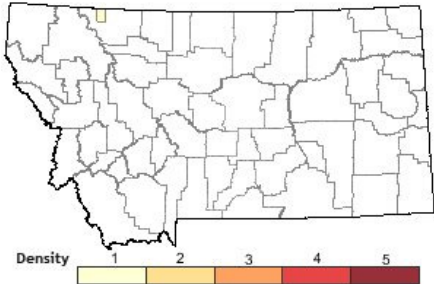
Giant Northern Peaclam - *Pisidium idahoense*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found most often in cold arctic and mountain lakes, but in the southern part of its range, also occurs in small relatively warm lakes. Usually found on sand among vegetation (Clarke 1981:390).

A Peaclam - *Pisidium imbecille*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51280.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Tiny Peaclam - *Pisidium insigne*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Habitat

The species is most often found in slow-moving creeks and spring creeks (Clarke 1981:428).

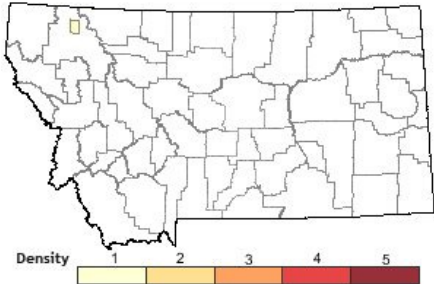
Lilljeborg Peaclam - *Pisidium lilljeborgi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Habitat

The species prefers lakes but is also found in rivers, but not in small creeks or ponds. Has been collected in bottoms consisting of sand, mud, sand-gravel, gravel, boulders, marly clay, black mud, sand and clay, and sand and mud; at depths of 2-15 m (La Rocque 1967:350-352). Clarke (1981:406) indicates the species is common and can be found in all permanent-water habitats, especially lakes. It is found in mud, clay, sand, and gravel.

Quadrangular Pillclam - *Pisidium milium*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51150.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Habitat

The species is uncommon and occurs in ponds, lakes, and slow-moving streams. It is found on muddy bottoms among vegetation (Clarke 1981:408).

Shiny Peaclam - *Pisidium nitidum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Habitat

The species is fairly common and prefers shallow water, although has been found at depths of 20-25 m. It is found only in perennial water bodies such as lakes, large ponds, bog ponds, creeks, and rivers. Seems to prefer fairly clear waters with aquatic plants; is rare or absent in marshes. Has been collected in soft sand, clay, and mud bottoms (La Rocque 1967:334).

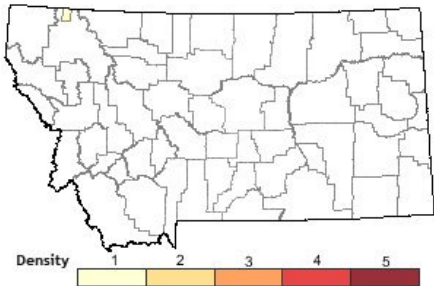
A Peaclam - *Pisidium obtusale*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51290.aspx



Global Rank: G3G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Habitat

Most collections in North America are from lakes, while data from Europe indicates the species is "lacking in lakes and rivers" and is found in stagnant waters "choked with aquatic plants." North American specimens have been collected from 1.6 to 12 m, in mud, gravel, sand and clay, and sand bottoms (La Rocque 1967:347).

A Peaclam - *Pisidium ovum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51300.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

A Peaclam - *Pisidium roperi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51310.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Fat Peaclam - *Pisidium rotundatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Habitat

The species is found in lakes, rivers, permanent ponds, and streams. It is usually found in mud among vegetation, but occurs in various other substrates as well (Clarke 1981:412).

A Peaclam - *Pisidium scutulatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51320.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to the introduced Asian clams , which have not be reported in Montana yet.

Short-end Peaclam - *Pisidium subtruncatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

Various authors indicate the species is found in streams, bays, lakes, and rivers. It is "very common in lakes, mainly in the littoral zone, but lives down to 25-30 m below the surface." One source indicates the species prefers running water, and rivers with clear water, and is rarely found in pools. It has been collected at altitudes up to 1,300 m; in mud, sand, and gravel bottoms; at depths of 0.8-5.6 m (La Rocque 1967:350). Clarke (1981:414) indicates the species is found in ponds, lakes, muskeg pools, streams, and rivers. It is found among vegetation on various types of substrates.

Triangular Peaclam - *Pisidium variable*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51230.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in creeks, rivers, and lakes, "usually in still waters where soft sediments accumulate." It is frequently found burrowing in gravel, sand, clay and mud in water 1-13 feet deep, "but is more abundant in mud where the water is 4-11 feet deep." The species has been collected in sand and gravel, mud, marly clay, gravel and silt, and sand; in waters with a pH of 5.72-8.37, and fixed carbon dioxide levels of 1.72-30.56 ppm; and depths of 0.3 to 13.5 m. It may perhaps live in almost any kind of lake or river (La Rocque 1967:338). Clarke (1981:418) indicates the species is common and lives in "virtually all natural perennial-water habitats. Found in various substrates (most frequently mud) and usually amid vegetation."

A Peaclam - *Pisidium variable magnum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51231.aspx



Global Rank: G5TNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Globular Peaclam - *Pisidium ventricosum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51240.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in perennial-water: ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams of all sizes, typically in muddy bottoms among aquatic vegetation (Clarke 1981:420).

Walker Peaclam - *Pisidium walkeri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV51250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in creeks, rivers, and small lakes and ponds with soft bottoms. It is generally not abundant, although it can be in "small lakes that are filling up with marl." It seems to prefer small lakes or ponds. The species has been collected in mud, sand and boulder, and marly clay bottoms; at depths of 0.6 to 6.1 m (La Rocque 1967:345). Clarke (1981:422) states the species is rather uncommon and occurs in permanent ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. It is generally found among vegetation, and on a variety of substrates.

A Bark Beetle - *Pityogenes carinulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZZ010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityogenes fossifrons*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZZ020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityogenes knechteli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZZ050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityokteines lasiocarpi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7A020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityokteines minutus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7A030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityokteines ornatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7A040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus absonus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus alpinensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus aquilus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus boycei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus confertus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus confinis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus digestus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM070.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus fuscus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM080.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus murrayanae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO196991.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus nitidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO196992.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus pseudotsugae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus sculptus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM110.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pityophthorus tuberculatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZM100.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

File Rams-horn - *Planorbella pilsbryi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN0130.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Planorbids tend to occur in bodies of water with a firm mud bottom and high levels of decaying organic matter. Most species seem to prefer lentic habitats (lakes, wetland or ponds). With the exception of *Helisoma anceps* which occurs more often in river pools, they prefer minimal current. Planorbid snail are scrapers of benthic surface and have been shown to eat bacterial films and algae.

Rough Rams-horn - *Planorbella subcrenata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN0190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Planorbids tend to occur in bodies of water with a firm mud bottom and high levels of decaying organic matter. Most species seem to prefer lentic habitats (lakes, wetland or ponds). With the exception of *Helisoma anceps* which occurs more often in river pools, they prefer minimal current. Planorbid snail are scrapers of benthic surface and have been shown to eat bacterial films and algae.

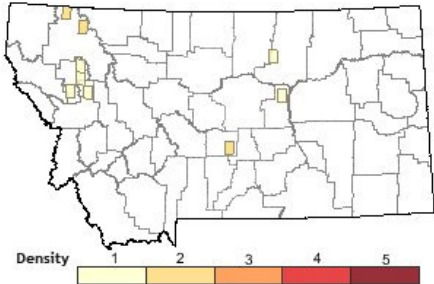
Marsh Rams-horn - *Planorbella trivolvis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN0170.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

Habitat

Planorbids tend to occur in bodies of water with a firm mud bottom and high levels of decaying organic matter. Most species seem to prefer lentic habitats (lakes, wetland or ponds). With the exception of *Helisoma anceps* which occurs more often in river pools, they prefer minimal current. Planorbid snail are scrapers of benthic surface and have been shown to eat bacterial films and algae.

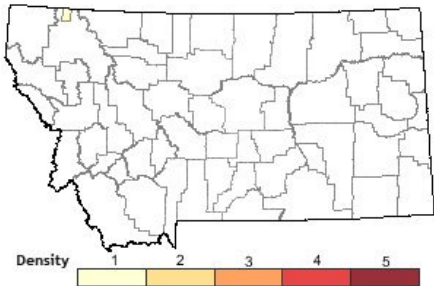
Thicklip Rams-horn - *Planorbula armigera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN0020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Habitat

Planorbids tend to occur in bodies of water with a firm mud bottom and high levels of decaying organic matter. Most species seem to prefer lentic habitats (lakes, wetland or ponds). With the exception of *Helisoma anceps* which occurs more often in river pools, they prefer minimal current. Planorbid snail are scrapers of benthic surface and have been shown to eat bacterial films and algae.

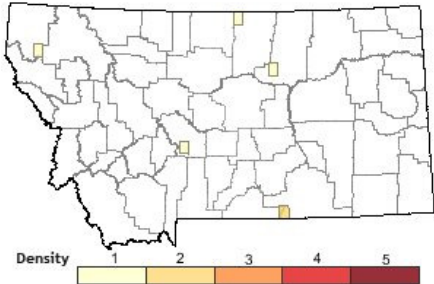
Meadow Rams-horn - *Planorbula campestris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN0050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

Planorbids tend to occur in bodies of water with a firm mud bottom and high levels of decaying organic matter. Most species seem to prefer lentic habitats (lakes, wetland or ponds). With the exception of *Helisoma anceps* which occurs more often in river pools, they prefer minimal current. Planorbid snail are scrapers of benthic surface and have been shown to eat bacterial films and algae.

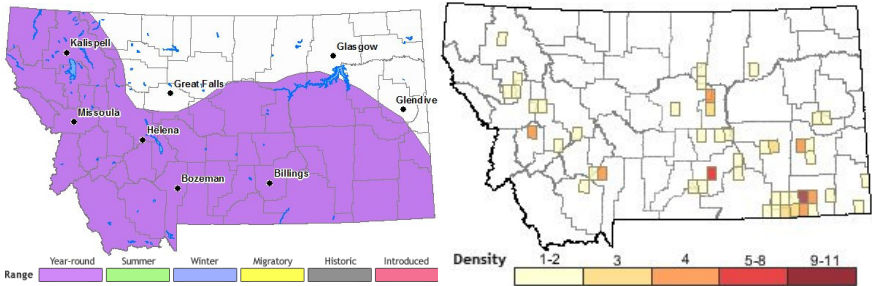
Common Whitetail - *Plathemis lydia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD045190.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 102

Habitat

Common Whitetail habitat includes muddy bottomed ponds, lakes, marshes, slow streams and stream pools, as well as stock ponds and rarely even bogs (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

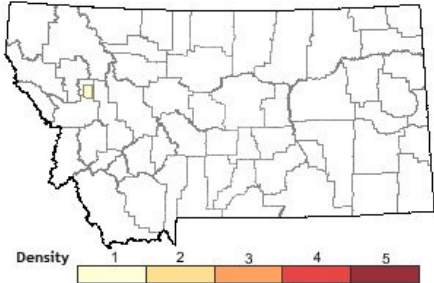
Ranchman's Tiger Moth - *Platypreria virginalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEY32010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The forewing of the Ranchman's Tiger Moth (*Platypreria virginalis*) is black with many large and round yellow spots. The hindwing is variable, either orange with black bands or mostly black with orange spots. The thorax is black with dorsal-anterior patches of yellow. The wingspan is about 62 mm (USGS 2006).

A Mayfly - *Plauditus dubius*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH78040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Mayfly - *Plauditus gloveri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH78130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

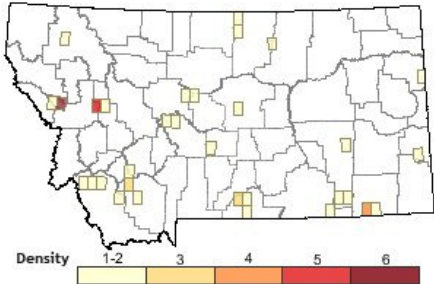
A Mayfly - *Plauditus punctiventris*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH78050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 59

A Mayfly - *Plauditus virilis*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH78060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

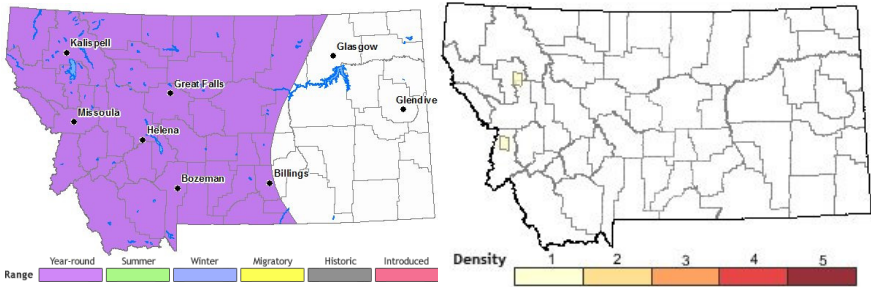
Arctic Blue - *Plebejus glandon*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPH0050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The Arctic Blue (*Plebejus glandon*) is geographically variable. The upperside of the male is gray-blue, and the is female orange-brown. Both sexes have dark cell spots on both wings. The underside of the hindwing has postmedian black spots lacking or enclosed by white patches. The wing span is 22 - 26 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Bogs, tundra, gravelly hills, alpine fell-fields, and subalpine meadows (Opler et al. 2010).

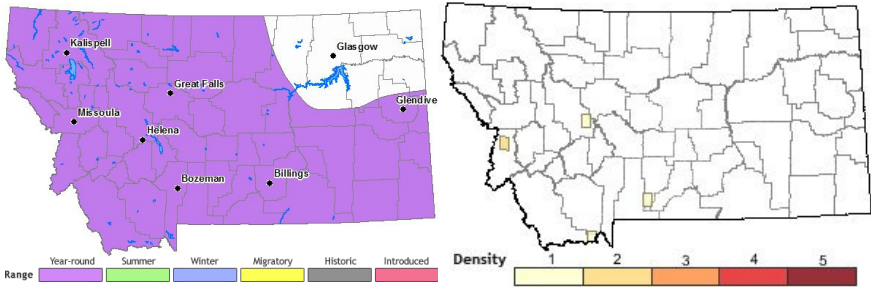
Boisduval's Blue - *Plebejus icarioides*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG8010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The upperside of the male Boisduval's Blue (*Plebejus icarioides*) is lilac-blue with dark borders. The female upperside may be brown, or blue with wide dark borders. On the underside, the black or white postmedian spots are larger on the forewing than on the hindwing. The wing span is about 29 - 35 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Forest clearings and edges, prairie, sagebrush, chaparral, coastal dunes, fields (Opler et al. 2010).

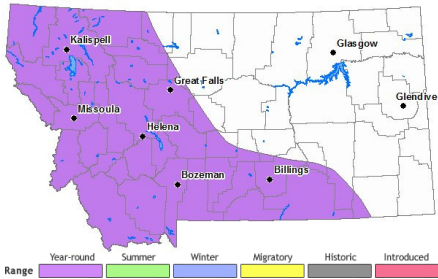
Northern Blue - *Plebejus idas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

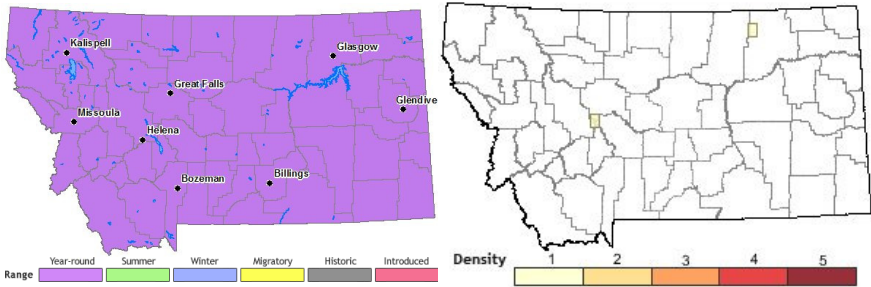
Lupine Blue - *Plebejus lupini*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG8040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The upperside of the male Lupine Blue (*Plebejus lupini*) is lilac blue with wide dark borders. The upperside of the female is dark brown. The band at hindwing outer margin is wide, and orange-red. In males the band may be divided into separate chevrons. The wing span is about 22 - 29 mm (Poole no date).

Melissa Blue - *Plebejus melissa*

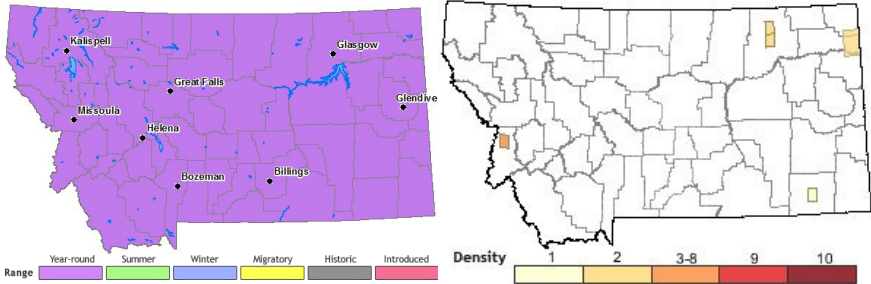
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG5020.aspx



© Public Domain - NPS photo by Richard Lund

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

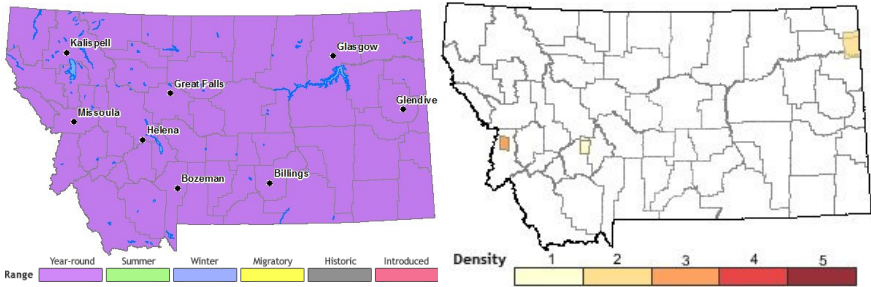
Greenish Blue - *Plebejus saepiolus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG6010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

General Description

The upperside of the male Greenish Blue (*Plebejus saepiolus*) is iridescent green-blue. The upperside of the female is brown with blue at wing bases. The underside is pale gray with green at wing bases and rows of irregular black spots. The wing span is about 25 - 32 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Bogs, roadsides, stream edges, open fields, meadows, open forests (Opler et al. 2010).

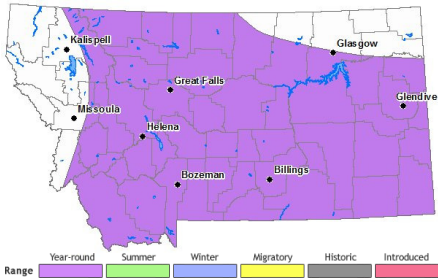
Shasta Blue - *Plebejus shasta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPG8020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

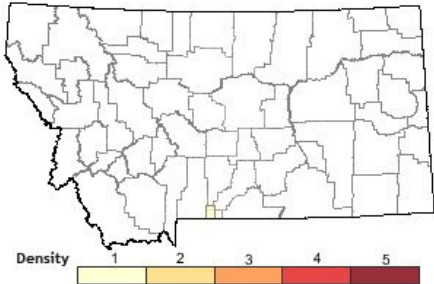
Margined Sallfly - *Plumiperla diversa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE16010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Least Forestfly - *Podmosta decepta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0P010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Delicate Forestfly - *Podmosta delicatula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0P020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

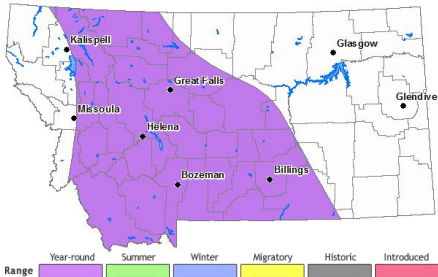
Draco Skipper - *Polites draco*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



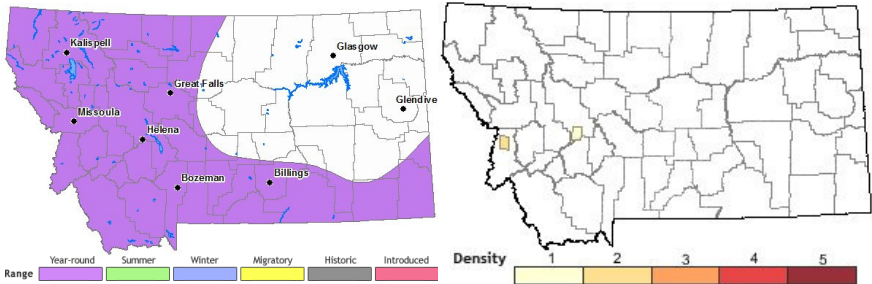
Number of Observations: 0

Long Dash - *Polites mystic*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

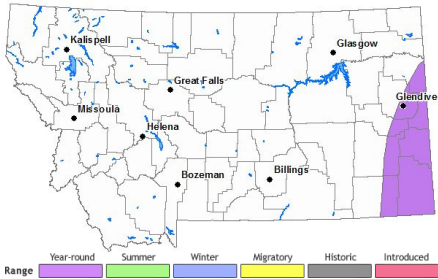
Crossline Skipper - *Polites origenes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66070.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

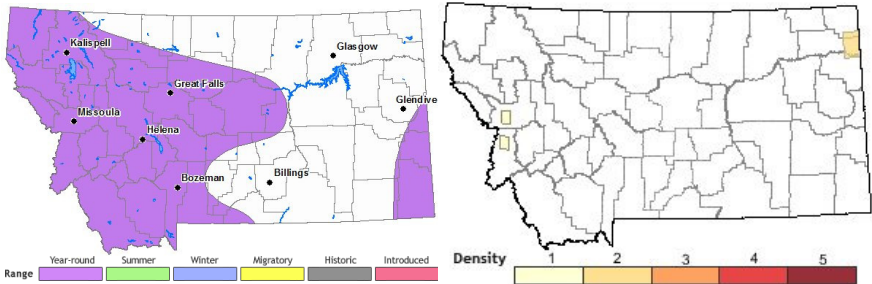
Peck's Skipper - *Polites peckius*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

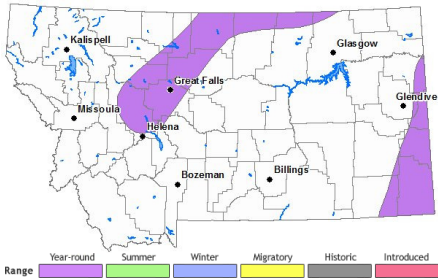
Rhesus Skipper - *Polites rhesus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66110.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This small (male FW 1.2-1.3cm) gray-brown skipper has triangular wings, brilliant white fringes, and variably developed white spotting above. The stigma is inconspicuous. Females have more white markings than males, often forming a confluent FW [forewing] band (Stanford, 1981). The distance from wingtip to wingtip of the forewings is 1-1 1/4in. (25-31mm). Fringes white. Upperside: Male blackish brown; FW stigma obscured by ground color. Spots near FW apex and pm. spots white. HW [hindwing] often has a light central chevron. Female similar, but FW spots much larger; HW markings also larger. Underside: HW greenish buff to light brown in both sexes, with irregular dark spots. Veins white. Pm. [post-median] band white, forming a part of the general pattern (Tilden and Smith, 1986). The VHW [ventral hindwing] has white basal and postdiscal marking, with extensions along the veins, against a splotchy black and light yellow-green background. Similar species: HESPERIA UNCAS is larger and fulvous above with silver-centered stigma in males and yellow spots in females; Y. CARUS (Stanford, 1981). Carus Skipper is lighter; fringes not white (Tilden and Smith, 1986). Genitalia show that Yvretta (Hemming) constitutes a new species group of Polites (Scudder). The male genitalia of the rhesus group are not diagnostic at the specific level. External color pattern on the underside of the hindwing sets P. RHESUS apart from P. SUBRETICULATA (Burns, 1994).

Habitat

Shortgrass and mixed grass prairie (B86SCO01COUS).

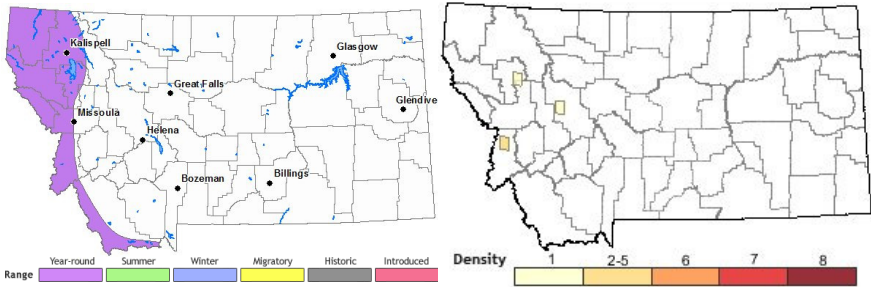
Sandhill Skipper - *Polites sabuleti*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

The sandhill skipper (*Polites sabuleti*) is common and quite variable. The upperside of the male is yellow-orange with dark toothed borders and a sinuous stigma on the forewing. The upperside of the female has heavier dark markings , almost transparent light spots, and no stigma. The underside of the hindwing in both sexes is yellow-tan with yellow veins, dark chevrons between the veins at the outer margin, and dark spots at the vein ends. The wing span is about 22 - 32 mm (Opler, Lotts, and Naberhaus 2010).

Habitat

Alkali grasslands, moist meadows, lawns, salt marshes, sand dunes, sagebrush flats, and alpine fell-fields (Opler et al. 2010).

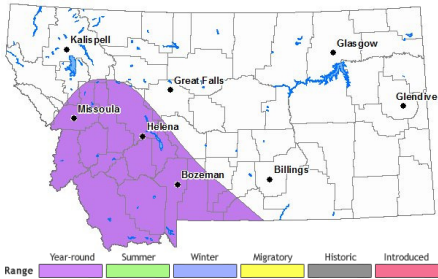
Sonoran Skipper - *Polites sonora*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66090.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

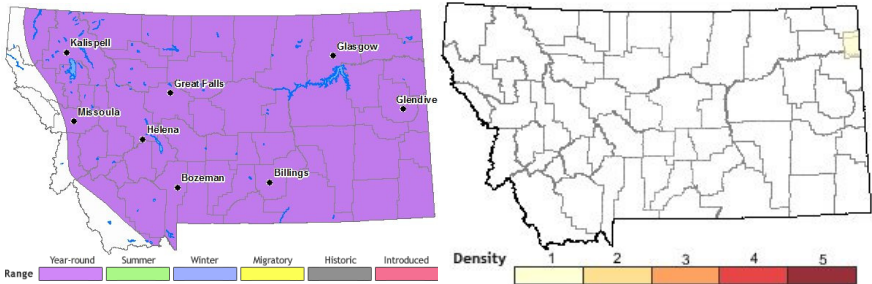
Tawny-edged Skipper - *Polites themistocles*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP66060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

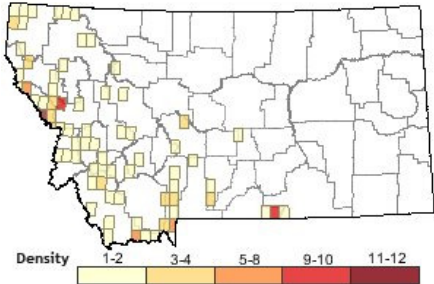
A Planarid Worm - *Polycelis coronata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IPTUR10020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 203

General Description

This flatworm species is a cold-water stenotherm (preferring water temperatures in the range of 6-10 degrees C) and occurs throughout Montana's small mountain streams east and west of the Continental divide and especially in cold spring-influenced streams and creeks. You can find them clinging underneath cobbles and boulders during the day and patrolling during the evening looking for food, generally scavengers, eating other dead invertebrates or vertebrates (pers. observation of ~10 of these feeding on a dead tailed frog larvae in the upper St. Regis Basin).

A Caddisfly - *Polycentropus cinereus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI05180.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Polycentropus denningi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65820.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Polycentropus flavus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI05020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Polycentropus halidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI05380.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Polycentropus remotus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI05030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Polycentropus variegatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65890.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Polydesmus inconstans*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI58030.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

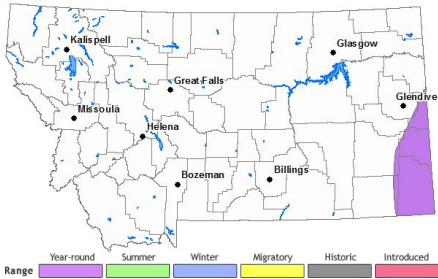
Eastern Comma - *Polygonia comma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

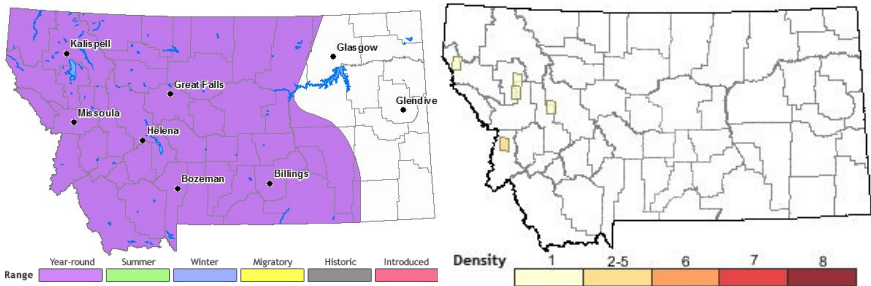
Green Comma - *Polygonia faunus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

General Description

The Green Comma (*Polygonia faunus*) has extremely ragged wing edges. It is geographically variable. The upperside is reddish brown with wide dark borders. The hindwing border contains yellow spots. The underside is brown, and the outer half is lighter. The submarginal spots are greenish. The hindwing has a L- or C-shaped silver spot in center. The wing span is 45 - 64 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Forests, mountain streamsides, canyons (Opler et al. 2010).

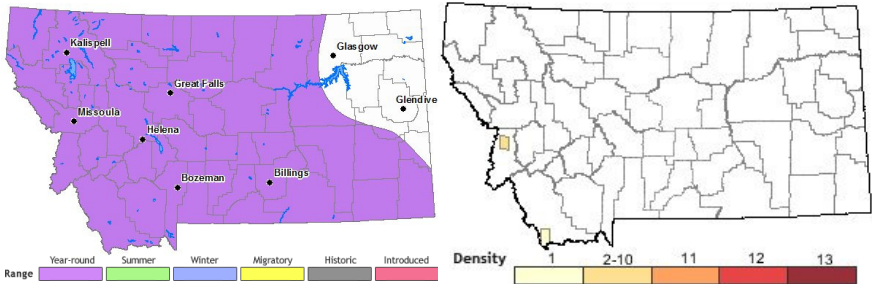
Hoary Comma - *Polygonia gracilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

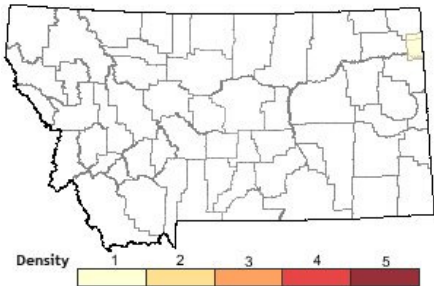
Question Mark - *Polygonia interrogationis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

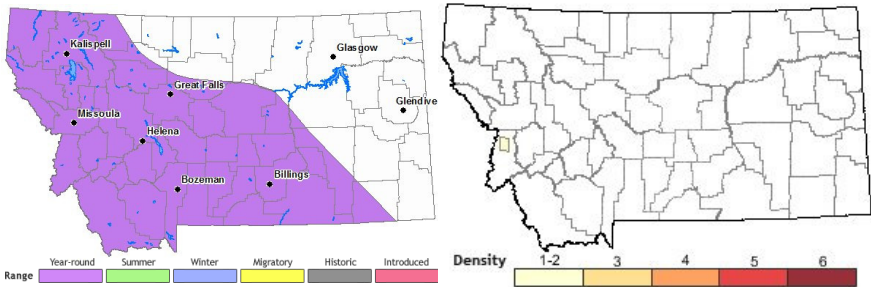
Oreas Anglewing - *Polygonia oreas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Gray Comma - *Polygonia progne*

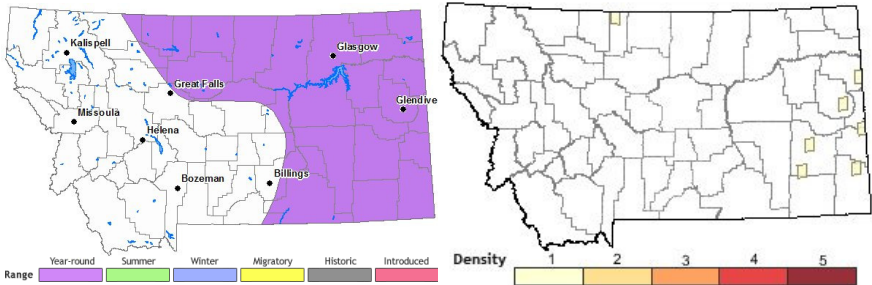
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5100.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

The Gray Comma is a medium sized butterfly 1 5/8 - 2 1/2 inches. Upperside is bright orange-brown; with a wide dark border, winter form has the border covering only about 1/4 of the wing; both enclosing a few small yellow spots. Underside is charcoal gray with fine dark striations; forewing with 3-4 light chevrons in a dark border. Silver mark in center of hindwing is small, slender, and L-shaped.

Habitat

Along dirt roads, along streamsides, and within clearings in rich deciduous or coniferous woods, in aspen parks, yards, and gardens. Often in hilly terrain or canyons.(Opler and Wright 1999).

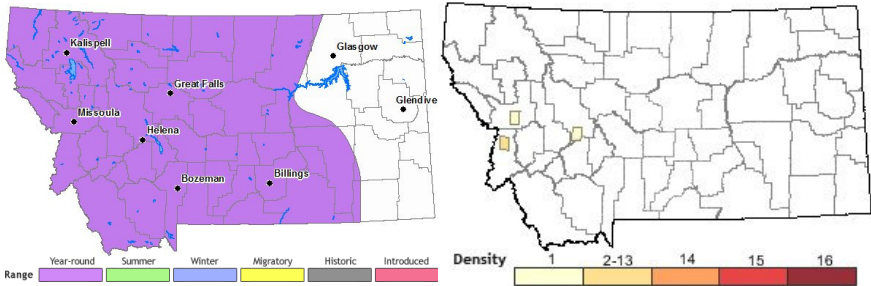
Satyr Comma - *Polygonia satyrus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK5030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

General Description

Yellowish-orange dorsally with black spots and brown forewing borders. Hindwing borders are pale, suffused with ground colour and contain yellowish spots. Females may have indistinct dorsal wing borders which may be barred. Ventrally, the males are brown and yellowish-brown with dots and striations. The hindwing contains a silvery comma, hooked or enlarged at the lower end. The ventral surface of the females is reddish-brown with a brown band in the middle of each wing. The comma is not as distinct as in males (B89KLA01SKCA).

A Bark Beetle - *Polygraphus rufipennis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIC0197092.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Humped Coin - *Polygyrella polygyrella*

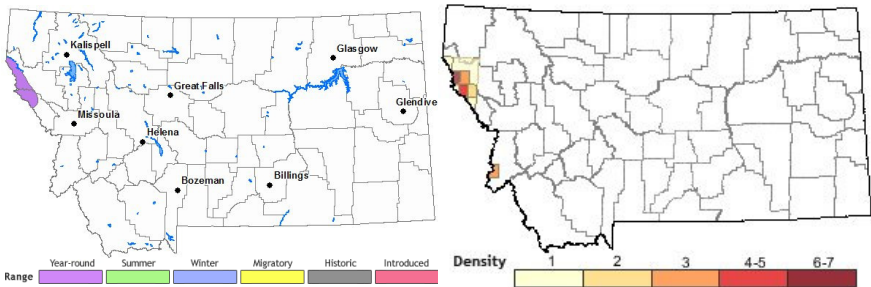
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB3010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 23

Habitat

The species is often found in moist forests of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* and *Picea engelmannii*, often in association with outcrops and talus of various rock types (Bland and Cooper 1861, Pilsbry 1939, Frest and Johannes 1995). Inhabits moss and decaying wood in dampest areas of forest cover (Bland and Cooper 1861, Cooper 1868); moist valley, ravine, and talus sites are preferred, apparently near water (Frest and Johannes 1995).

Purcell Needlefly - *Pomoleuctra purcellana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0D060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

This is a small black stonefly in the family; Leuctridae. Like most of the species in the rolled-winged family, this species hatches early in the year often when snow is still on the ground, where they can be noticed quite easily crawling around along the banks of streams.

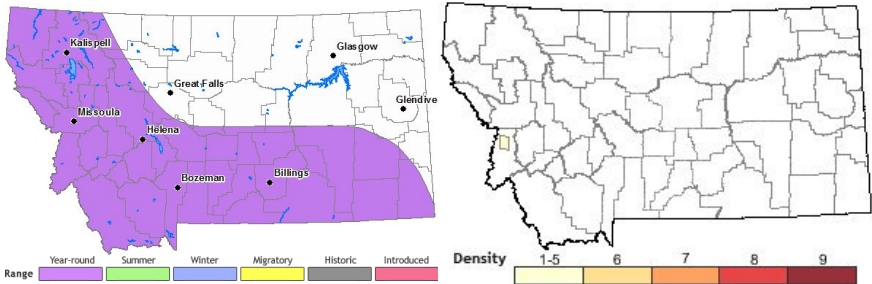
Becker's White - *Pontia beckerii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA1010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

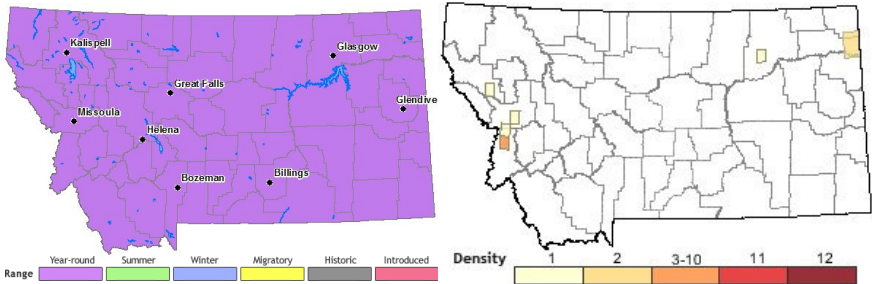
Western White - *Pontia occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA1040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 17

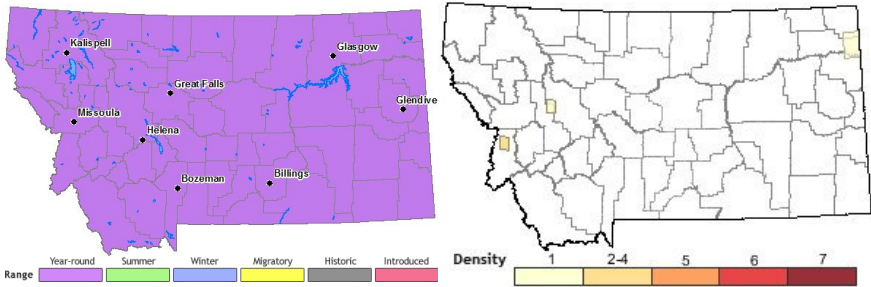
Checkered White - *Pontia protodice*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA1030.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

General Description

The upperside of the male Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*) forewing has a black checkered pattern on outer half. The female is more heavily patterned, but markings are more brown and diffuse. The hindwing of both the male and female is white. The underside of male hindwing has a pale checkered pattern. The underside of the female has yellow-tan markings on the hindwing and the tip of the forewing. A short-day form appears in the spring and fall. The short-day form has underside hindwing veins with heavy gray-green outlines. The wingspan is about 38 - 63 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Wide variety of sites including dry weedy areas, vacant lots, fields, pastures, sandy areas, railroad beds, and roads (Opler et al. 2010).

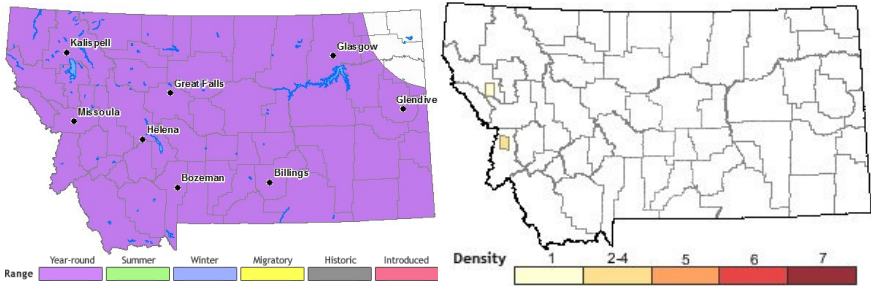
Spring White - *Pontia sisymbrii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPA1020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

New Zealand Mudsnail - *Potamopyrgus antipodarum*

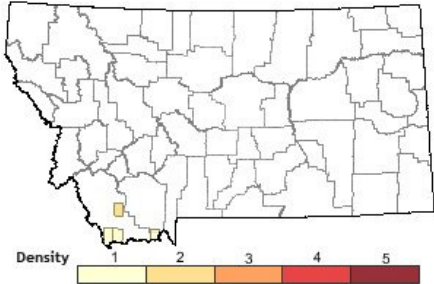
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASY1010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

This is an introduced species to MT with an expanding distribution in the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Bighorn Rivers. It is not known in Montana west of divide. In Montana this species was first discovered in the Madison River above Hebgen Reservoir in 1995 (Gustafson pers. comm). However, the very large population present at that time indicates that the introduction was a few years earlier. It is a native of New Zealand, but long established in Australia and Europe. This species has been known in North America since 1987 in the Snake River basin of Idaho

Habitat

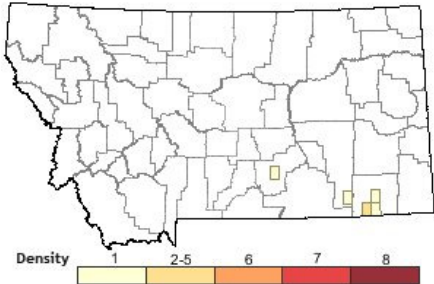
New Zealand mud snails appear to prefer flowing water habitats with stable flows. Springs, spring creeks, and river sections downstream from dams are all places that they thrive in. They are most typically found on larger cobble substrates or on pieces of wood.

A Caddisfly - *Potamyia flava*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB7010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Habitat

Instream habitat: Hydropsychid larval populations can be very abundant in many Montana river aquatic communities. Larvae are restricted to moderate or fast flowing waters (very cold: Parapsyche--warmwater: Cheumatopsyche), living on cobbles/rocks, boulders or submerged logs

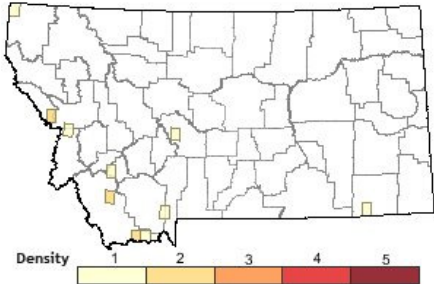
A Potthastian Chironomid - *Potthastia gaedii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0N010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

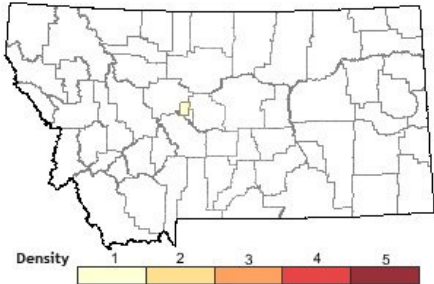
Northern Tightcoil - *Pristiloma arcticum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS80010.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Black-footed Tightcoil - *Pristiloma chersinella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS80020.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Shiny Tightcoil - *Pristiloma wascoense*

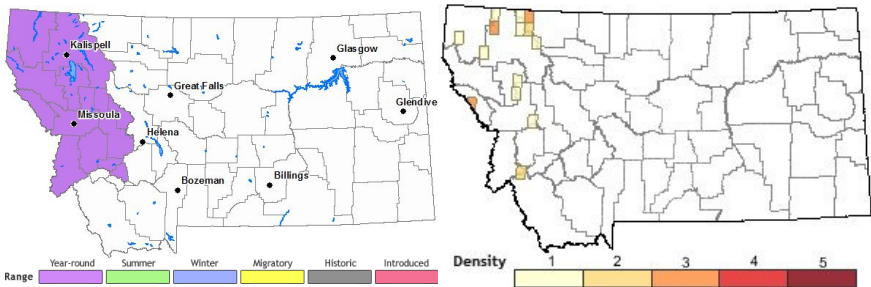
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS80140.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 22

Delta Hydrobe - *Probythinella emarginata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASH8010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

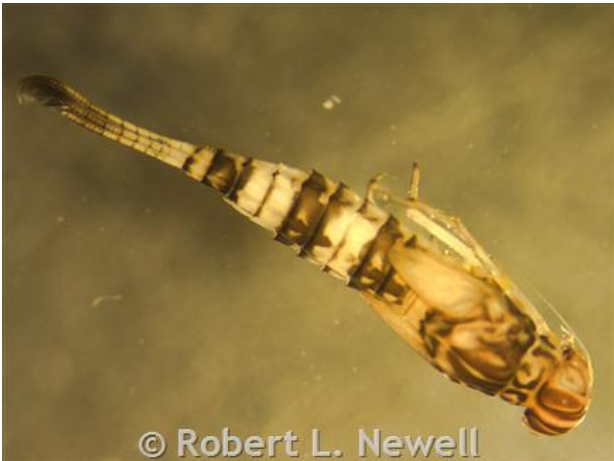
Number of Observations: 0

General Description _____
The validity of the species name, emarginata, is controversial (see Hershler, 1996). It used to be known as "lacustris"

Habitat _____
Freshwater.

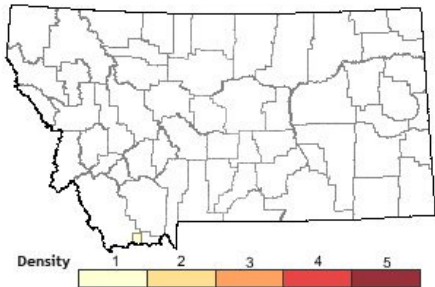
A Mayfly - *Procladius pennulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH74140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Bark Beetle - *Procryphalus mucronatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZR010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

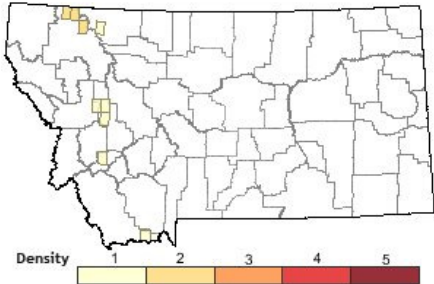
Sharp Sprite - *Promenetus exacuou*s

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN1010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

General Description

The range of *Promenetus exacuou*s from Atlantic to Pacific Coasts of North America, from New Mexico, Nevada, and northern Texas to the Arctic-Boreal Transition Zone in Canada (Burch 1989, Jokinen 1992). It occurs in quiet, shallow areas of lakes and rivers, as well as intermittent or permanent streams and ponds (Clarke 1981, Jokinen 2005). The only location that we have in the database is for the Red Rock River wetlands refuge in Montana

Habitat

It occurs in quiet, shallow areas of lakes and rivers, as well as intermittent or permanent streams and ponds (Clarke 1981, Jokinen 1992, Jokinen 2005).

Prairie Sprite - *Promenetus exacuus megas*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN1011.aspx



Global Rank: G5T4
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

According to Frest and Johannes (1995) Dall's 1910 work and Clarke (1973 and 1981) are the preferred sources for description. Both of these sources include illustrations (Frest and Johannes, 1995).

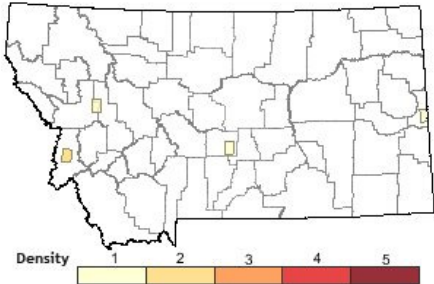
Umbilicate Sprite - *Promenetus umbilicatellus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASN1020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Reticulate Taildropper - *Prophysaon andersoni*

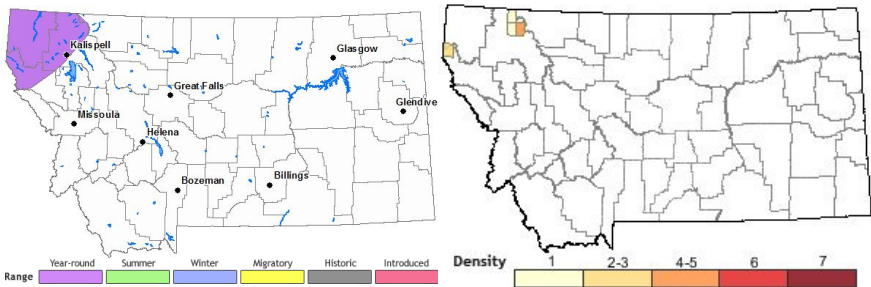
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS62010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

A moderately large slug of about 50 mm extended, but may reach 60 mm or slightly larger. Dorsal base color varies from dark grayish-brown to reddish-brown or yellowish, a diamond-mesh furrow pattern on the foot, sometimes highlighted with dark pigment. The mantle is 1/3 to 2/5 the body length, is sometimes distinctly paler, and appears granular, with a pair of dark lateral bands. Head color similar to foot, but antennae often darker. Pneumostome is near the middle of the mantle in the anterior half, and on the right side. The tail is not keeled, although there may be a lighter mid-dorsal stripe in some individuals. The sole is undivided (not tripartite) and pale, with a line of abscission near the posterior quarter (sometimes distinct only under magnification); the mucous is yellow to orange, especially in disturbed animals.

Habitat

Mostly in mesic mixed conifer forest, often relatively close to water. Canopy species include western redcedar, western hemlock, grand fir, Douglas-fir, black cottonwood, paper birch, aspen, Engelmann spruce, western larch, western white pine, and lodgepole pine, with secondary canopy sometimes including alder, Pacific yew and mountain ash. Usually found under woody debris and leaf litter or in downed rotten wood, sometimes under rocks.

Smoky Taildropper - *Prophysaon humile*

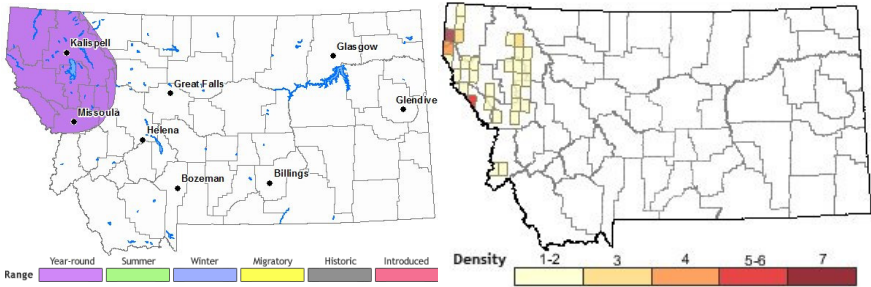
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS62070.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 56

General Description

Pilsbry (1948) states "Body above and mantle smoke-color, obscured by bands. Mantle wrinkled, and having a broad dorsal and two lateral blackish bands, reducing the ground-color to two obscure pale sub-dorsal bands" (p. 699). Length of mantle for a 16.5 mm long specimen in alcohol was 7 mm, breadth 5.5 mm. Body is subcylindrical and somewhat tapering and somewhat blunt at the end. The back has a blackish band reaching a little more than half its length, with lateral darker blackish bands reaching its whole length. Reticulations are distinct. The sole is not differentiated into tracts. Some Idaho specimens have the head, neck, and ground color elsewhere of a very light gray. The mantle is about half of the total length, with the pneumostome at about the anterior third, and the forward lobe of the mantle is free as far back as the pneumostome. Total length is up to about 2.5 cm. The internal anatomy is described and illustrated in Pilsbry (1948).

Taxonomic Comment: The original species description by Cockerell (1890) and placement in the Arionidae are still valid (see also Pilsbry 1948). The genus consists of nine recognized species endemic to northwestern North America.

Habitat

Prophysaon humile has been found in moist woods under bark of rotten logs, sometimes on north-facing slopes, as well as in bog and spruce valleys in western white pine forests, and sometimes in talus sites at the base of major slopes in river and stream valleys (Pilsbry 1948; Frest and Johannes 1995). Occupied habitat is probably similar to sites where *Prophysaon dubium* has been found in Idaho (Leonard et al. 2003).

Habitat at recently documented sites included canopies containing western redcedar, grand fir, Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, western hemlock, alder, paper birch, and black cottonwood. Often times it has been found near water along streams under downed rotten wood, bryophyte mats, or rocks (Hendricks et al. 2006, 2007).

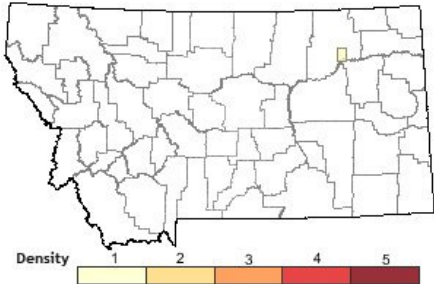
Juanita Sphinx - *Proserpinus juanita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEX13020.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

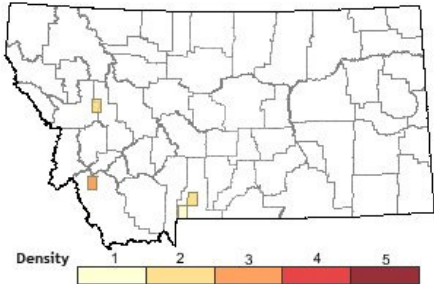
Banded Forestfly - *Prostoia besametsa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0Q010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

A Caddisfly - *Protoptila coloma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66330.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Protophila erotica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI34020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Protoptila tenebrosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66350.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

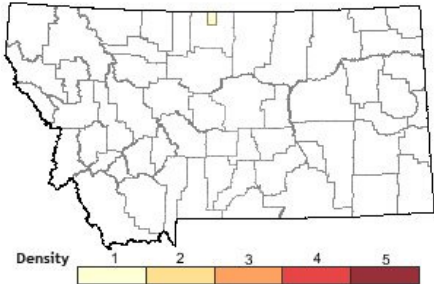
White Sand-river Mayfly - *Pseudiron centralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH04020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Bark Beetle - *Pseudohylesinus granulatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLHC010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pseudohylesinus nebulosus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7H020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Pseudohylesinus nebulosus nebulosus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7H021.aspx



Global Rank: GNRTNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Mimic Lymnaea - *Pseudosuccinea columella*

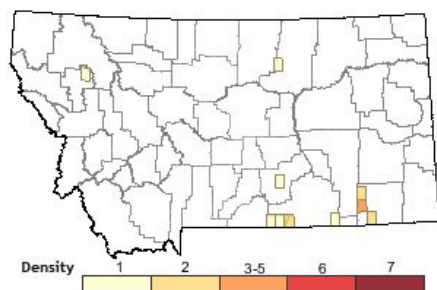
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL3010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 17

A Caddisfly - *Psychoglypha alascensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65380.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Psychoglypha prita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65410.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

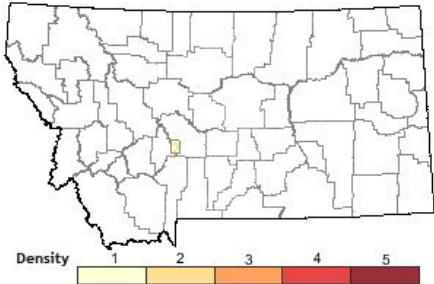
A Caddisfly - *Psychoglypha subborealis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIF2020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

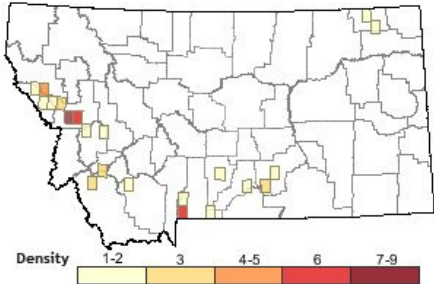
A Caddisfly - *Psychomyia flavida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI82010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 55

A Caddisfly - *Psychomyia nomada*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI82020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

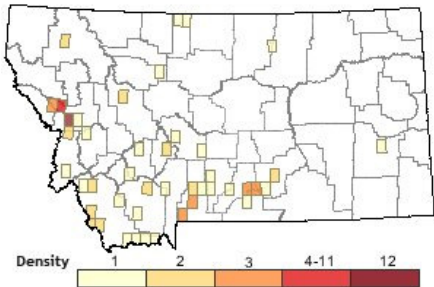
Least Salmonfly - *Pteronarcella badia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2U010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 86

General Description

This species is the smaller cousin to the Giant Salmonfly, and is still a fairly large stonefly species, up to 2 inches long. In late-May to early July, adults are hatching after spending 2 years as nymphs on the bottom of the stream. The Least Salmonfly range in Montana occurs in most western drainages and in the mountain and foothill Missouri and Yellowstone Drainages downstream until the water temperatures become to warm. They can tolerate warmer water temperatures than other species in the Pteronarcys genus and overlap with the giant salmonflies in the upper reaches of the larger rivers like the Yellowstone, Clark Fork, Smith and Missouri.

Habitat

Pteronarcella nymphs are found in fast flowing streams and rivers below 8000 ft (Baumann et al. 1977). They prefer large cobbles and boulders as substrate, as well as logjams where leaf materials can accumulate.

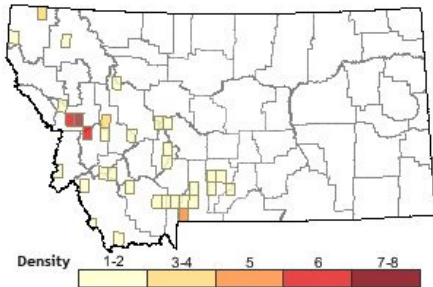
Giant Salmonfly - *Pteronarcys californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2V020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 73

General Description

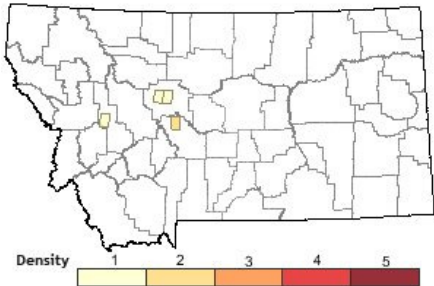
This is the famous Salmonfly, and is the largest species of all mayflies, stoneflies or caddisflies hatching on any western river, up to 3 inches long. In late-May to early July, adults are hatching and providing trout fisherman with exciting dry-fly fishing on the surface or underwater with large artificial nymphs. Adults are fairly weak fliers and are very conspicuous by their size and erratic flight over the river making them easy pickings for feeding trout or insectivorous birds. The Giant Salmonfly range in Montana only overlaps with one other potentially confusing species; the American Salmonfly, *Pteronarcys dorsata* which has been reported to occur in the Smith and Missouri River basins. For an in depth report on the assessment of this species in Montana go online: http://mtnhp.org/reports/MT_Salmonfly.pdf

Habitat

Salmonfly nymphs live on the bottom, crawling around on cobbles and feeding on large organic materials (leaves) in the spaces between rocks for three to sometimes four years. They require well-oxygenated water, so they thrive in swift, bouldery, riffly stretches of the river; narrow canyon reaches such as Yankee Jim Canyon of the Yellowstone, Alberton Gorge of the Clark Fork River, Big Hole Canyon between Glen and Wise River or Bear Trap Canyon of the Madison are ideal habitat.

American Salmonfly - *Pteronarcys dorsata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2V040.aspx



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

This species is not as famous as the Giant Salmonfly, but is still one of the largest species of all mayflies, stoneflies or caddisflies hatching on any cold water river, up to 2.5 inches long. In late-May thru early July, adults are hatching and providing trout fisherman with exciting dry-fly fishing on the surface or with large artificial nymphs. Adults are fairly weak fliers and are very conspicuous by their size and erratic flying over the river making them easy pickings for feeding trout and insectivorous birds. The American Salmonfly range in Montana has been reported in the Smith and Missouri River systems potentially being confused with the Giant Salmonfly.

Habitat

Salmonfly nymphs live on the bottom, crawling around on cobbles and feeding on large organic materials (leaves) in the spaces between rocks for three to sometimes four years. They require well-oxygenated water, so they thrive in swift, bouldery, riffly stretches of the river; narrow canyon reaches are ideal habitat.

A Caddisfly - *Ptilostomis ocellifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB8010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ptilostomis semifasciata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIB8030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

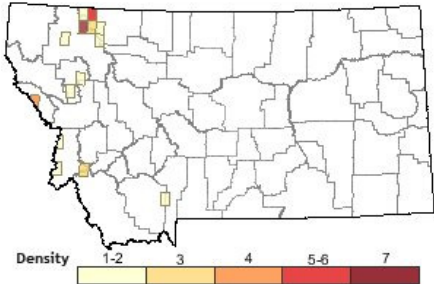
Ribbed Spot - *Punctum californicum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS47020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 34

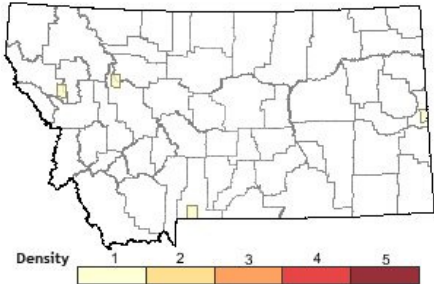
Small Spot - *Punctum minutissimum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS47040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

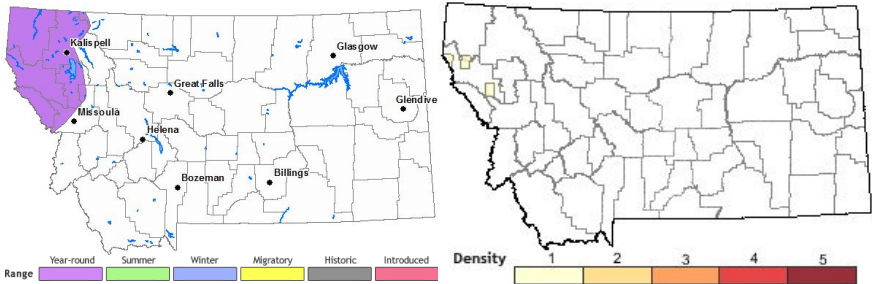
Conical Spot - *Punctum randolphi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS47050.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

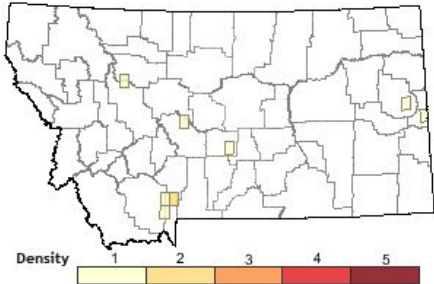
Rocky Mountain Column - *Pupilla blandi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS17010.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

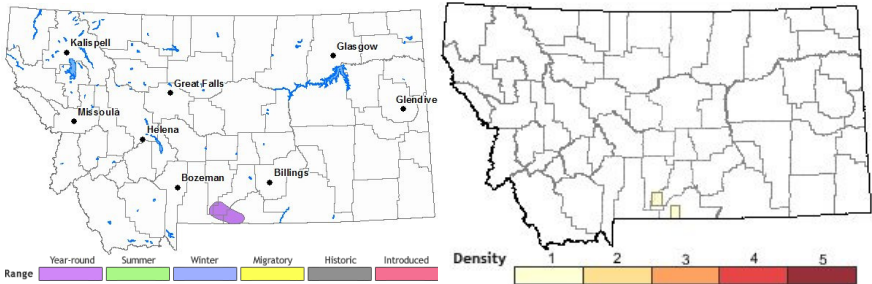
Crestless Column - *Pupilla hebes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS17020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

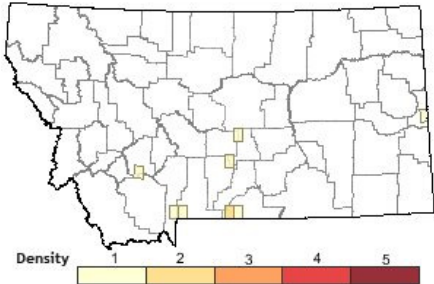
Widespread Column - *Pupilla muscorum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS17030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

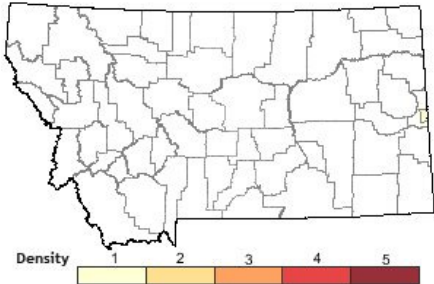
Top-heavy Column - *Pupilla syngenes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS17050.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Caddisfly - *Pycnopsyche guttifera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI90020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

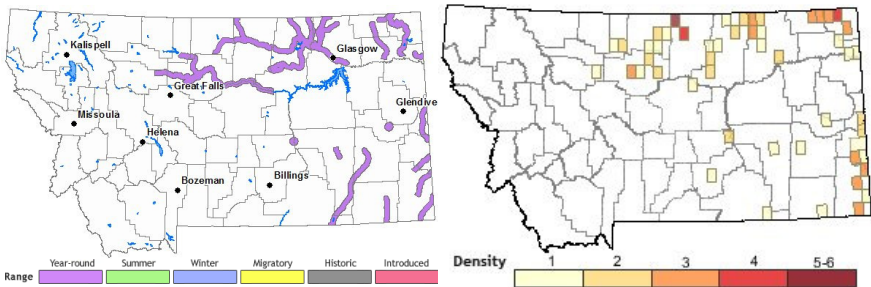
Giant Floater - *Pyganodon grandis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV54030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 97

General Description

This light-shelled (somewhat fragile) species was previously known as *Anodonta grandis* ("no tooth"-indicating it's lack of a tooth on it's hinge). Shell smooth, light yellow or yellowish green with rays visible in younger specimens, becoming dark green to brown in older shells and the nacre is white. Length to 10 inches, usually size about 5-6 inches (100 to 150 mm). Unlike the other native MT mussels, it can be found in smaller prairie rivers and in intermittent streams, if permanent pools are present, and prefers softer benthic sediments. Many fish species are known to serve as hosts for this species. All of these are warm water species and most of them were introduced into Montana. The known native hosts are the freshwater drum, Iowa darter, brook stickleback and possibly channel catfish. This species is likely expanding it's range in Montana with the introduction and range expansion of more of its host fish. These include carp, bullheads, golden shiner, centrarchids and yellow perch.

Habitat

The species is generally found in quiet backwaters of slow streams, rivers or lakes and prefers soft bottoms consisting of sand, silt and mud. Although, we do have records of this species occurring in a gravel/cobble mix in some small streams. It is usually found in water from a few centimeters to 2 m deep. A large number of shell types exist which exhibit various modifications in form as a result of adaption to varying environmental conditions (La Rocque 1967:185). Clarke (1981:298) reports the subspecies *Anodonta grandis grandis* [now *Pyganodon grandis grandis*] occurring in permanent ponds, rivers, and lakes of various sizes. It is most abundant on mud, but is found on all types of substrates.

A Spring Snail - *Pyrgulopsis bedfordensis*

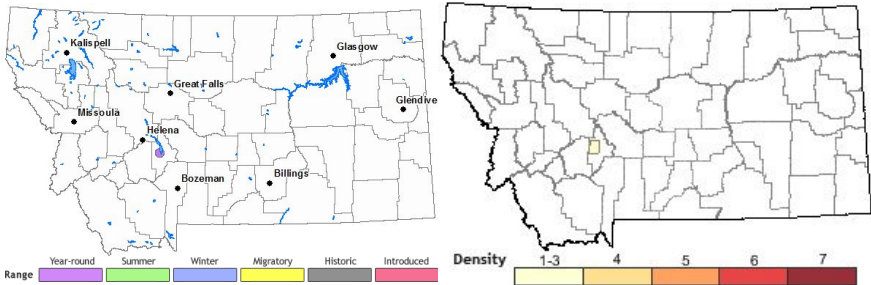
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASJ0380.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

Found in a single spring on the west side of Canyon Ferry Reservoir

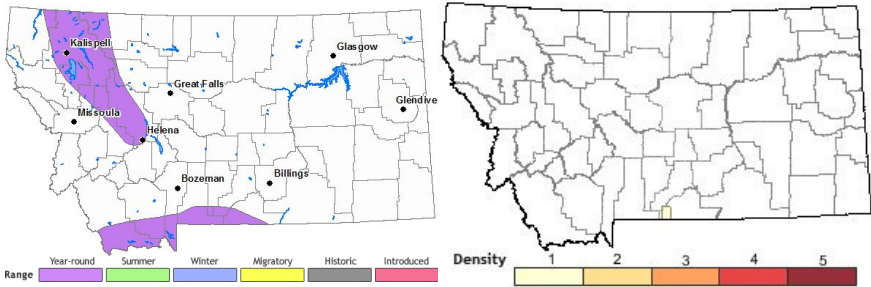
Grizzled Skipper - *Pyrgus centaureae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP38010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The fringes of the Grizzled Skipper's (*Pyrgus centaureae*) wings are checkered. The upperside is gray-black with squarish white checks. The underside of the hindwing is gray-brown to black checkered with whitish spots, and white veins. The male has a costal fold enclosing scent scales on the forewing (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Open areas near woods including valley bottoms, barrens, meadows, grassy hillsides, tundra, scrub oak openings (Opler et al. 2010).

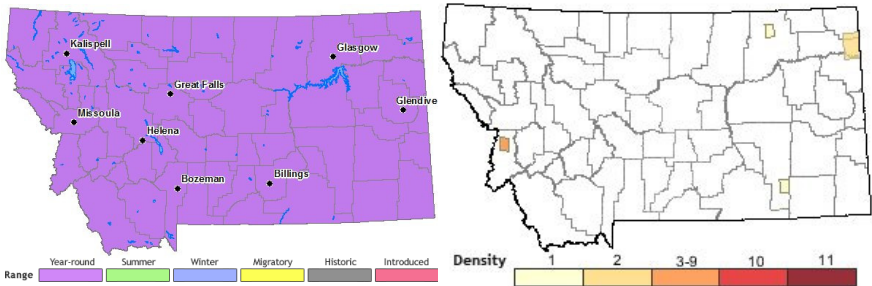
Common Checkered-Skipper - *Pyrgus communis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP38050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

The Common Checkered-skipper (*Pyrgus communis*) is a species of butterfly in the Hesperidae family. It has a wingspan of 19 - 32 mm. It gets its name from the checkerboard pattern on its wings; the male tends to have broader bands than the female. The body tends to be blue-gray with the small amount of "fuzz" which is seen in all skippers. The larvae has a black head and greenish-tan body. It has a dark line along its back and tends to be paler on the sides.

Habitat

The Common Checkered-skipper prefers gardens, parks, fields, roadsides, riverbanks, lowlands and foothills.

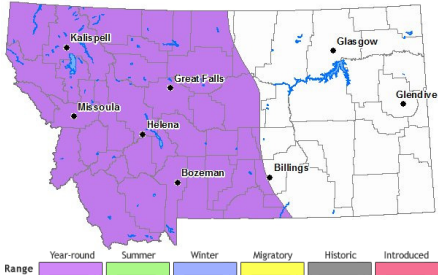
Two-banded Checkered-skipper - *Pyrgus ruralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP38020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The Two-banded checkered skipper is a small dark species with two rows of small hyaline spots on the upper surface of each wing. Those on the forewing are median and postmedian, while those on the hindwing are postmedian and submarginal. The narrow and frequently incomplete white ventral hind wing bands cross a mottled ochraceous to rusty background. Males have costal folds and tibial tufts. Similar species: CENTAUREAE, XANTHUS. [RURALIS is] not as two banded as CENTAUREAE, having also a weakly developed submarginal series on the dorsal forewing and a small basal dorsal hindwing dot. It is also darker and smaller [male forewing 1.2-1.3cm], with median white spots in spaces Cu1-Cu2 and Cu2-2A (Cu1, Cu2 = Two branches of the cubitus on the forewing; 2A=the second anal vein of the forewing) (Stanford, 1981).

Habitat

Canadian Zone and sometimes Transition and lower Hudsonian Zone forest clearings (B86SCO01COUS). Forest clearings and small meadows along streams, males frequent wet places along roads and trails (B81FER01COUS).

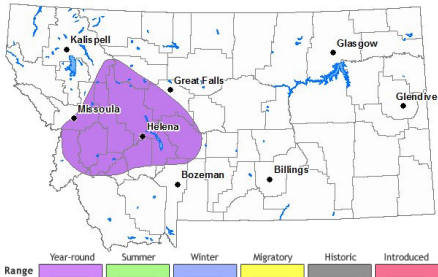
Small Checkered Skipper - *Pyrgus scriptura*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP38040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Mapleleaf - *Quadrula quadrula*

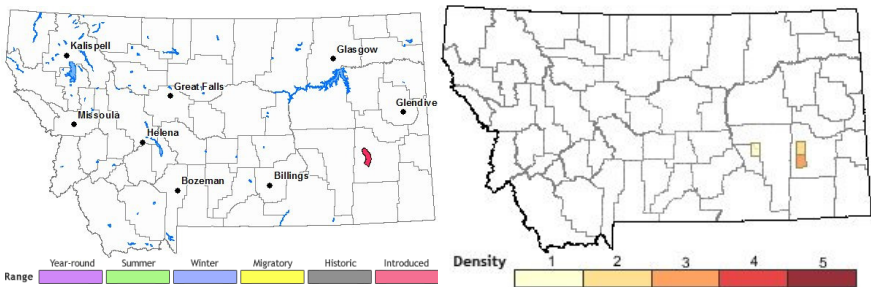
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV39120.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

General Description

The Mapleleaf is a relatively common mussel in the Missouri and Mississippi River drainages of North America, and has been recently introduced into MT's Tongue River and Lower Yellowstone River, likely from catfish or crappie stocking. It can be found as far south as the Tennessee River, throughout the Midwest and Plains States (native in SD, ND). The Mapleleaf prefers pools of sluggish streams with a mud, sand, or fine gravel bottom. Known host fish species include the Common Carp, Catfish, Green Sunfish, White Crappie, 3 of these 4 species are introduced or exotic species in Montana. Mapleleafs have a fairly thick shell with well-developed teeth. Squared in outline, lateral surface with two rows of pustules separated by a sulcus.

Habitat

Medium to large rivers and reservoirs with a mud, sand, or gravel bottom.

Fir Pinwheel - *Radiodiscus abietum*

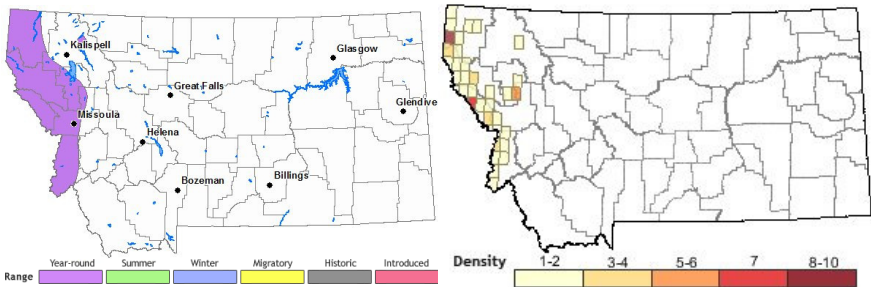
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS49020.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S3S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



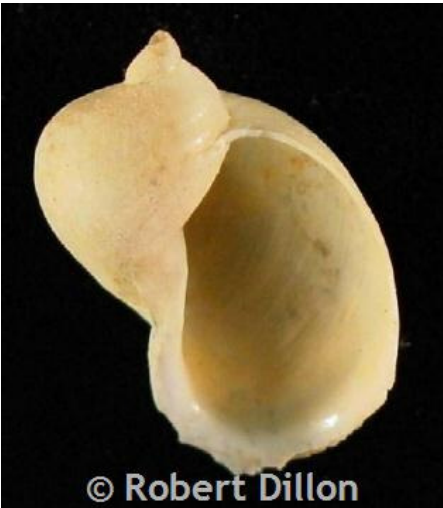
Number of Observations: 77

Habitat

Surprisingly little detailed information is available. Most often found in moist and rocky Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) forest at mid-elevations in valleys and ravines (Frest and Johannes 1995). At some Montana locations, Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) formed the canopy. Often this species is found in or near talus of a variety of rock types or under fallen logs (Pilsbry 1948, Brunson and Russell 1967, Frest and Johannes 1995).

Big-eared Radix - *Radix auricularia*

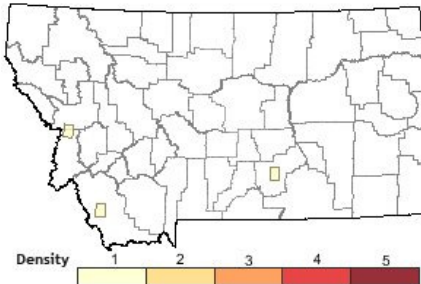
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL4010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

Radix auricularia, the big-ear radix, is a species of medium-sized freshwater snail, an aquatic pulmonate gastropod mollusk in the family Lymnaeidae.

Habitat

This species is found in freshwater lakes, ponds, and slow-moving rivers with mud bottoms. *Radix auricularia* can live on boulders or vegetation in low or high-flow environments, and is capable of tolerating anoxic conditions, but it tends to prefer very lentic waters in lakes, bogs or slow rivers where there is a silt substrate. It has been found in environments with a pH from 6.0–7.1.[5][17] Its average thermal preference is ~19°C, but there is great fluctuation around this mean, depending on the photoperiod for the time of year.[18] In Great Britain, the species is restricted to hard water.[19] It can tolerate polysaprobic waters, or areas of major pollution and anoxia with high concentrations of organic matter, sulfides and bacteria.

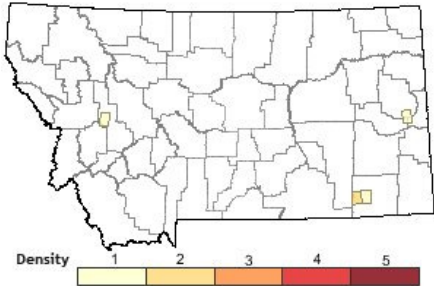
A Water Scorpion - *Ranatra fusca*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEM44060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

A Mayfly - *Raptoheptagenia cruentata*

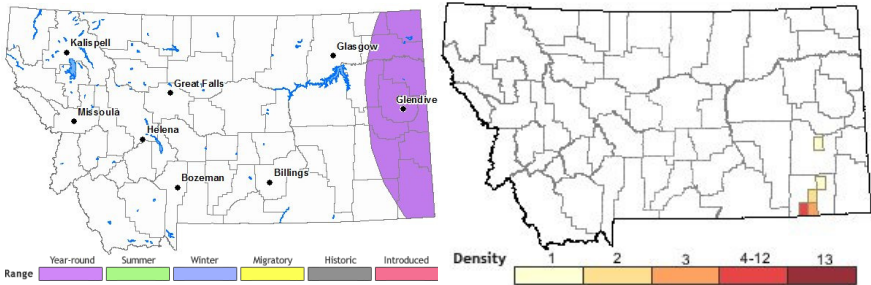
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH44010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

General Description

This mayfly species is a member of the large prairie river, sand-dwelling invertebrate assemblage of eastern Montana. It occurs in the cobble riffles and runs of the Powder and lower Missouri and Yellowstone River in between long stretches of shifting sandbar habitat. Many large prairie rivers have been dammed affecting the substrate dynamics preferred by this globally uncommon and rare assemblage of insects dominated by mayflies (see also *Lachlania saskatchewanensis*, *Aneperous rusticus*, *Macdunnhoa nipawinia*, *Homoeoneuria allenii*). This mayfly is also fairly unique among the order Ephemeroptera by being a predator, eating smaller insects, especially chironomid and blackfly larvae.

Habitat

This species is associated with larger, perennially flowing prairie streams and rivers with sand-gravel dominated bottoms with cobble riffles.

California Darner - *Rhionaeschna californica*

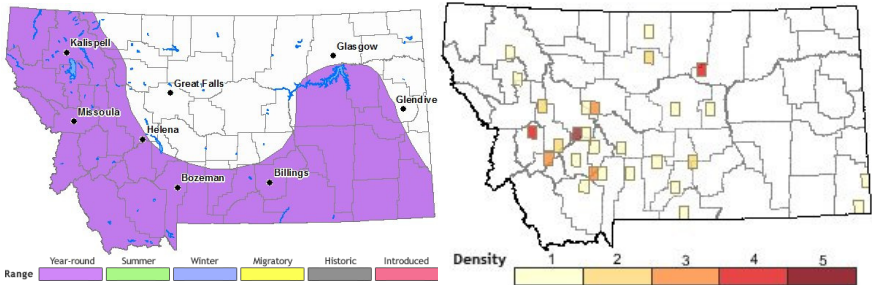
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 48

Habitat

The California Darner prefers habitats like lakes, ponds, marshes and stream pools with edge vegetation including many with alkaline water conditions(Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Blue-eyed Darner - *Rhionaeschna multicolor*

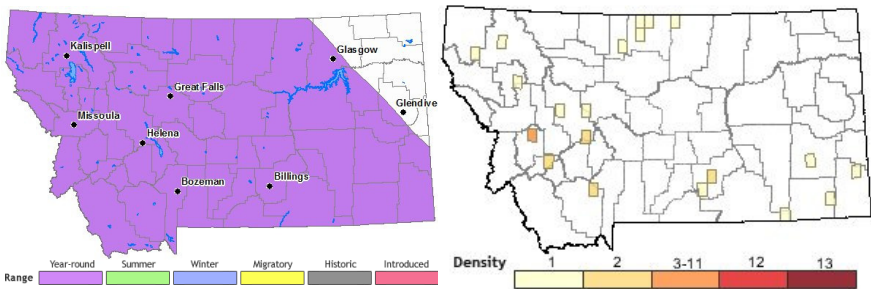
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD014100.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 34

Habitat

The habitat of Blue-eyed Darners includes lakes, ponds, marshes, and slow streams with edge vegetation, as well as acid bogs. This species can also tolerate alkaline water conditions (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

A Mayfly - *Rhithrogena robusta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH39170.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Mayfly - *Rhithrogena virilis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH39210.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

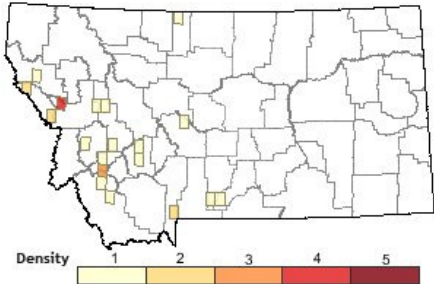
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila alberta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65960.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 27

Alexander's Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila alexanderi*

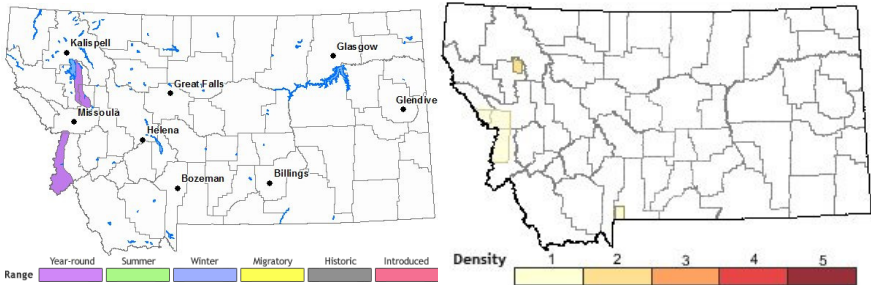
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

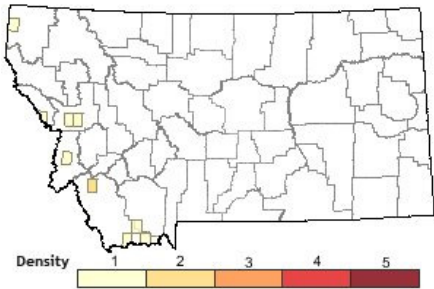
This cold-stenothermic caddisfly larvae is free-living without a case and moves actively around cobbles and boulders searching for food, usually preferring smaller insects, especially chironomids (midge larvae) and simuliids (blackfly larvae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996). There is very little ecological information available on this species. According to Anderson (1976) species of this genus typically inhabit clear, cool creeks, and the known locations in MT fit this general description, including being steep gradient and forested.

Habitat

There is very little ecological information available on this species. According to Anderson (1976) species of this genus typically inhabit clear, cool creeks, and the known locations in MT fit this general description, including being steep gradient and forested. These caddisfly larvae are free-living and that move actively searching for food (predatory) with no case, until just before pupation. The trophic relationship of *Rhyacophila* is usually predatory on other insects, especially chironomids (midge larvae) and simuliids (blackfly larvae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila angelita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65970.aspx



Number of Observations: 10

Habitat

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila belona*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19470.aspx



Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

High alpine moraine creeks.

Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

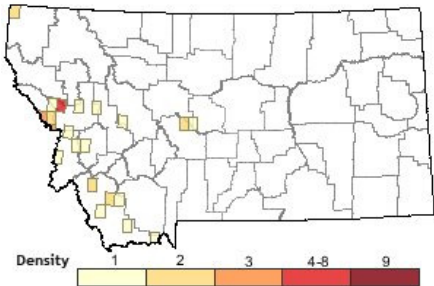
A Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila betteni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19480.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 37

Habitat

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila bitila*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65990.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

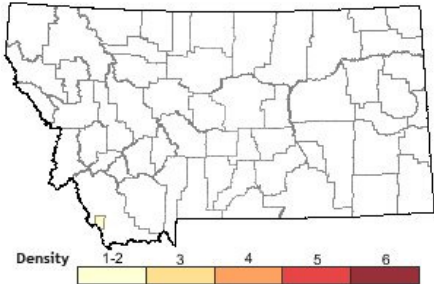
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila blarina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19490.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

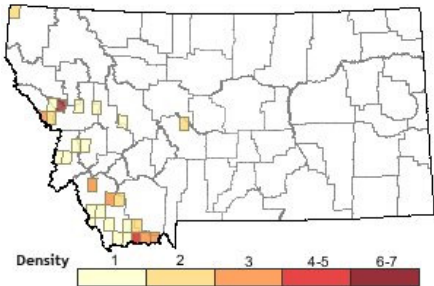
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila brunnea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19980.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 52

Habitat

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

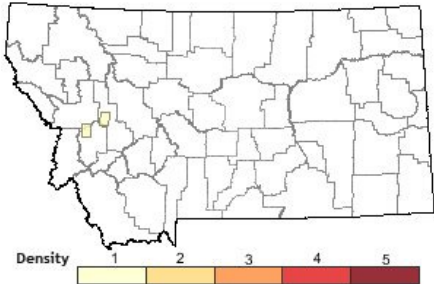
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila coloradensis coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66021.aspx



Global Rank: G5T5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

A large variety of cold mountain streams and rivers.

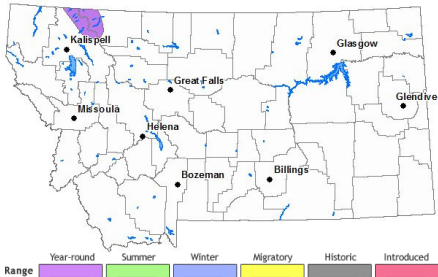
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila donaldi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19540.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

R. donaldi is restricted to the northern Rocky Mountains, where it lives in cold alpine/subalpine streams fed by permanent snowmelt, glaciers or icefields. Giersch and Hauer (1999) reported this species from small, turbulent glacier creeks to tiny alpine trickles. Along with *R. glaciera* Denning, this species occurs in the highest, coldest streams in Glacier National Park. These caddisfly larvae are free-living forms that move actively searching for food (predatory) with no case, until just before pupation. The trophic relationships of larvae of *Rhyacophila* are predatory on other insects, especially chironomid midges and simuliidae (blackfly larvae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila ebria*

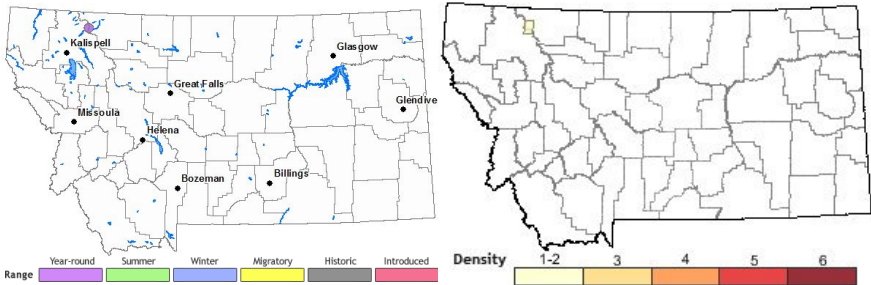
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19100.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

These caddisfly larvae are free-living forms that move actively around cobbles and boulders searching for food (predatory) without a case, until just before pupation. *R. ebria* is restricted to the northern Rocky Mountains, where it lives in cold alpine streams fed by permanent snowmelt, glaciers or icefields. Nimmo (1971) reported this species from small, turbulent creeks to tiny alpine trickles. Along with *R. glaciera* Denning, this species occurs in the highest, coldest streams in Glacier National Park. Joe Giersch (personal observation) has collected *R. glaciera* pupating and emerging simultaneously with *R. alberta*. The trophic relationships of larvae of *Rhyacophila* are predatory on other insects, especially chironomid midges and simuliidae (blackfly larvae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

Habitat

R. ebria is restricted to the northern Rocky Mountains, where it lives in cold alpine streams fed by permanent snowmelt, glaciers or icefields. Nimmo (1971) reported this species from small, turbulent creeks to tiny alpine trickles. Along with *R. glaciera* Denning, this species occurs in the highest, coldest streams in Glacier National Park. Joe Giersch (personal observation) has collected *R. glaciera* pupating and emerging simultaneously with *R. alberta*. These caddisfly larvae are free-living forms that move actively searching for food (predatory) with no case, until just before pupation. The trophic relationships of larvae of *Rhyacophila* are predatory on other insects, especially chironomid midges and simuliidae (blackfly larvae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila ecosia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19550.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila gemona*

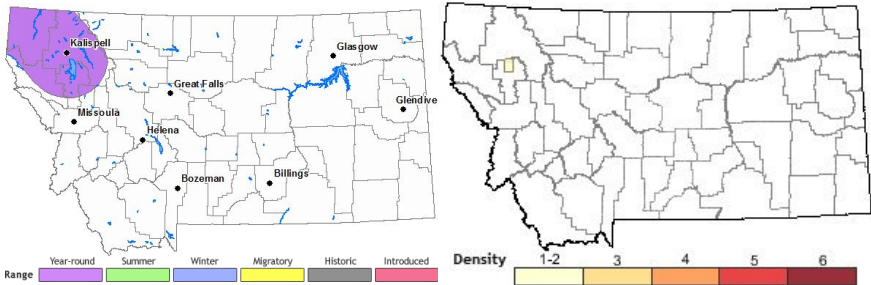
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19560.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

This *Rhyacophila* species seems to prefer the small forested streams along the east side of Flathead Lake and potentially a few other similar streams in Lake and Sanders County. These steep-gradient, shaded, mossy cobble and woody rivulet streams fit the description of many habitats of our most narrowly restricted caddisflies.

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila glaciera*

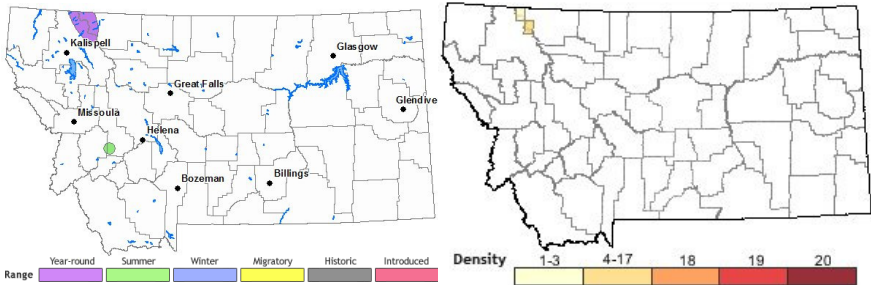
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19120.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

Habitat

R. glaciera is isolated to the northern Rocky Mountains, where it lives in cold alpine streams fed by permanent snowmelt or icefields. Nimmo (1971) reported this species from small, turbulent creeks to tiny alpine trickles. Along with *R. ebria* Denning, this species occurs in the highest, coldest streams in Glacier National Park. This species has also been collected with *R. glaciera* pupating and emerging simultaneously with *R. alberta* (J. Giersch, personal observation).

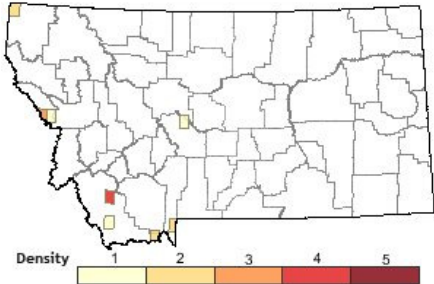
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila hyalinata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66430.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 16

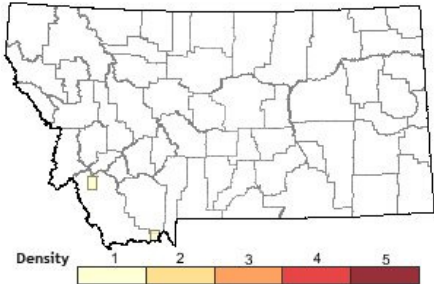
A Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila iranda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19600.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila kernada*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19630.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

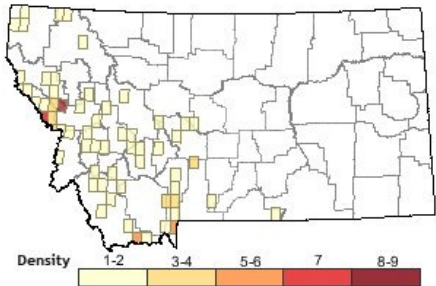
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila narvae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66470.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

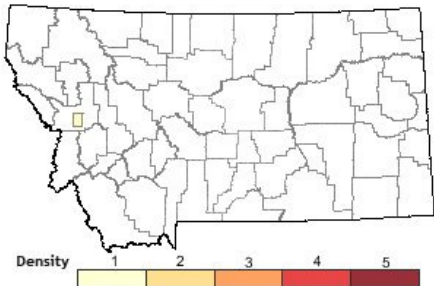
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 126

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila newelli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19110.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Rhyacophila newelli is a free-living caddisfly (no case) that is a regional endemic only known to occur in Montana, Alberta & British Columbia (Wiggins 1996, NatureServe 2006). Distribution and ecological data for U.S. states and Canadian provinces is known to be incomplete or has not been reviewed for this taxon. Although, given it's locality information for Montana, this species like others in the angelita species group, prefer small, fast-flowing cold forested streams.

Habitat

This species is associated with high gradient, perennially flowing headwater springs and streams (Wiggins 1966). These caddisfly larvae are free-living and move actively searching for food (predatory) with no case, until just before pupation. The trophic relationship of *Rhyacophila* is usually predatory on other insects, especially chironomids (midge larvae) and simuliids (blackfly larvae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila nigrita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19220.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila ophrys*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19740.aspx



Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila oreia*

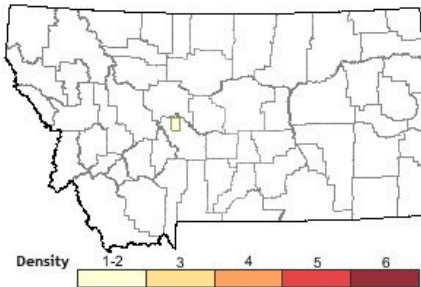
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19750.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

Rhyacophila oreia is a free-living caddisfly (no case) that is a regional endemic only known from a limited area in Wyoming, Idaho and now Motnana. Ecological data for U.S. states and Canadian provinces is known to be incomplete or has not been reviewed for this taxon. Although, given it's locality information for Montana, this species like others in the oreia species group, prefer small, fast-flowing cold forested streams.

Habitat

This *Rhyacophila* seems restricted to spring-influenced cold-forested, streams in the forested streams of western Montana

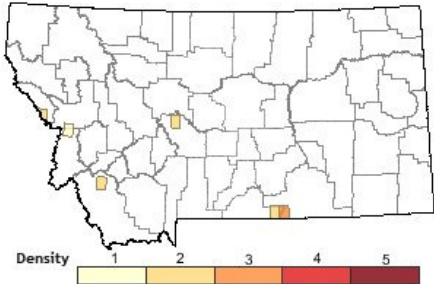
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila oreta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66490.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

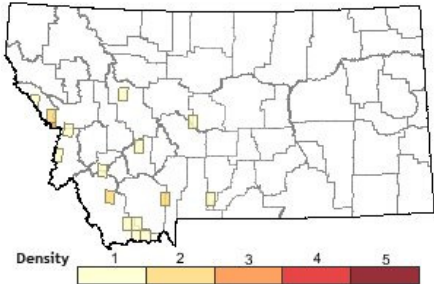
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila pellisa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66520.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 21

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila potteri*

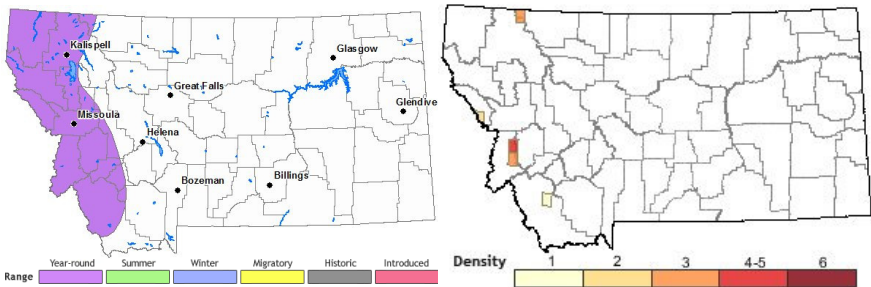
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19780.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

Rhyacophila potteri is a caddisfly that may have evolved from an isolated population of the *R. verrula* group along the Montana/Idaho border and southern British Columbia and Alberta. Perhaps because of ecological constraints such as temperature, *R. potteri* could have been confined to its present distribution in cold, mossy springs and seeps after glaciation.

Habitat

Collections of *R. potteri* have occurred at four localities in Montana, all of which are small streams or seeps with abundant mosses. This species is associated with moderate gradient, perennially flowing headwater springs and streams (Wiggins 1966).

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila rickeri*

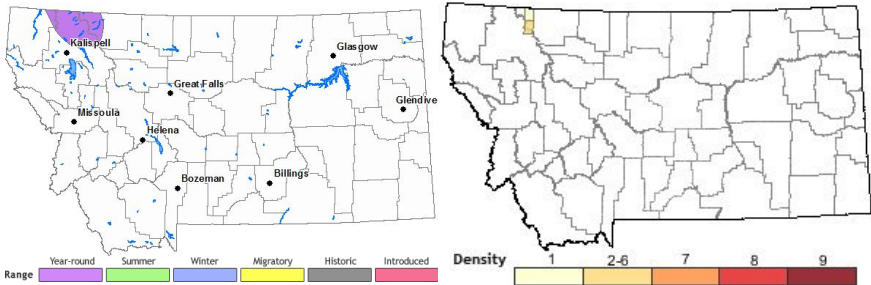
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19810.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

Habitat

Adults of this species have been collected in July from high gradient first through fourth order streams on Baranof Island, Alaska (Ellis, 1978). Nimmo (1971) reported this species emerging in October near very small brooks flowing from moraines at high altitude (2,200 m), occasionally being collected directly from the snow. Giersch (2002) collected this species regularly from very cold, high alpine streams at Logan Pass in Glacier National Park.

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila robusta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19820.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

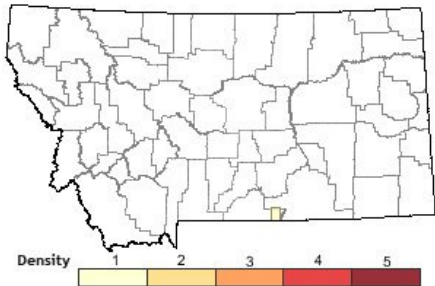
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila rotunda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66540.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila tucula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66560.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

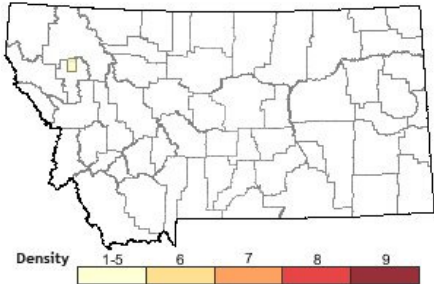
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila unimaculata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19900.aspx



Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Habitat

This *Rhyacophila* species seems to prefer the small forested streams along the east side of Flathead Lake and potentially a few other similar streams in Lake and Sanders County. These steep-gradient, shaded, mossy cobble and woody rivulet streams fit the description of many habitats of our most narrowly restricted caddisflies.

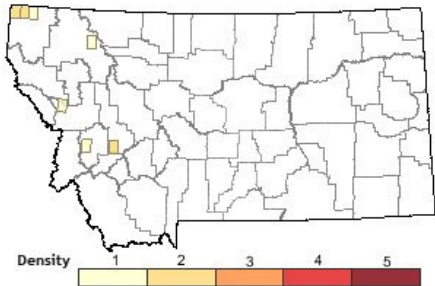
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vaccua*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66570.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

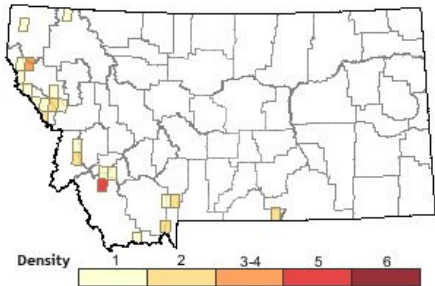
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vagrita*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66580.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 36

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila valuma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66590.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

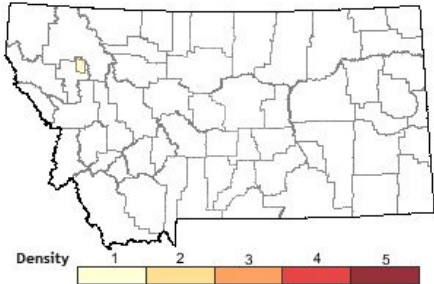
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vao*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66610.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vemna*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66620.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

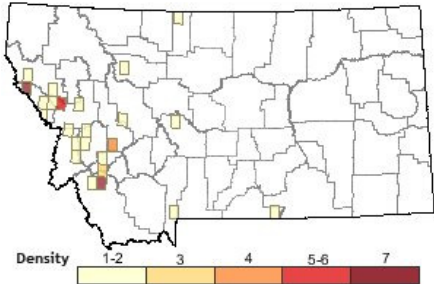
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila verrula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66630.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 54

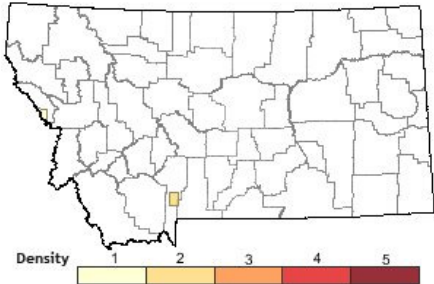
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila visor*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI19960.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vobara*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66640.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

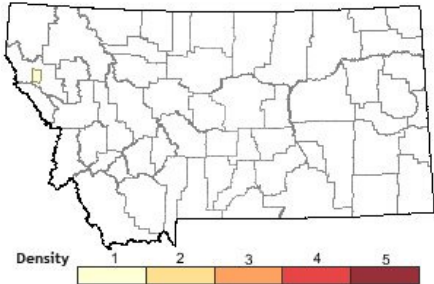
A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vocala*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66650.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

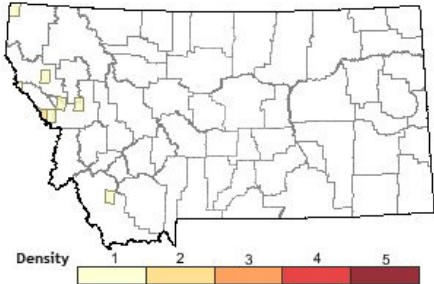
A Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vofixa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66660.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

A Rhyacophilan Caddisfly - *Rhyacophila vuzana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66670.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

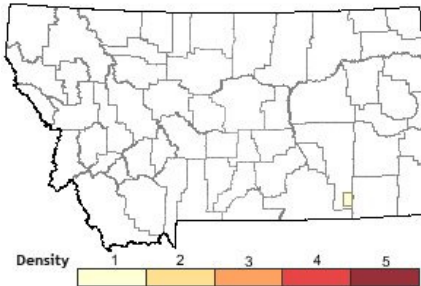
A Noctuid Moth - *Richia parentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEMTNHP2.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Richia parentalis* adult has an extremely variable forewing color and pattern both in the basic ground color from light gray to dark gray, and in the amount of black that ranges from none to extensive in the median two-thirds (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Habitat

Richia parentalis is found in ponderosa pine forests as well as pinyon-juniper forests (Powell and Opler, 2009).

Palestripe Springfly - *Rickera sorpta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2K010.aspx



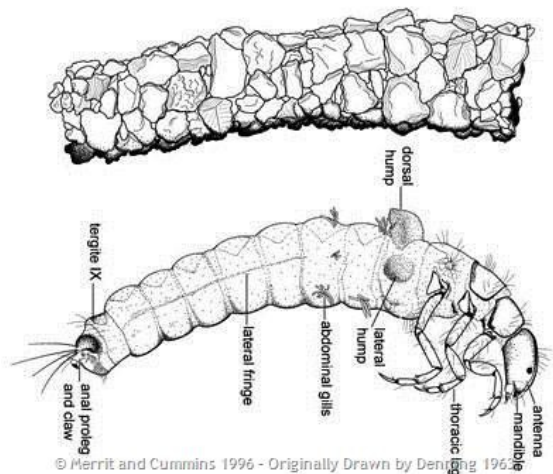
Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Northern Rocky Mountains Refugium Caddisfly - *Rossiana montana*

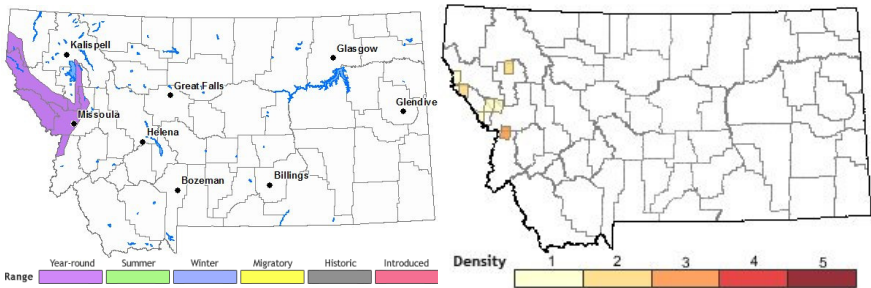
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIF9010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

General Description

The larvae of the caddisfly, *Rossiana montana* occurs in high-gradient, 1st or 2nd order, perennially flowing, forested springs and streams (especially in gravel under mossy areas) of the Rocky Mountain Refugium Area (ID/MT boundary area). The ecological system this species is most closely associated with is referred to as the Northern Rocky Mountain Refugium Headwater Forested Streams. The small rock larval case of *Rossiana* makes it somewhat distinctive compared to other caddisfly families and only another rare caddisfly, *Goeoriella* (Rossianidae) should be confused with it while sampling in these areas.

Habitat

This species is associated with high-gradient, 1st or 2nd order, perennially flowing springs and streams, especially in gravel under mossy areas (Wiggins 1996).

A Cave Obligate Isopod - *Salmasellus steganothrix*

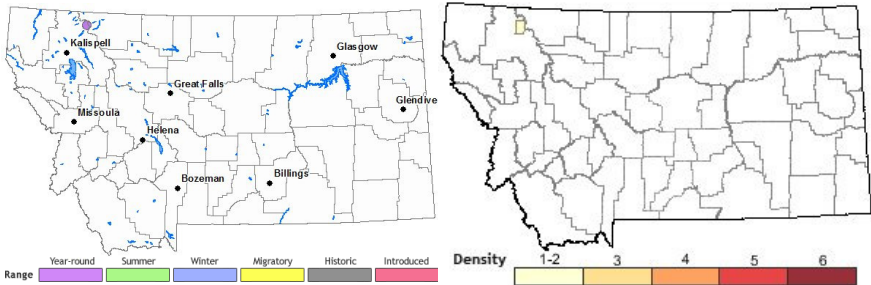
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL84010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2G3
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

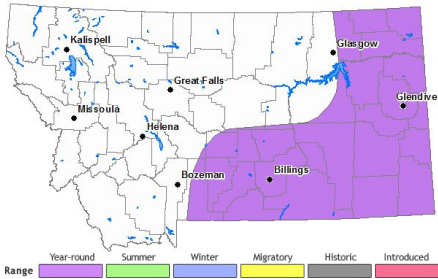
Acadian Hairstreak - *Satyrrium acadica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

California Hairstreak - *Satyrium californica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

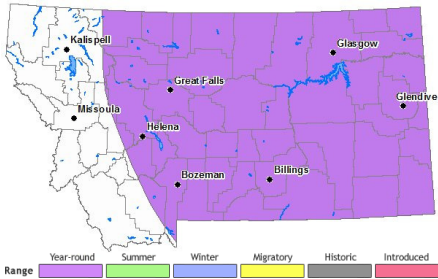
Striped Hairstreak - *Satyrium liparops*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

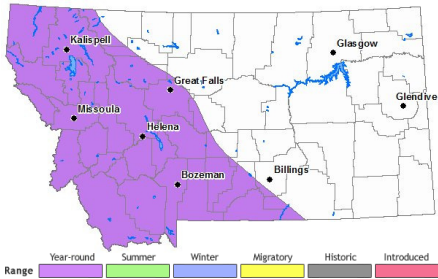
Hedgerow Hairstreak - *Satyrium saepium*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Half-moon Hairstreak - *Satyrium semiluna*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4024.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

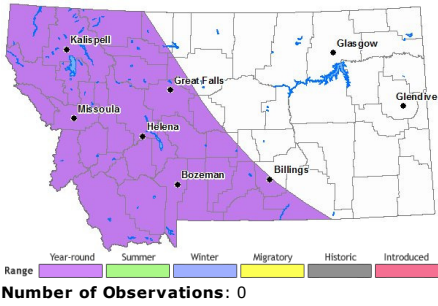
Number of Observations: 0

Sylvan Hairstreak - *Satyrium sylvinus*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



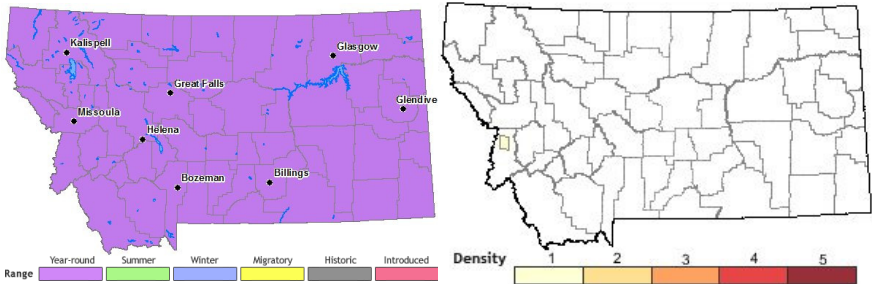
Coral Hairstreak - *Satyrium titus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPD4140.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

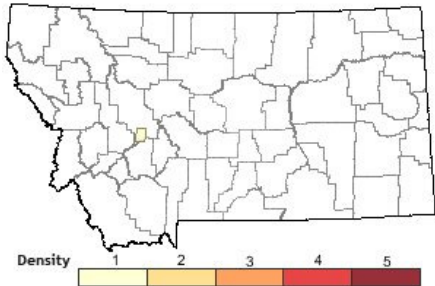
A Noctuid Moth - *Schinia sueta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYMP060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Bark Beetle - *Scierus annectens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZU010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scierus pubescens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZU020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus laricis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F070.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus monticolae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F080.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus multistriatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus opacus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus piceae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus rugulosus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Banded Elm Bark Beetle - *Scolytus schevyrewi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F100.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus subscaber*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F110.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus tsugae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F120.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus unispinosus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F130.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Scolytus ventralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7F140.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Scytonotus piger*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI62020.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Northern Rocky Mountains Refugium Caddisfly - *Sericostriata surdickae*

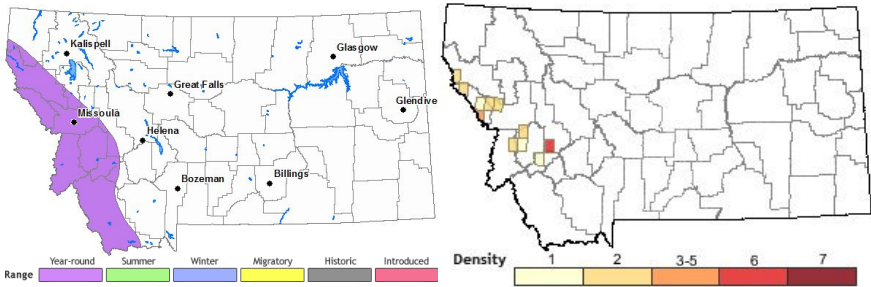
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIG3010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 26

General Description

The larvae of the caddisfly, *S. surdickae* occur on the upper surfaces of rockfaces and boulders in high gradient, perennially flowing, cold mountain streams of the Rocky Mountain Refugium Area (ID/MT boundary area). The transverse banding and longitudinal ridges of the larval case of *Sericostriata* makes it very distinctive.

Habitat

The larvae of *S. surdickae* occur on the upper surfaces of rocks in high gradient, perennially flowing, cold mountain streams (Wiggins1996, see photo). The trophic relationship of *Sericostriata* larvae include scrapers and collectors-gatherers (detritus, diatoms) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

A Mayfly - *Serratella deficiens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH10030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

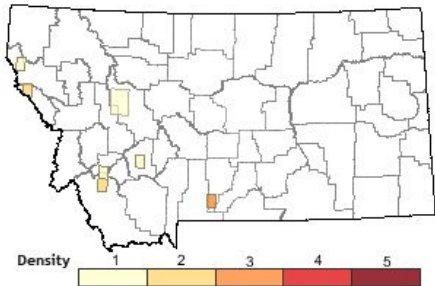
A Mayfly - *Serratella micheneri*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH10090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

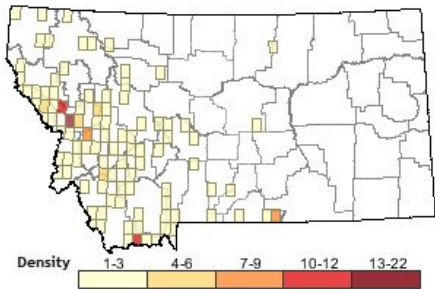
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

A Mayfly - *Serratella tibialis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH10130.aspx



Number of Observations: 250

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

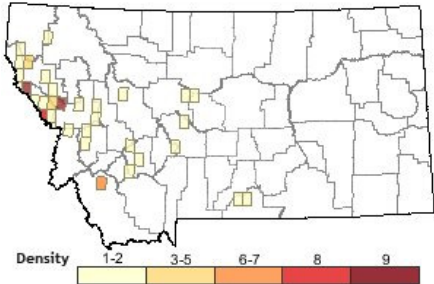
Alberta Springfly - *Setvena bradleyi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2A010.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 84

An Alderfly - *Sialis hamata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IINEU01030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

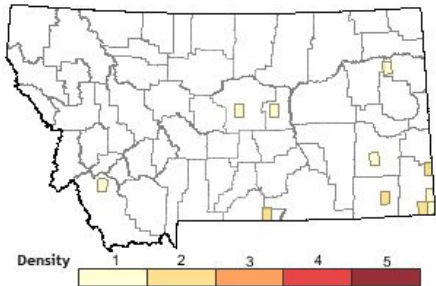
An Alderfly - *Sialis velata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IINEU01040.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

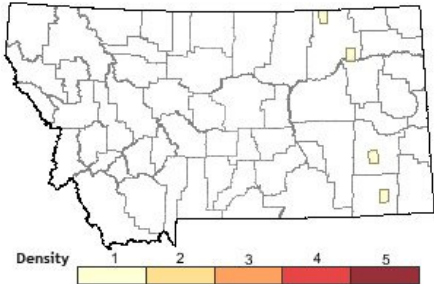
A Water Boatman - *Sigara alternata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICHEM04120.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

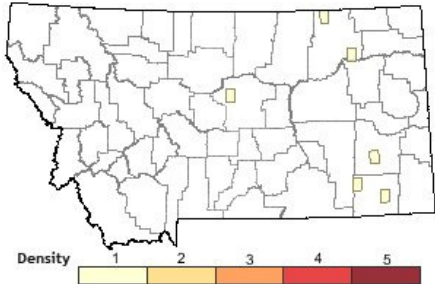
A Water Boatman - *Sigara grossolineata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICHEM04160.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

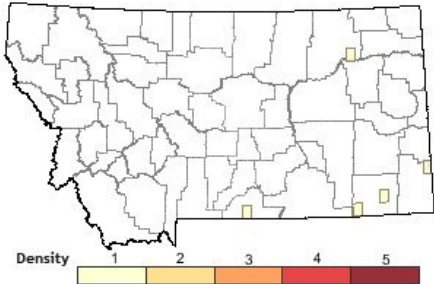
A Water Boatman - *Sigara lineata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEM04030.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

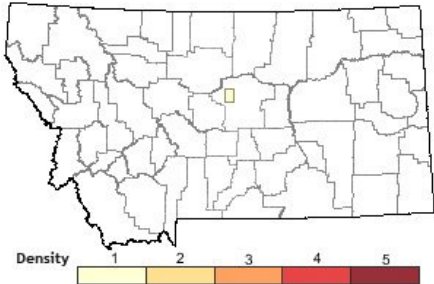
A Water Boatman - *Sigara mathesoni*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEM04010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Mayfly - *Siphonurus autumnalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH24110.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

This species has been taken from rocky but somewhat quiet edgewaters along relatively large rivers in the Northwest (Jacobus and McCafferty, 2002)

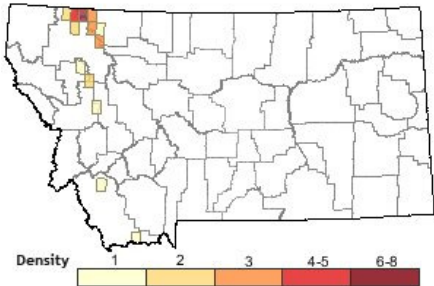
A Siphonurid Mayfly - *Siphonurus occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH24010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 33

Habitat

This species has been collected from rocky but somewhat quiet organic rich edgewaters along relatively medium to large rivers in the montain western part of Montana.

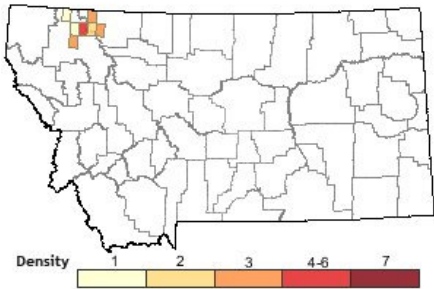
A Siphonurid Mayfly - *Siphonurus phyllis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH24080.aspx



Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

General Description

This is a large, swimming mayfly capable of surviving in ponds and wetlands without flowing water. It occurs in western Montana in numerous ponds and wetlands around the West Glacier area, Glacier National Park, Flathead Co.; habitat also listed as ponds and beaver ponds in Glacier Co. (McCafferty and Newell, 2007).

Habitat

Emergent wetlands: all had organic substrates with extensive emergent vegetation (mostly sedges). Some sites were temporary, but others were permanent beaver ponds. S. phyllis sites were scattered around the park but were limited to valleys (Hossack pers. comm 2010)

A Sand Minnow Mayfly - *Siphloplecton interlineatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH21010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

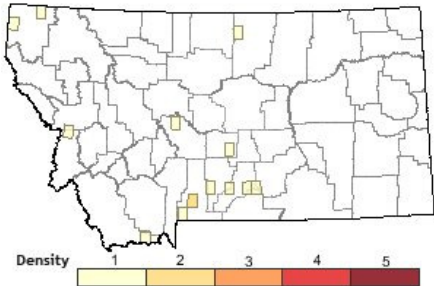
American Springfly - *Skwala americana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2B010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

General Description

The Skwala is a colorful stonefly nymph that hatches in early spring when not many other insects are hatching, making it the first large, post-winter meal for trout, and good fishing for fisherman. The Skwala hatch begins as river waters begin to warm, usually the end of February, which provides a pre-runoff fishing opportunity. The Bitterroot River has become a favorite river for the skwala hatch, but many other large Montana rivers such as the Clark Fork River, Blackfoot, Smith, Yellowstone and Madison Rivers contains these insects in large enough numbers to make fishing the hatch worthwhile.

Curved Springfly - *Skwala curvata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE2B020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

One-eyed Sphinx Moth - *Smerinthus cerisyi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEX0F020.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

The One-eyed Sphinx Moth (*Smerinthus cerisyi*) is a large (62 - 90 mm wingspan) heavy-bodied sphinx moth. The forewings are pale grey (occasionally tan) with a rather complex pattern of darker grey and black banding. The median and terminal areas in particular are dark. The outer margin of the forewing is scalloped, with a "tooth" at the anal angle. The hindwings are bright rose-pink, shading into tan toward the margin. There is a large black spot in the anal angle containing a bright blue circle, often incomplete and sometimes with a second blue crescent above. The thorax is black, contrasting sharply with the broad pale grey tegulae (Anweiler and Robinson no date).

Habitat

Valleys and streamsides (Opler et al. 2010).

Clearwater Roachfly - *Soliperla salish*

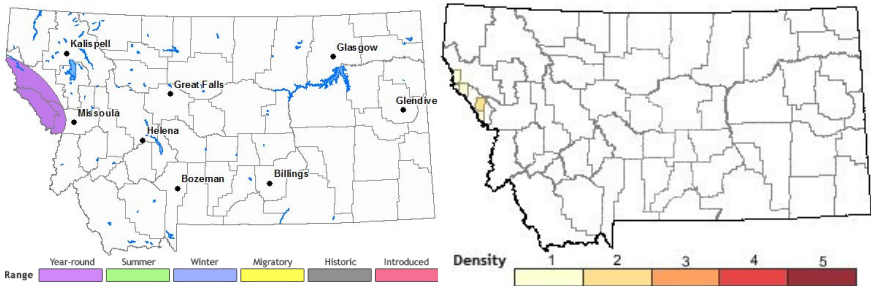
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1G070.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

This stonefly is a regional endemic to the Northern Rocky Mountain refugium region centered on the Montana/Idaho border. This species was not collected in Montana before 2001 due to its presence in very small high elevation streams.

Habitat

This species occurs in small high gradient creeks and streams near their headwaters source (Stark and Gustafson 2004). Nymphs were found on vertically oriented clean boulders in splash zones or seeping water, but not on the adjacent mossy covered cobbles. Merritt and Cummins (1996) describe *Soliperla* trophic relationships as shredders and collectors-gatherers (detritus, algae), and Stark and Gustafson (2004) reported shredded organic debris (leaves and wood) in the gut contents they examined.

Ringed Emerald - *Somatochlora albicincta*

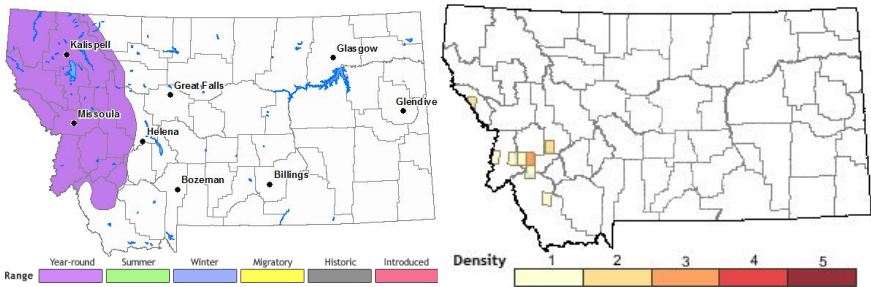
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032010.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

General Description

This emerald of northern states and western Montana is rarely seen and very few records have been reported. Very little is known of the ecology, abundance or distribution of this species in Montana, therefore we placed it on the PSOC list. The habitat of the Ringed Emerald includes lakes of all sizes, often with little vegetation, including and boggy and fen ponds, as well as slow-flowing streams.

Habitat

The habitat of the Ringed Emerald includes lakes of all sizes, often with little vegetation, including and boggy and fen ponds, as well as slow-flowing streams (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

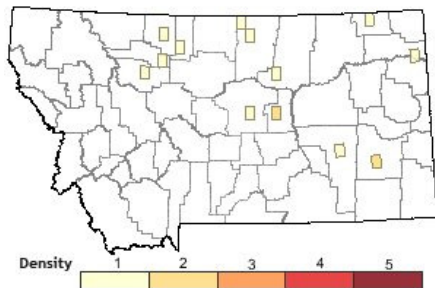
Plains Emerald - *Somatochlora ensigera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032060.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

General Description

A conspicuously marked species, easily known by its almost entirely yellow face, the peculiar shape of the anal appendages of the male, and the very short anal appendages of the female, together with a long projecting vulvar lamina (Walker and Corbett, 1975). Length 48-51 mm.; abdomen 35-38; hind wing 33-35. An inland species of medium size and well-defined markings. Orange labrum with black front border and median basal spot. Frons has a broad cap of metallic blue green; its side spots of yellow narrow forward to meet or nearly meet on middle line in front. Occiput shining brown. Thorax scantily hairy. Side stripes of thorax and of abdominal segment 2 bright yellow, bordered by black. Thorax dark reddish brown in front, with yellow carina; it becomes bluish toward crest and between yellow stripes on sides. Wings hyaline, touched with amber yellow at extreme base. Costa ochre yellow; stigma blackish; veins brown. Abdomen brown, much swollen on segment 2; two large antero-lateral spots, in male a smaller postero-lateral spot runs down and half covers genital lobe. Of two usual elongate lateral triangles on segment 3, lower one is much longer. Remainder of abdomen and caudal appendages black. This species nearly like linearis but smaller and more brightly marked with yellow. Caudal appendages of male more slender and more nearly parallel in their apical third. Ovipositor of female longer, straighter, more slender (Needham and Westfall, 1955).

Habitat

The Plains Emerald prefers habitats of streams, small rivers, and ditches with pools and riffles in open areas (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Hudsonian Emerald - *Somatochlora hudsonica*

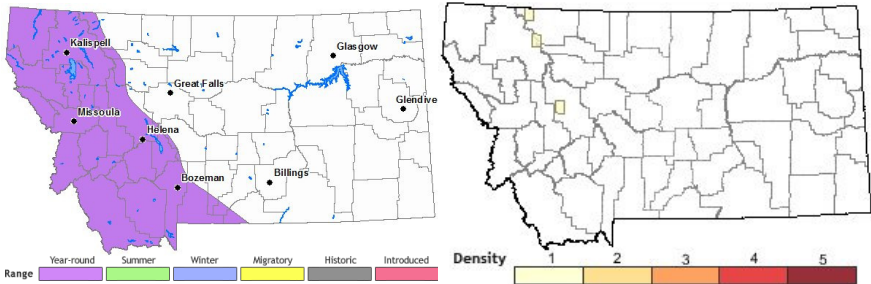
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032120.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Habitat

Hudsonian Emeralds prefer sedge-bordered lakes, ponds and marshes, boggy slow streams with pools, lake inlets, as well as ditches and sloughs (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Ocellated Emerald - *Somatochlora minor*

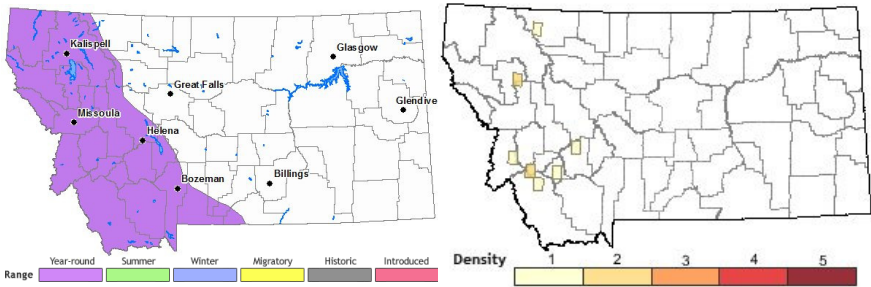
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032170.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S4

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Habitat

The Ocellated Emerald prefers clear, small to medium, flowing forest streams without emergent vegetation as habitat, especially stream pools and areas where streams leave the forest and open into meadows (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Mountain Emerald - *Somatochlora semicircularis*

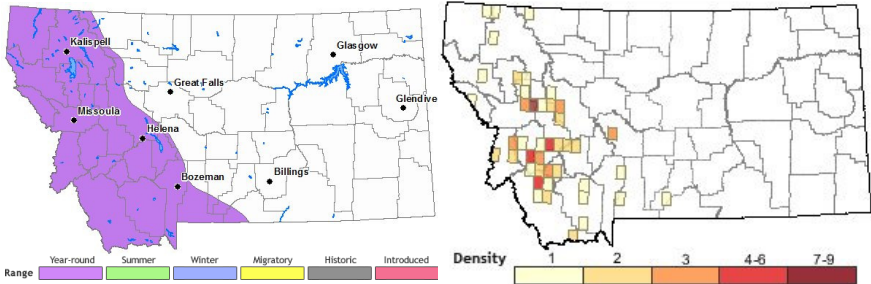
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032210.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S3S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 90

Habitat

The preferred habitat of the Mountain Emerald includes ponds, marshes, fens, bogs and swamps, as well as wet meadows associated with small streams. This species tends to avoid lakes unless an extensive sedge margin is present (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

Brush-tipped Emerald - *Somatochlora walshii*

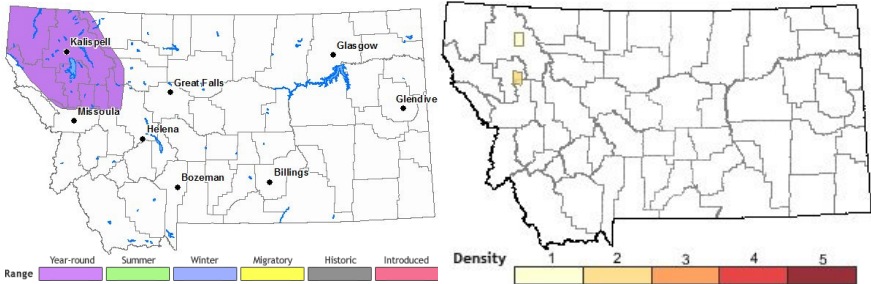
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032240.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

Habitat

The habitat preference for the Brush-tipped Emerald includes small, slow-flowing streams that flow through open bogs, sedge fens, marshes, and meadows. This species can also be found at lake or pond outlets (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

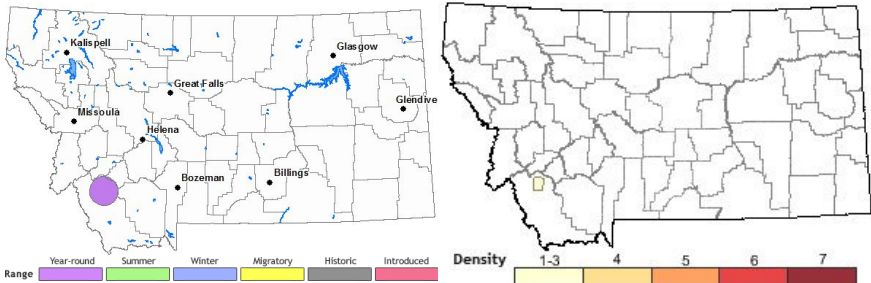
Whitehouse's Emerald - *Somatochlora whitehousei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD032250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

General Description

Somatochlora whitehousei is a small, dark species with a dark-brown triangular patch at the base of the hindwing, and a black face with yellow on the sides (Bryan 2008), distributed across Canada and known from only two sites in the US (Washington and Montana). Although generally uncommon, it is found in small to moderate-sized ponds and bogs with abundant vegetation (mosses, sedges, buckbean, and algae). Like other members of its genus, habitat disturbance and alteration are the greatest immediate threats to this species. Specific activities that alter fen habitat include peat mining, wetland grazing, manipulation of water levels, and recreation. Continued protection and management of bog/fen habitat is essential to the preservation of this ecologically unique species.

Habitat

The Whitehouse's Emerald prefers sedge fens, small boggy pools and open ponds with abundant sedge vegetation having clear water and soft muddy bottom as breeding habitat (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Northern Rocky Mountains Refugium Stonefly - *Soyedina potteri*

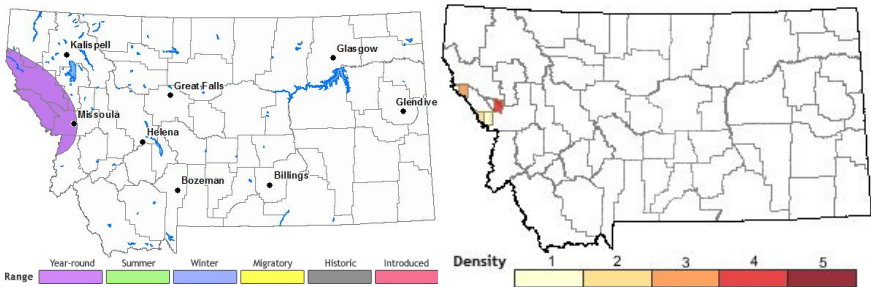
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0S040.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

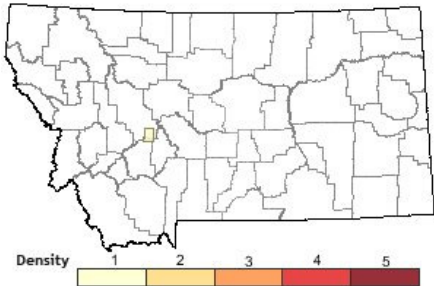
See Diagnostic Characteristics.

Habitat

This species occurs in creeks, small streams, and small springs (Baumann et al. 1977; NatureServe 2006). Merritt and Cummins (1996) describe the habitat associated with members of the genus *Soyedina* as "spring outflows." The morphology of the mouthparts suggests that *Soyedina* is well-suited for biting or shredding, thus its trophic relationships would include shredders and collectors-gatherers (detritus, algae) (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

Lorquin's Angle - *Speranza lorquinaria*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEU0C020.aspx



Number of Observations: 1

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

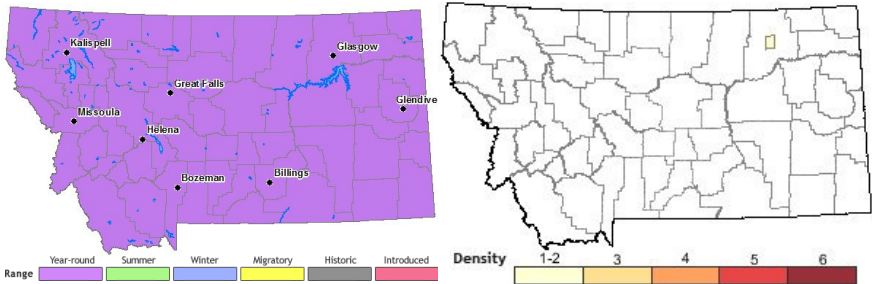
Aphrodite Fritillary - *Speyeria aphrodite*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

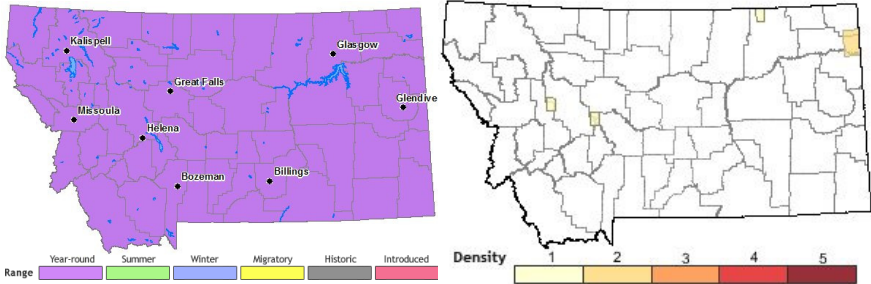
Callippe Fritillary - *Speyeria callippe*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The upperside of the Callippe Fritillary (*Speyeria callippe*) is tawny to bright red-brown with dark, evenly-spaced markings. The underside has triangular silver submarginal spots with a narrow brown edging. The other spots are large and usually silvered. The wing span is 50 - 64 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Sagebrush, chaparral, dry woodland, prairie hills (Opler et al. 2010).

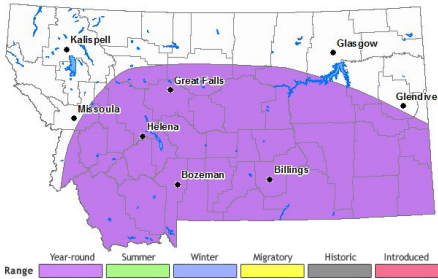
Coronis Fritillary - *Speyeria coronis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

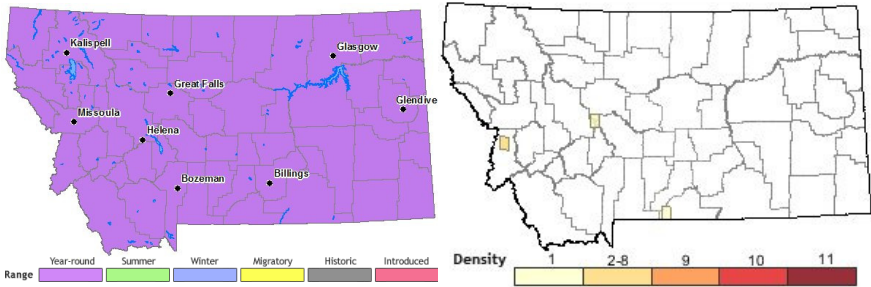
Great Spangled Fritillary - *Speyeria cybele*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

The upperside of the male Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*) is tan to orange with black scales on forewing veins. The female is tawny, and darker than the male. The underside of the hindwing has a wide pale submarginal band and large silver spots. The wing span is about 63 - 101 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Open, moist places including fields, valleys, pastures, right-of-ways, meadows, open woodland, and prairies (Opler et al. 2010).

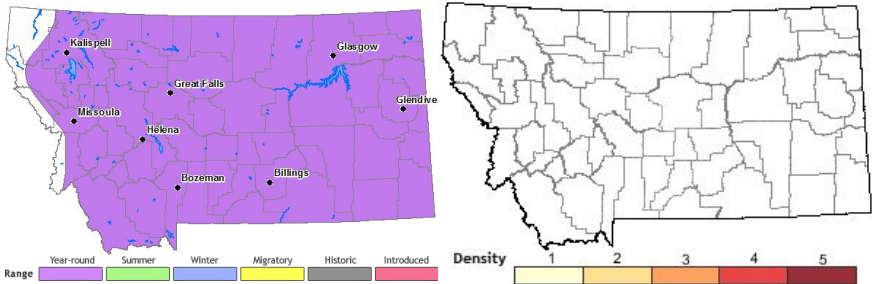
Edwards' Fritillary - *Speyeria edwardsii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

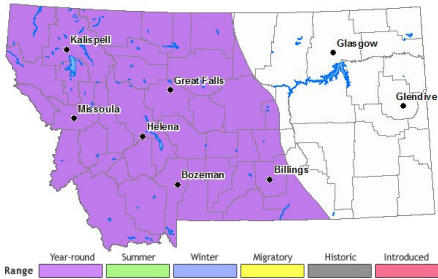
Great Basin Fritillary - *Speyeria egleis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

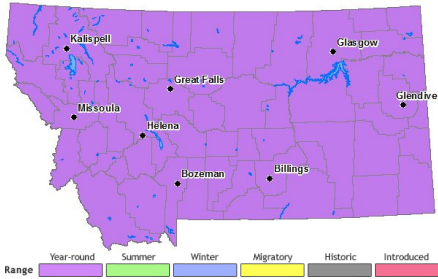
Northwestern Fritillary - *Speyeria hesperis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6160.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

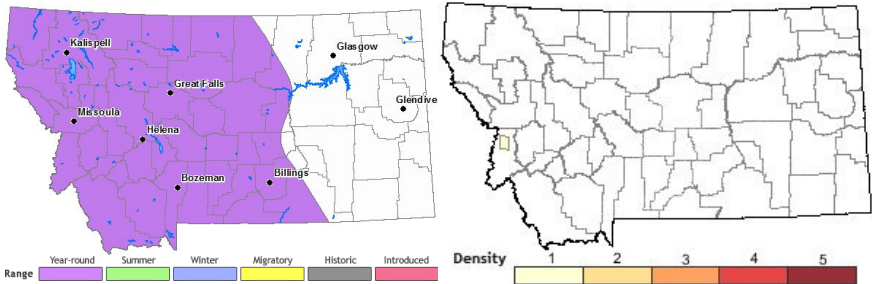
Hydaspe Fritillary - *Speyeria hydaspe*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6120.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Hydaspe Fritillary inhabits moist meadows and forest openings in Montana and Rocky Mountain States to the Pacific Ranges. The upperside wing is orange-brown with dark bases and heavy dark markings. Underside light brown to dark maroon with violet tinge. Hindwing submarginal band slightly paler than rest of wing; spots cream-colored, bordered with black, and may or may not be silvered.

Habitat

Moist forest openings and mountain meadows (Opler et al 1999).

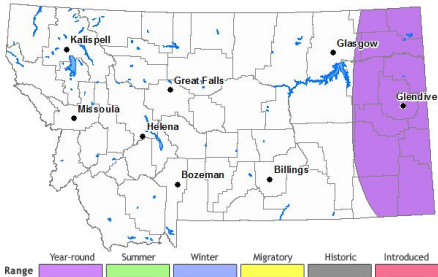
Regal Fritillary - *Speyeria idalia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6040.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

General Description

See any butterfly book for eastern or central North America. Adult large, size of a Monarch. Upper side with reddish-orange forewings and velvety blackish hindwings with blue iridescence with two rows of spots on hindwing, both cream colored in female, outer row orangish in male. Underside forewing similar to upperside, but hindwing dark slightly greenish brown with many elongate whitish spots, no pale subterminal band. Habitat of the regal fritillary is tall- grass prairie and other open, sunny locations, including meadows, marshes, and mountain pastures. Larval hostplants are violets. A wide range of violets are used, including birdfoot violet (*Viola pedata*) and prairie violet (*Viola pedatifida*) in the western parts of its range.

Habitat

Tall-grass prairie and other open sites including damp meadows, marshes, wet fields, and mountain pastures.

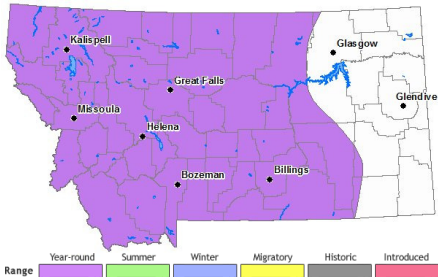
Mormon Fritillary - *Speyeria mormonia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Mountain meadows and fell-fields, moist prairie valleys, subarctic forest openings.

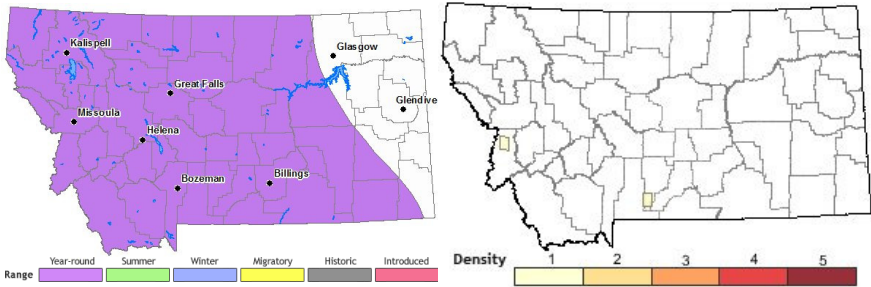
Zerene Fritillary - *Speyeria zerene*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPJ6080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

The upper surface of both wings of the Zerene Fritillary (*Speyeria zerene*) are tawny to red-brown with dark markings. The underside of hindwing has silvered or unsilvered marginal spots more triangular than those of the Coronis Fritillary (*Speyeria coronis*). The wing span is 54 - 70 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Conifer forests, sagebrush, coastal meadows and dunes (Poole no date).

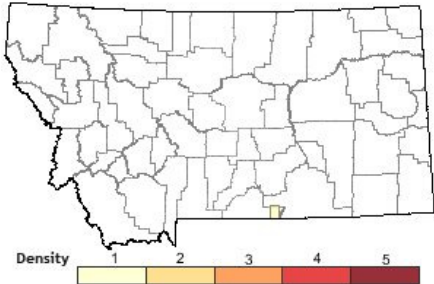
River Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium fabale*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in creeks and small rivers on "coarse gravel or in gravelly sand." Most records indicate it is found in protected slow moving waters (La Rocque 1967:314). Clarke (1981:364) states the species is found in rivers and streams and does not occur in lakes. It is found in gravel and in "gravelly sand in cracks in a limestone bottom."

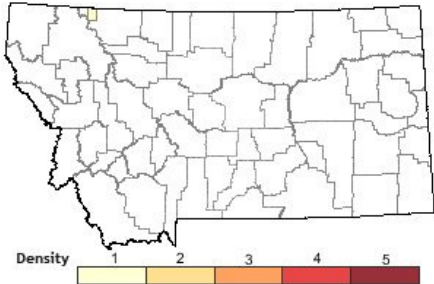
Arctic Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium nitidum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

Because the species requires cold water, it is only found at northern latitudes, in deep water, or at high altitudes. Has been collected in several large northern rivers and northern lakes (La Rocque 1967:293). Clarke (1981:366) indicates this is an arctic and alpine species that occurs in small and large lakes and in rivers of various widths, on diverse substrates.

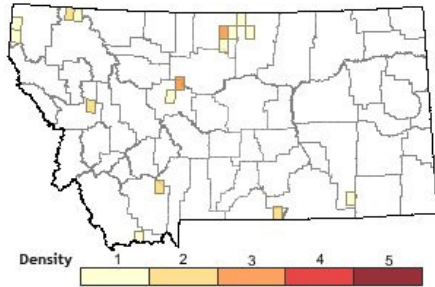
Herrington Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium occidentale*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 24

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species can be found in a wide range of habitats, including: ponds, ditches, swamps, among grass and leaves, flood plains, and lagoons. Although most records indicate the species prefers, or requires, "a habitat that dries up for part of the year", some records indicate it may also be found in more permanent bodies of water (La Rocque 1967:288-289). Clarke (1981:376) indicates the species is "restricted to water bodies that dry up for a part of each year. Typical sites are ditches, swamps, and small shallow ponds, but also occurs among damp leaves. More amphibious than any other North American bivalve mollusc."

Rocky Mountain Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium patella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species occurs in lakes, rivers, sloughs, and streams. Details of substrate preference have not been recorded. (Clarke 1981:368).

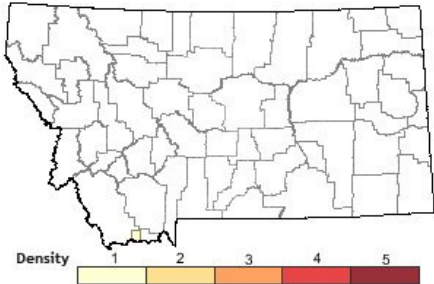
Rhomboid Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium rhomboideum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52060.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in ponds, eddies in creeks and rivers, and sheltered areas in small lakes. Seems to have a preference for muddy bottoms among weeds and algae. It has been collected in mud, gravel and coarse sand bottoms; at depths of 0.3 to 2 m (La Rocque 1967:300). Clarke (1981:370) indicates the species occurs in ponds, lakes, and streams; among vegetation in quiet water; and most frequently on muddy bottoms.

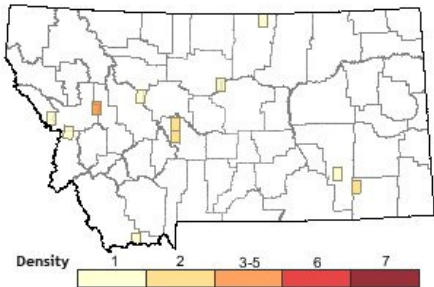
Grooved Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium simile*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 18

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

"The confusion between *S. SIMILE* and *S. SULCATUM* makes it difficult, if not impossible, to say just what the habitat" of the species might be. The type cited came from the Delaware River (La Rocque 1967:305). Clarke (1981:372) indicates the species is common and "occurs in all kinds of perennial-water habitats that contain submersed vegetation and muddy or sandy bottoms."

Striated Fingernailclam - *Sphaerium striatinum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in a variety of habitats, including small lakes, rivers, creeks, trenches, canals, and sandy shoals. It has not been found in ponds, lagoons, bog ponds, swamps or other stagnant water, one source suggests that these habitats do not have sufficient current to oxygenate the water. It has been collected in: gravel, sand, sand and gravel, and mud bottoms; at depths of 2-3 inches to 13.5 m. (La Rocque 1967:307). Clarke (1981:374) indicates the species is common and occurs "principally in rivers and streams, but also occurs in large lakes and rarely, in small lakes. Does not occur in swamps, stagnant water, or temporary-water habitats."

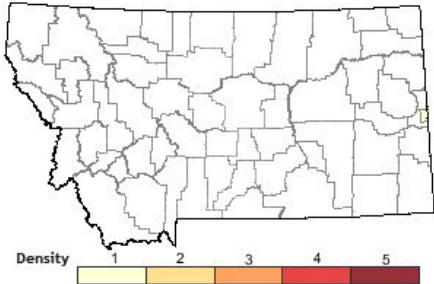
A Peaclam - *Sphaerium sulcatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52090.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

Habitat

The species is found in small lakes and eddies of rivers and creeks, and is never found in swamps and ponds. It has a preference for soft bottoms in still waters and is often associated with PISIDIUM COMPRESSUM. "Much that has been written on the ecology of this species appears under S. SIMILE (Say)." It has also been collected in lakes filling up with marl (La Rocque 1967:303).

A Peaclam - *Sphaerium tenue*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMBIV52100.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Fingernail clams are small "mostly about the size of a finger or thumbnail" bottom-dwelling, filter-feeders found in ponds, lakes and streams throughout Montana. They are native and can be quite abundant, providing food for a variety of animals and producing large accumulations of empty shells. These shells can be quite fragile compared to introduced Asian clams of the family Corbiculidae, which have not been reported in Montana, yet.

A Caddisfly - *Stactobiella delira*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI99020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat _____

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.

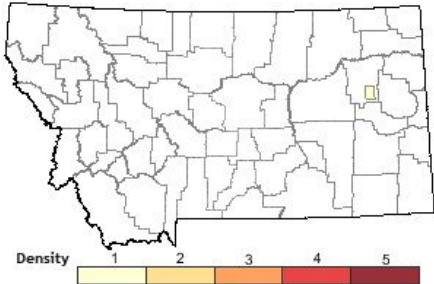
Abbreviate Pondsail - *Stagnicola apicina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

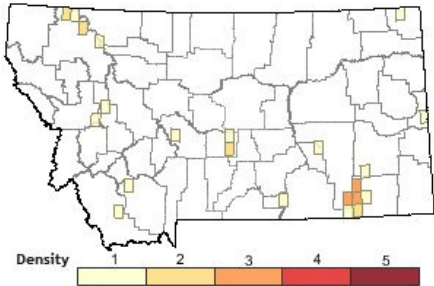
Wrinkled Marshsnail - *Stagnicola caperata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 32

Woodland Pondsail - *Stagnicola catascopium*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5050.aspx



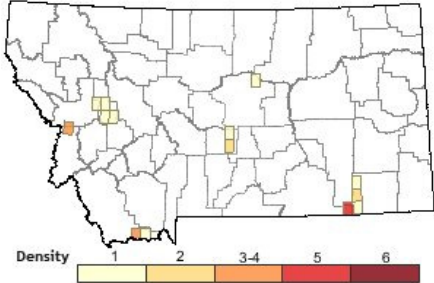
Number of Observations: 0

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Marsh Pondsail - *Stagnicola elodes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5070.aspx



Number of Observations: 26

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

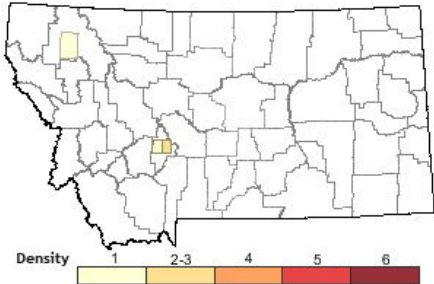
Flathead Pondsnaail - *Stagnicola elrodi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5080.aspx



Global Rank: G1Q
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Habitat

This species occurs in vegetated bays of Flathead Lake. Aquatic vegetation and algae are generally abundant at occupied sites. Most Lymnaeidae snails are scrapers of algae and other plant materials.

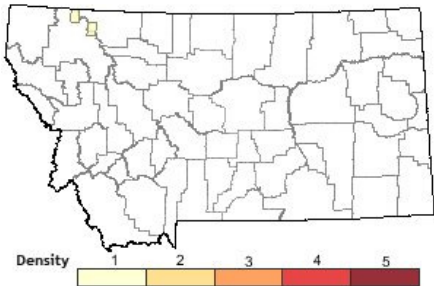
Largemouth Pondsnail - *Stagnicola elrodiana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5090.aspx



Global Rank: G1Q
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Habitat

This species occurs in coldwater alpine-type lakes on cobbles. This species is not found in areas with mud, and large amounts of vegetation (Frest 1999). Most Lymnaeidae snails are scrapers of algae and other plant materials.

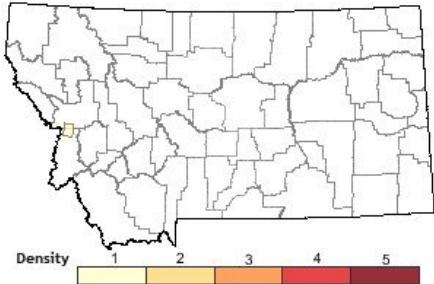
Mountain Marshsnail - *Stagnicola montanensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5160.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

Habitat

This species occurs in small coldwater rivers or spring-fed tributaries to larger river systems. Aquatic vegetation and algae are generally absent from occupied sites. This species is not found in areas with mud, sand, or bedrock (Frest 1999). Since "[i]t is a pure-water snail", any degradation of water quality where it occurs, such as erosional runoff from road or other construction producing turbidity or siltation, would be a threat since "it is never found in ... muddy water bodies" (Taylor et al. 1963). Most Lymnaeidae snails are scrapers of algae and other plant materials.

Widelip Pondsnaail - *Stagnicola traski*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASL5210.aspx



Global Rank: G3
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

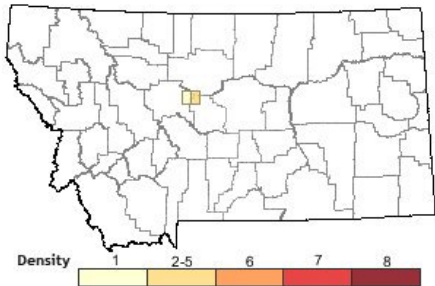
A Nearctic Riffle Beetle - *Stenelmis occidentalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL5F050.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



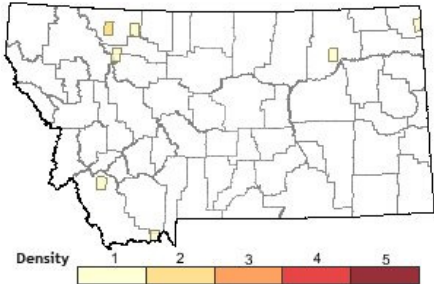
Spinytail Fairy Shrimp - *Streptocephalus sealii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA07020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

General Description

The proximal tooth of the second antenna has a single cusp. Fitzpatrick (1983) includes a key to the family and at least two illustrations of *S. SEALI*.

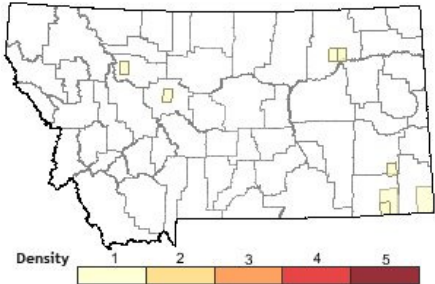
Greater Plains Fairy Shrimp - *Streptocephalus texanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA07100.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

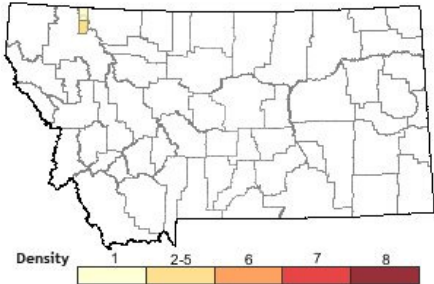
Northwest Striate - *Striatura pugetensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS81050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

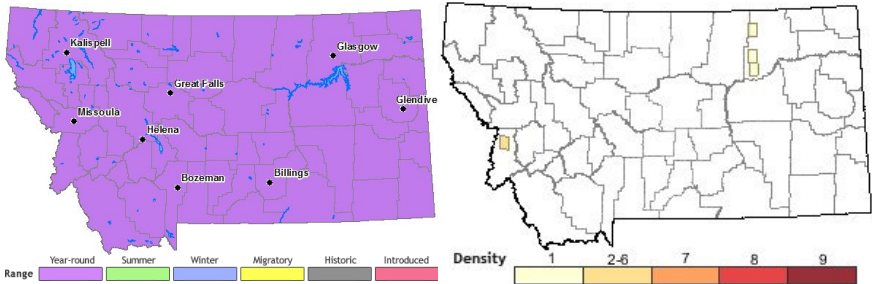
Gray Hairstreak - *Strymon melinus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPF2010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Glacier Amphipod - *Stygobromus glacialis*

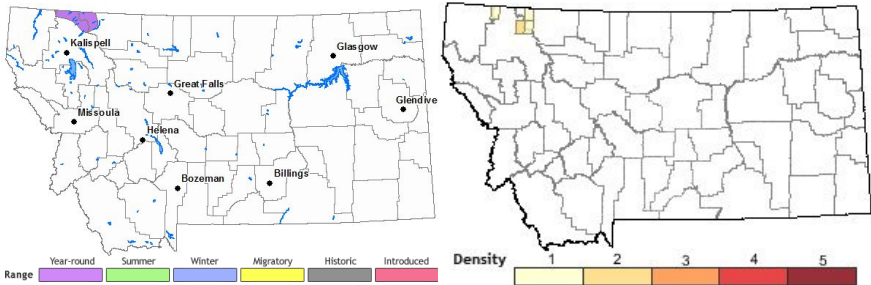
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL05E50.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

A Subterranean Amphipod - *Stygobromus montanensis*

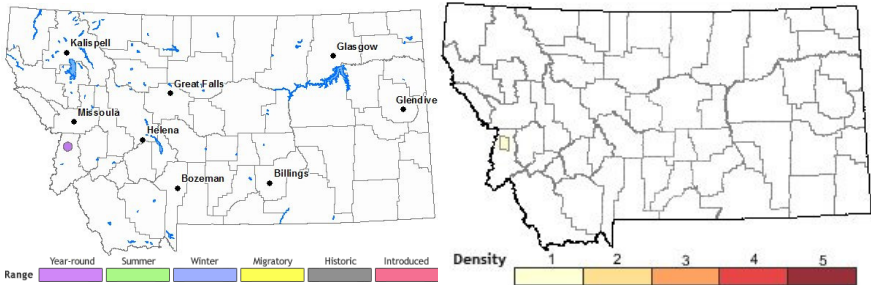
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL05990.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Subterranean Amphipod - *Stygobromus obscurus*

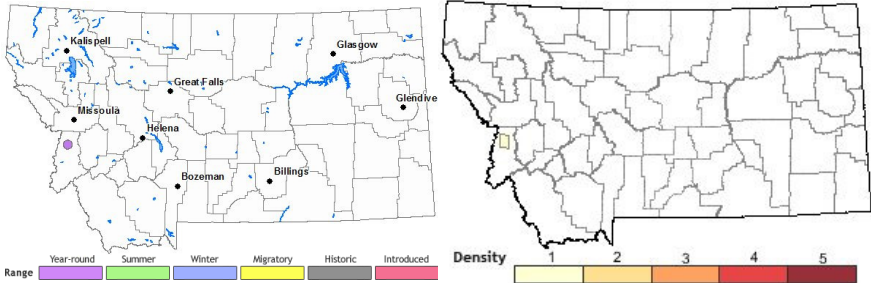
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL05A10.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Subterranean Amphipod - *Stygobromus puteanus*

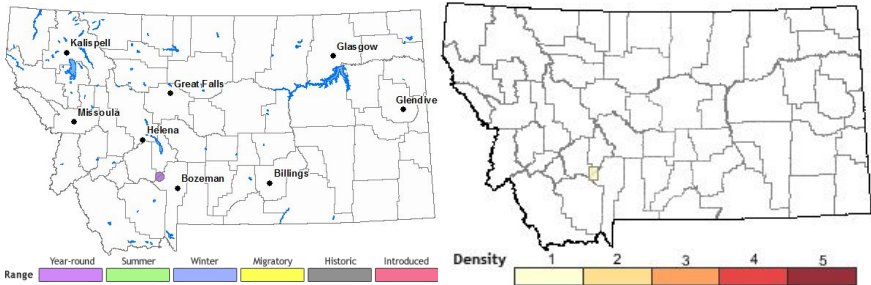
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL05A30.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Subterranean Amphipod - *Stygobromus tritus*

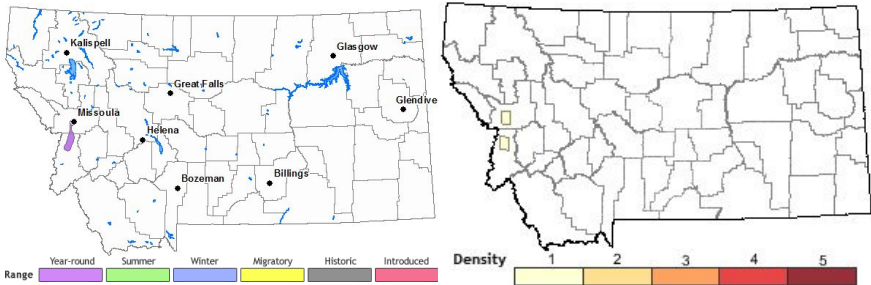
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICMAL05A80.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G2
State Rank: S1S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

Brimstone Clubtail - *Stylurus intricatus*

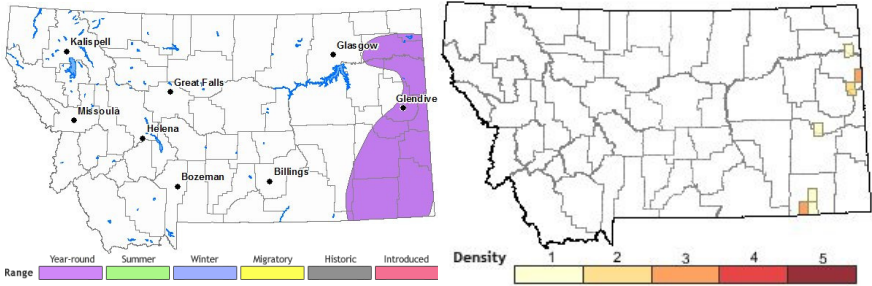
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD080020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 12

General Description

This pale clubtail is rare in sandy-bottomed prairie rivers of the arid west. It probably reaches the northern distribution in Alberta and in Montana only inhabitats the Powder River and lower Yellowstone and Missouri. This is a very pale clubtail with pale shins. The thorax is more pale than dark and mostly yellow-green.

Habitat

The habitat of the Brimstone Clubtail includes slow-moving, sand-bottomed, warm muddy rivers in open country, occasionally irrigation canals as well (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

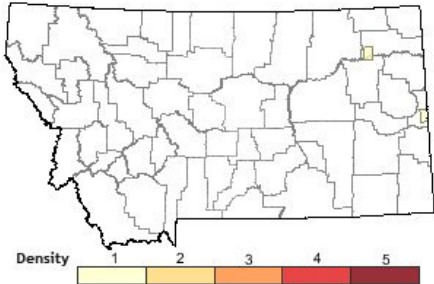
Santa Rita Ambersnail - *Succinea grosvenori*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS68080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

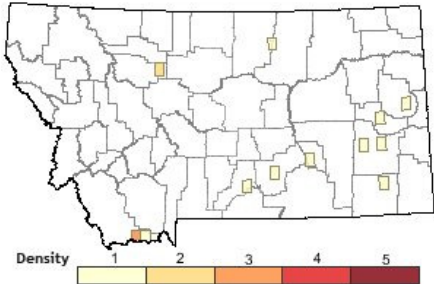
A Mayfly - *Susperatus prudens*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH09020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 15

Autumn Sallfly - *Suwallia autumnna*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE18010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Pale Sallfly - *Suwallia dubia*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE18020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

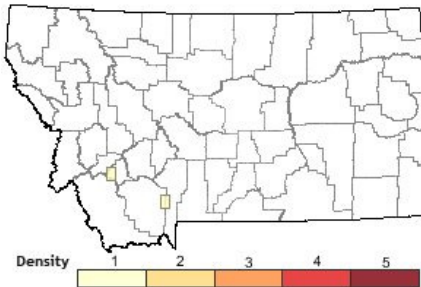
Forceps Sallfly - *Suwallia forcipata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE18080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Lined Sallfly - *Suwallia lineosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE18030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

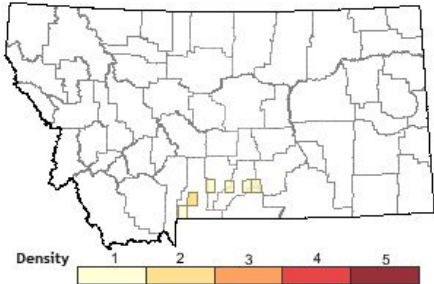
Yellow Sallfly - *Suwallia pallidula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE18050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

A Stonefly - *Suwallia salish*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE18110.aspx



Global Rank: G1
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Alberta Sallfly - *Sweltsa albertensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Boreal Sallfly - *Sweltsa borealis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

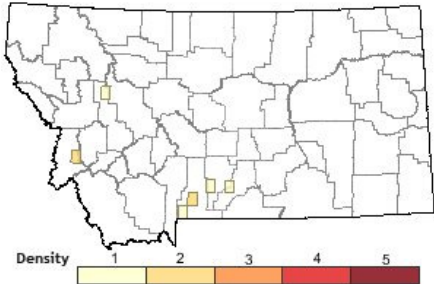
Colorado Sallfly - *Sweltsa coloradensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Mountain Sallfly - *Sweltsa fidelis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Rheocrene Sallfly - *Sweltsa lamba*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Alpine Sallfly - *Sweltsa occidentis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19160.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

Canadian Sallfly - *Sweltsa revelstoka*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE19220.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

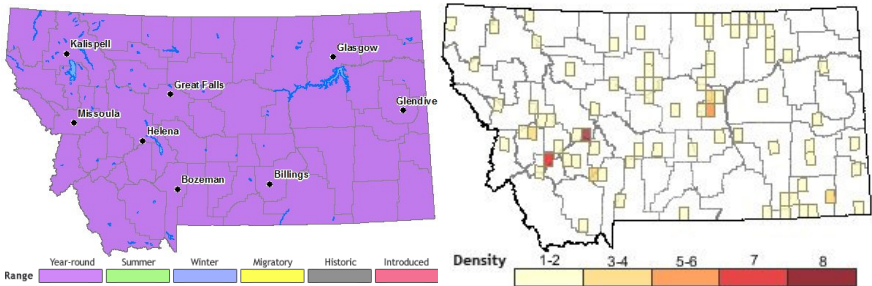
Variegated Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum corruptum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 138

Habitat

The habitat of the Variegated Meadowhawk includes marshy lakes and ponds, often saline and sand-bottomed, slow streams, vegetated pools of rivers, and springs, as well as temporary pools and rain puddles (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

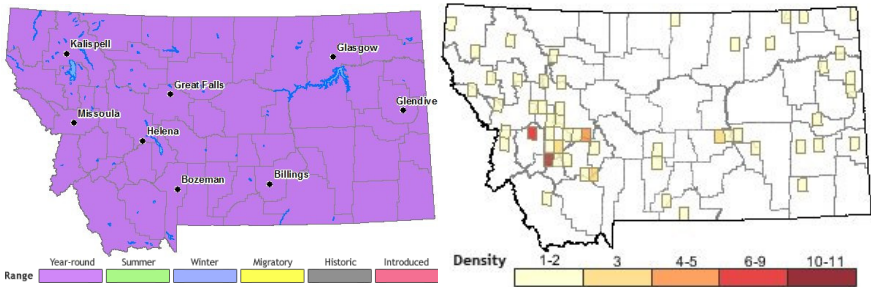
Saffron-winged Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum costiferum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 91

Habitat

The preferred habitat of the Saffron-winged Meadowhawk is marshes, ponds, and lakes often with little vegetation, as well as bogs. This species can be found in saline, alkaline, or acidic wetland conditions (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

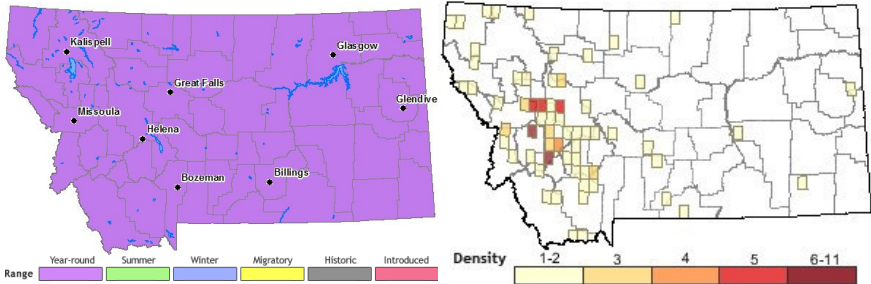
Black Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum danae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 120

Habitat

The Black Meadowhawk prefers shallow lakes and ponds, fens, bogs, marshes, and occasionally saline water conditions as breeding habitat (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

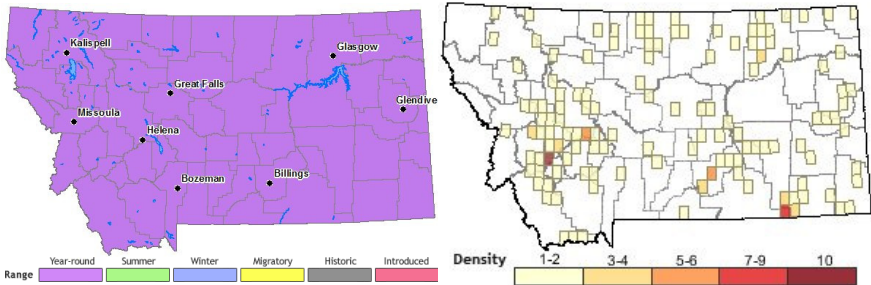
Cherry-faced Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum internum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 220

General Description

The cherry-faced meadowhawk is a small-sized, red dragonfly, each wing somewhat clear with reddish stigmae. This is Montana’s most ubiquitous and widespread meadowhawk. Thorax dark red, abdomen brilliant red on top, with some black triangles approaching from underneath. Occurs in many types of lentic habitats, including ponds and marshes that dry up in the summertime.

Habitat

The preferred habitat of the Cherry-faced Meadowhawk is shallow ponds and lakes, often ones that dry up in summer, as well as marshes, bogs, and slow streams (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

Red-veined Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum madidum*

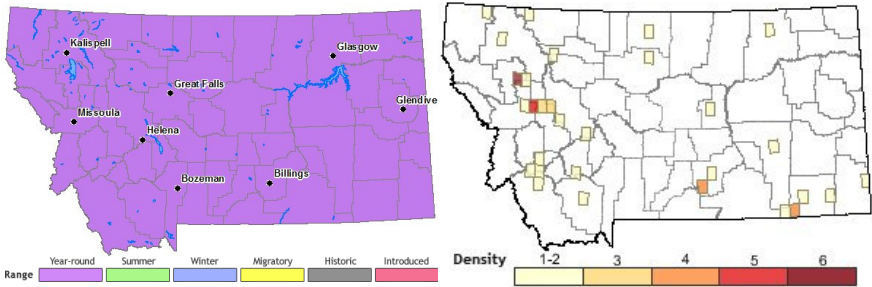
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061080.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 55

Habitat

The Red-veined Meadowhawk prefers shallow, often saline and usually temporary, marshy ponds that often dry up during the summer months, as well as marshy pools in slow streams (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

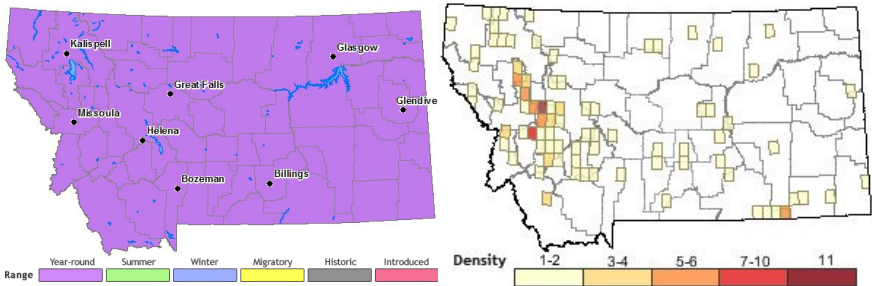
White-faced Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum obtrusum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 180

Habitat

The preferred habitat of the White-faced Meadowhawk includes ponds, marshes, bogs and fens, both temporary and permanent, as well as lake edges and slow sluggish streams (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

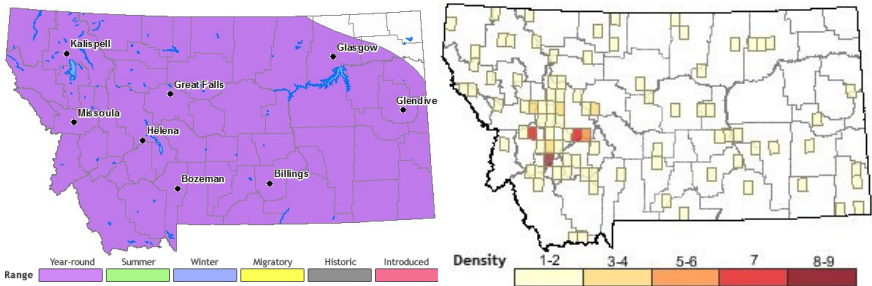
Striped Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum pallipes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061110.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 158

Habitat

Striped Meadowhawks prefer habitats that include shallow, temporarily flooded marshes, ponds, and lakes, as well as fens, bogs and vegetated streams (Dunkle 2000, Paulson 2009).

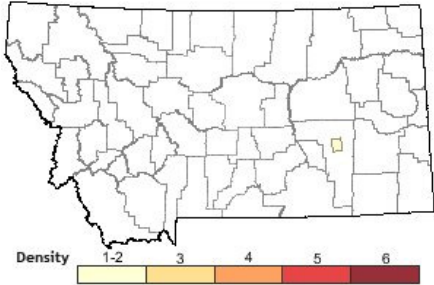
Ruby Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum rubicundulum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

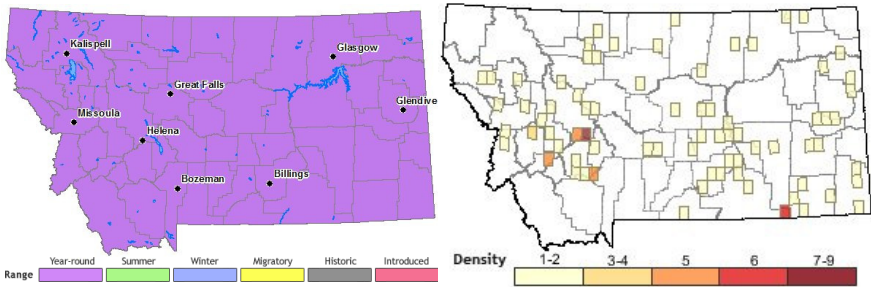
Band-winged Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum semicinctum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061130.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 127

Habitat

The Band-winged Meadowhawk prefers open, shallow ponds and marshes, as well as bogs and fens with some water flow from spring-fed seepages, especially at stream overflows (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

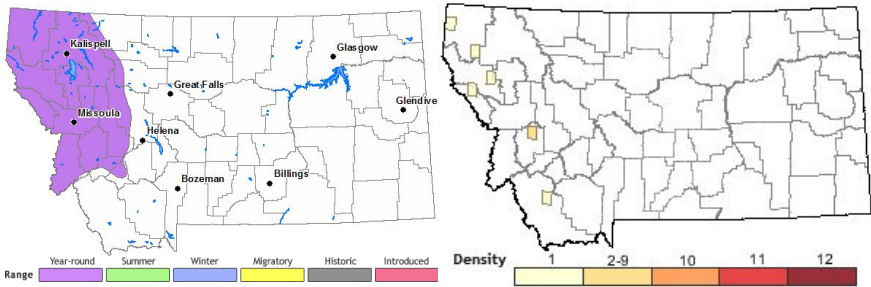
Autumn Meadowhawk - *Sympetrum vicinum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIOD061140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 14

Habitat

Autumn Meadowhawks select habitats that are permanent, but occasionally temporary, well-vegetated ponds, pools, lakes, marshes and bogs, as well as slow streams usually associated with forests (Dunkle 2000, Nikula et al. 2002, Paulson 2009).

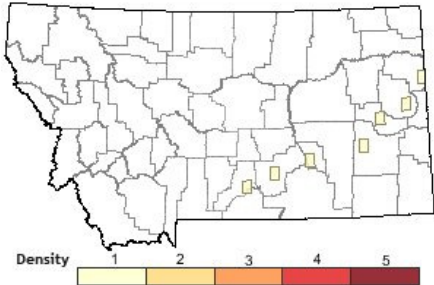
Pacific Willowfly - *Taenionema pacificum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0Z080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



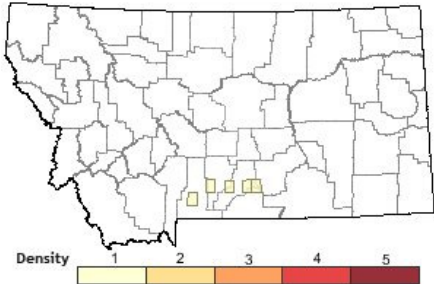
Common Willowfly - *Taenionema pallidum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0Z090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

Uinta Willowfly - *Taenionema uinta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0Z110.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Millipede - *Taiyutyla curvata*

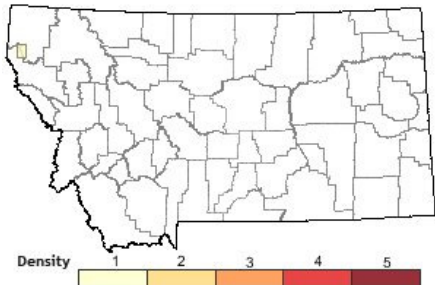
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI79010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1G3
State Rank: S1S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

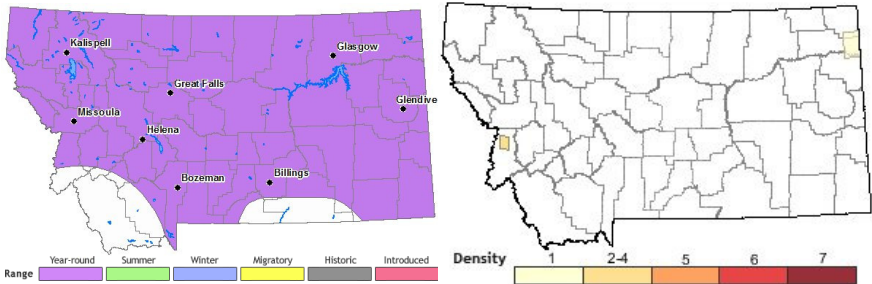
Northern Cloudywing - *Thorybes pylades*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP16020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

European Skipper - *Thymelicus lineola*

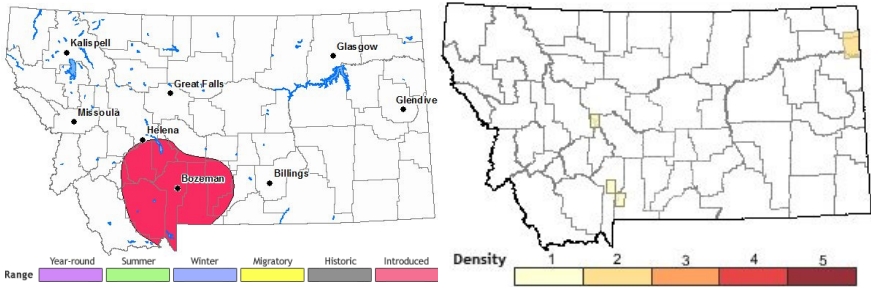
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEP60010.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

General Description

The wings of the European skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*) are brassy burnt orange. The upperside of both wings have black borders and black on the outer portions of the veins. The male forewing has a narrow black stigma. The wing span is about 25 - 29 mm (Opler, Lotts, and Naberhaus 2010).

Habitat

Open grassy places including meadows, hayfields, pastures, abandoned homesteads, grassy road edges (Opler et al. 2010).

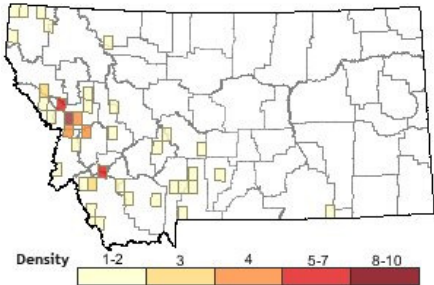
A Mayfly - *Timpanoga hecuba*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH75040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 84

General Description

This species is associated with medium sized, moderate gradient, cool-coldwater streams and rivers with cobble riffles and some gravels and silted pool areas. Robust slightly flattened mayfly, with long hairs along the legs which collect with detritus making them look fuzzy and larger in situ.

Habitat

This species is associated with medium sized, moderate gradient, cool-coldwater streams and rivers with cobble riffles and some gravels and silt pool areas..

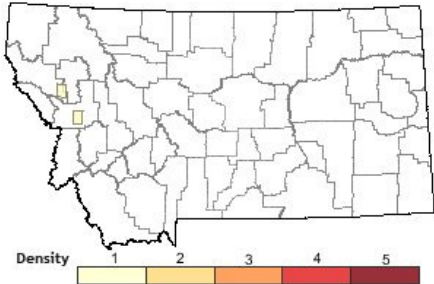
A Millipede - *Tingupa intergerina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ITUNI75020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

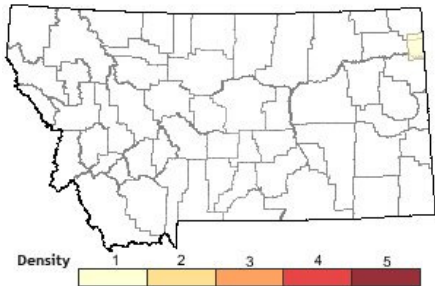
A Lasiocampid Moth - *Tolype velleda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEW05010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

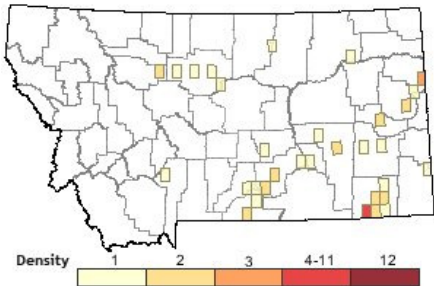
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

A Mayfly - *Traverella albertana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH68020.aspx



Number of Observations: 54

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

A Caddisfly - *Triaenodes tardus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI2F200.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

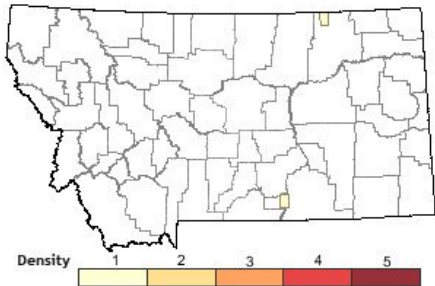
A Tribelos Chironomid - *Tribelos jucundus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0M010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

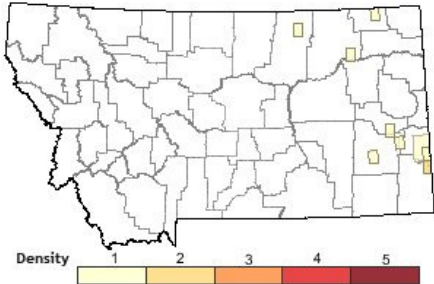
A Water Boatman - *Trichocorixa borealis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEMB6070.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

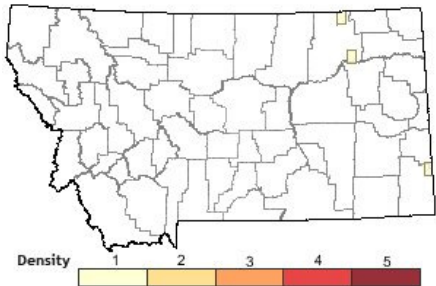
A Water Boatman - *Trichocorixa sexcincta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEMB6050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

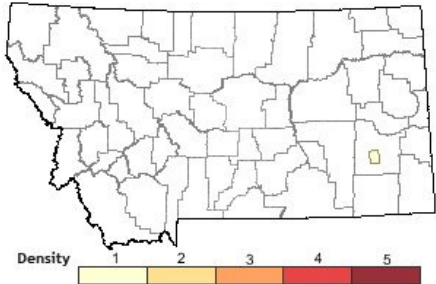
A Water Boatman - *Trichocorixa verticalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIHEMB6060.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

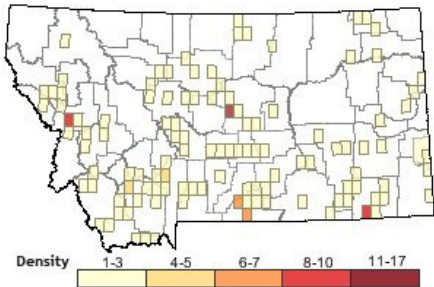
A Mayfly - *Tricorythodes explicatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIEPH42120.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 261

General Description

This is a very widespread and tolerant mayfly species with triangular operculate gills on the second abdominal segment. Large hatches of this prolific mayfly ("tricos") can be seen in the silted sections of the Missouri, Yellowstone and Clark Fork River Basins. In fact all major river systems provide habitat for this ubiquitous mayfly if silted pool areas provide habitat. This species of mayfly increases in abundance when streams become silted, dewatered and warmer.

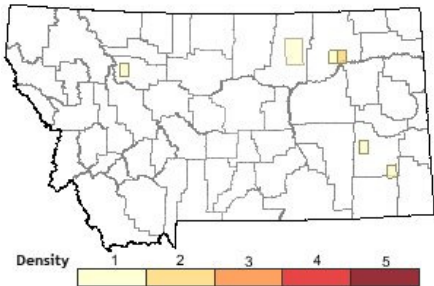
Longtail Tadpole Shrimp - *Triops longicaudatus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_ICBRA09010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

General Description

The longtail tadpole shrimp is the largest species of tadpole or fairy shrimp found in Montana. They can reach up to 2.5-3.5 inches (80 millimeters) in length. This species of tadpole shrimp (order Notostraca) is a member of the crustacean class Branchiopoda. Their large, hardened carapace (shell) makes them look like a fat tadpole swimming through the water or crawling along the bottom. They are important components of many freshwater and saline intermittent or temporary wetlands (Dodson and Frey 2001, Brendonk et al. 2008). These animals are especially common in seasonal wetlands, where populations are maintained by banks of resting eggs that may remain dormant and can survive drying periods of decades or longer (Brendonck 1996). Mostly found in the prairie ecoregion in habitats of isolated temporary or ephemeral wetlands that are fishless and dry up regularly.

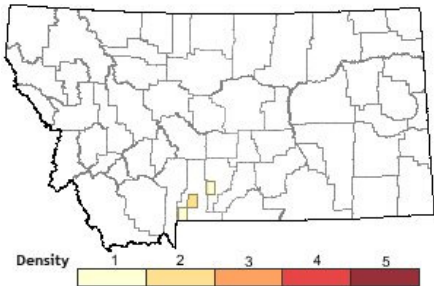
Striped Sallfly - *Triznaka signata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1A020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

This small, yellow-green stonefly is represented by the "Yellow Sally" dry fly for fly fisherman. It lives on the cobbles of streams and rivers for one year before emerging in the late spring or summer.

Habitat

This species occurs in creeks and rivers (Gaufin et al., 1972). We have reports from small streams to streams as large as the upper Yellowstone River.

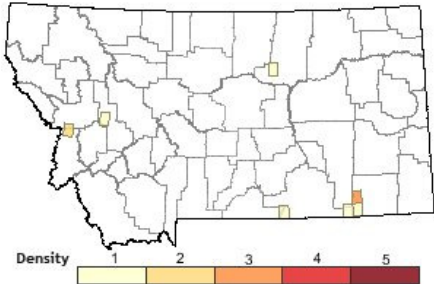
A Water Scavenger Beetle - *Tropisternus lateralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLQ2020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

A Bark Beetle - *Trypodendron betulae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO197776.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark beetle - *Trypodendron lineatum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO197777.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Trypodendron retusum*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO197778.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Trypodendron rufitarsis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICO197779.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Trypophloeus populi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOLZQ010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

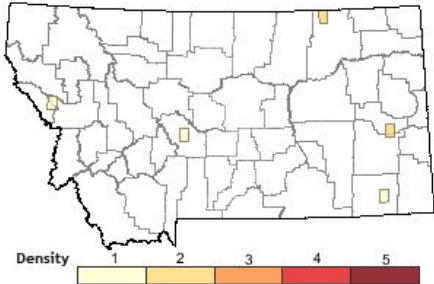
Tubifex Worm - *Tubifex tubifex*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IAPOL11010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

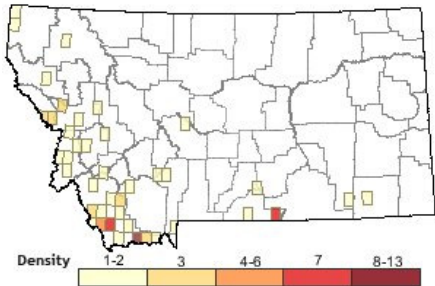
A Tvetenian Chironomid - *Tvetenia bavarica*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0L010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 94

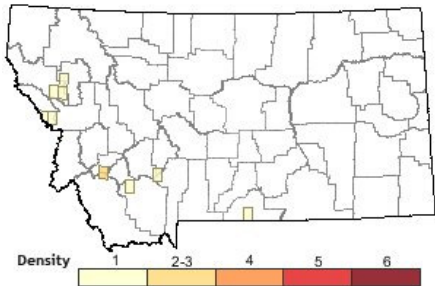
A Tvetenian Chironomid - *Tvetenia vitracies*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0L020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

Lyre Mantleslug - *Udosarx lyrata*

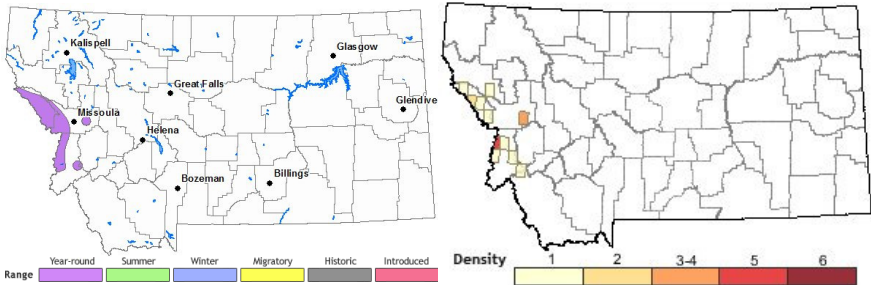
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB7010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G2
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

Lyre Mantleslug - *Udosarx lyrata lyrata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB7011.aspx



Global Rank: G2T2
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Russell Mantleslug - *Udosarx lyrata russelli*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASB7012.aspx



Global Rank: G2T1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Habitat

Found in moist mixed-conifer subalpine forest, preferably in moist valleys, ravines, and talus sites (Webb 1959, Frest and Johannes 1995). Also found in riparian areas with a canopy of *Picea engelmannii*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Populus* and *Alnus* (W. Leonard personal communication). The subspecies *U. l. russelli* was found in south-facing open *Pinus ponderosa* forest with little undergrowth (Russell and Webb 1980). At all sites, individuals were located on the undersurfaces of fallen logs or within nearly completely rotten logs, and under rocks. Animals were active in wet and cold (10 [50] conditions (Webb 1959, Russell and Webb 1980); captive animals preferred temperatures <21(70

Columbian Snowfly - *Utacapnia columbiana*

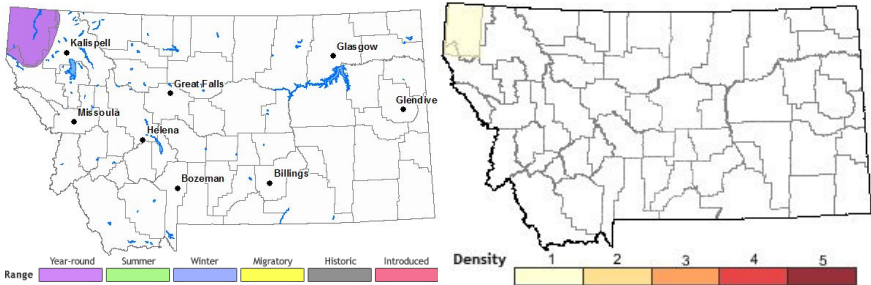
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE09010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G4
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

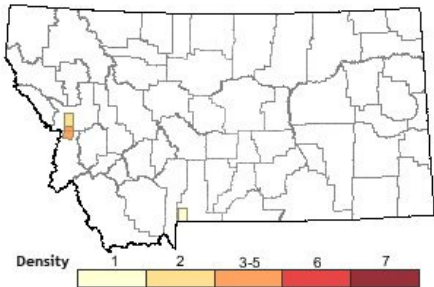
Distinctive Snowfly - *Utacapnia distincta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE09020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

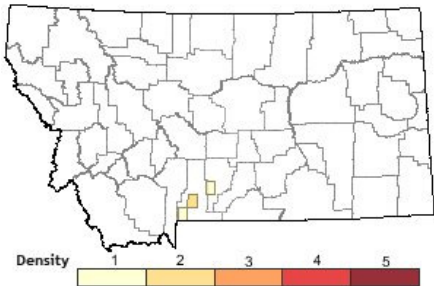
Gunnison Snowfly - *Utacapnia poda*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE09080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 4

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region, 25 species occur in Montana. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Yellowstone Snowfly - *Utacapnia trava*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE09110.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Species within the Capniidae are small winter stoneflies. This family is one of the largest families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 300 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region. As their name implies these species are generally cold-water stenotherms and hatch in late-winter through early spring. The adults emerging in the winter are often found walking around on the snow. Their closest relatives are the rolled-winged stoneflies (Leuctridae). Many species are endemic to small ranges, perhaps due to the family's tendency to evolve tolerance for cold (isolating populations in mountain valleys) and winglessness (inhibiting dispersal).

Black Sallfly - *Utaperla sopladora*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1D020.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

General Description

Nymphs and adults within the Chloroperliidae are small green and yellow stoneflies. Known to fly-fisherman as "little yellows", "little greens" and "Yellow Sallies". This family is well represented in Montana with 26 species, one of the larger families in the order Plecoptera, containing some 100 species distributed throughout the Holarctic region of North America. The adults are emerging in late spring and throughout summer.

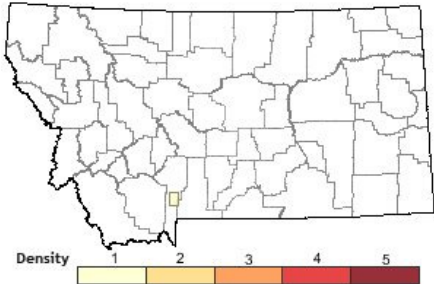
Indecisive Vallonia - *Vallonia albula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS22010.aspx



Global Rank: G4Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

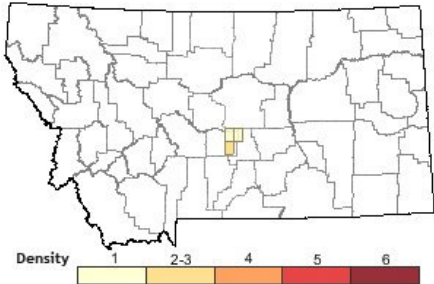
Costate Vallonia - *Vallonia costata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS22020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

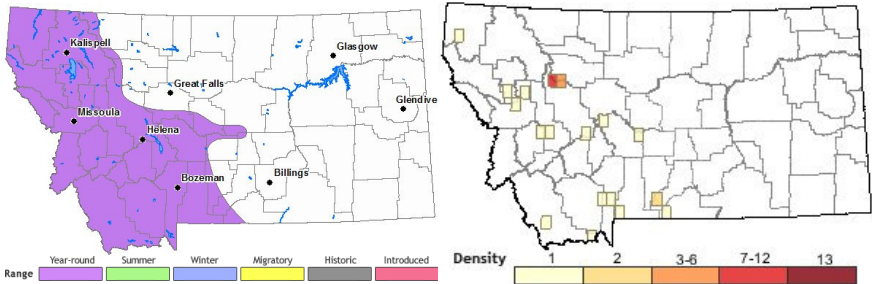
Silky Vallonia - *Vallonia cyclophorella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS22030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



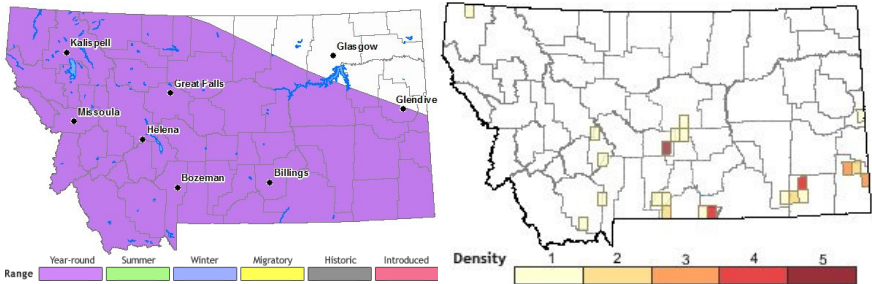
Number of Observations: 35

Multirib Vallonia - *Vallonia gracilicosta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS22050.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: S4S5
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 39

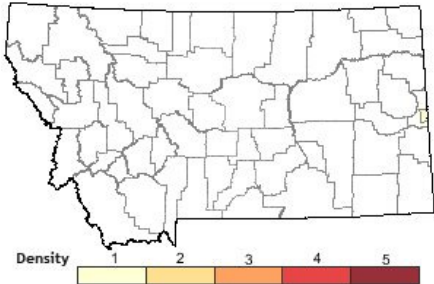
Thin-lip Vallonia - *Vallonia perspectiva*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS22070.aspx



Global Rank: G4G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

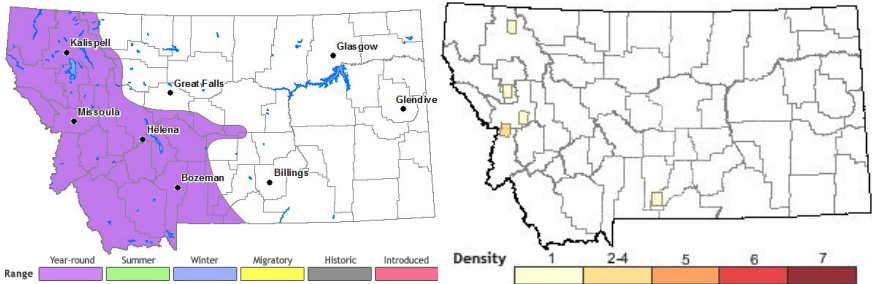
Lovely Vallonia - *Vallonia pulchella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS22080.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

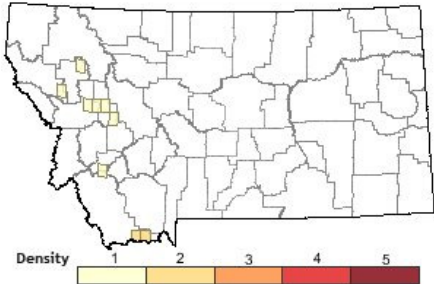
Glossy Valvata - *Valvata humeralis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASE5020.aspx



Global Rank: G5Q
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 11

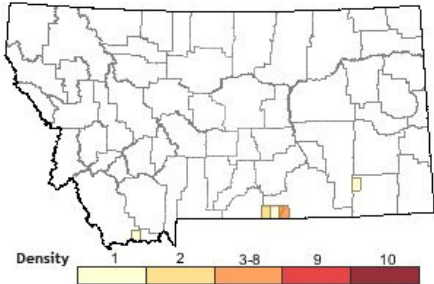
Fringed Valvata - *Valvata lewisi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASE5030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

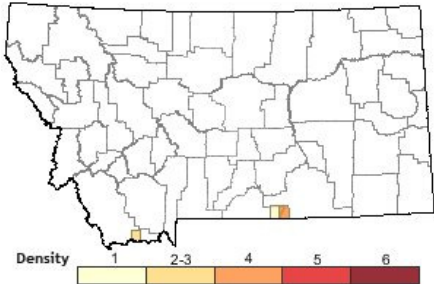
Mossy Valvata - *Valvata sincera*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASE5070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

Threeridge Valvata - *Valvata tricarinata*

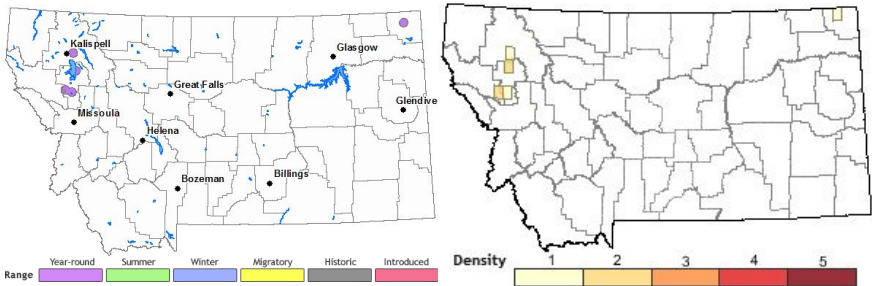
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASE5080.aspx



Potential Species of Concern

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

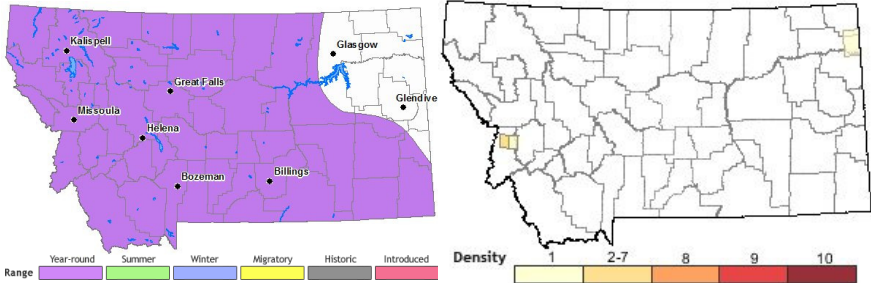
West Coast Lady - *Vanessa annabella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK7030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

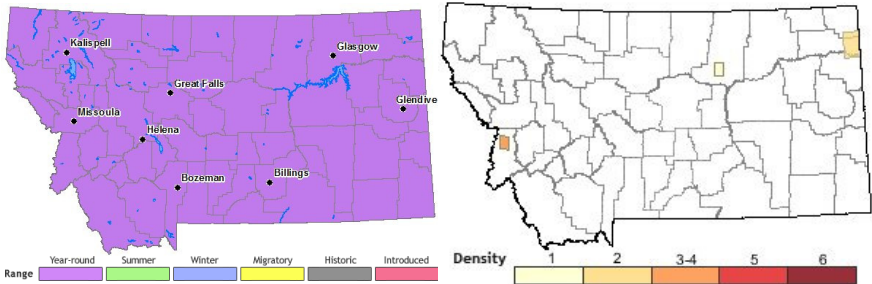
Red Admiral - *Vanessa atalanta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK7040.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 8

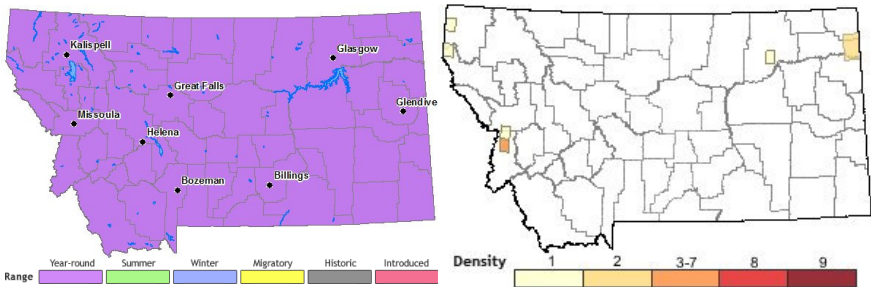
Painted Lady - *Vanessa cardui*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK7020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 13

General Description

The upperside of the Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) is orange-brown with darker wing bases. The forewing has a black apex patch and white bar on leading edge. The hindwing has a submarginal row of 5 small black spots that sometimes have blue scales. The underside has a black, brown, and gray pattern with 4 small submarginal eyespots. The wing span is about 51 - 73 mm (Opler et al. 2010).

Habitat

Almost everywhere, especially in open or disturbed areas including gardens, old fields, dunes (Opler et al. 2010).

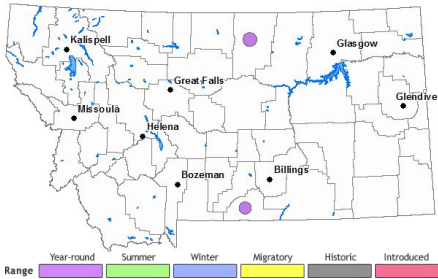
American Lady - *Vanessa virginiensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEPK7010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 0

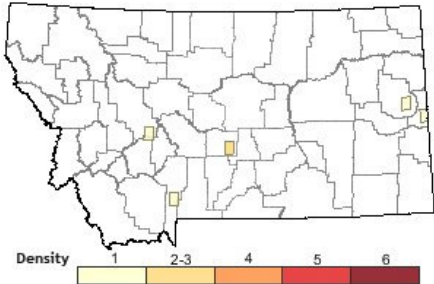
Cylindrical Vertigo - *Vertigo binneyana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20070.aspx



Global Rank: G1
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

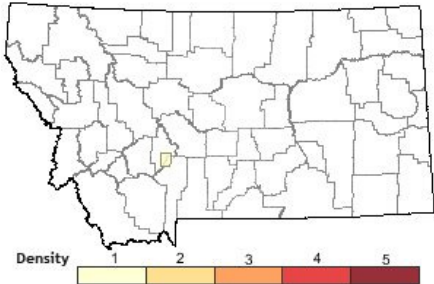
Mitered Vertigo - *Vertigo concinnula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20120.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

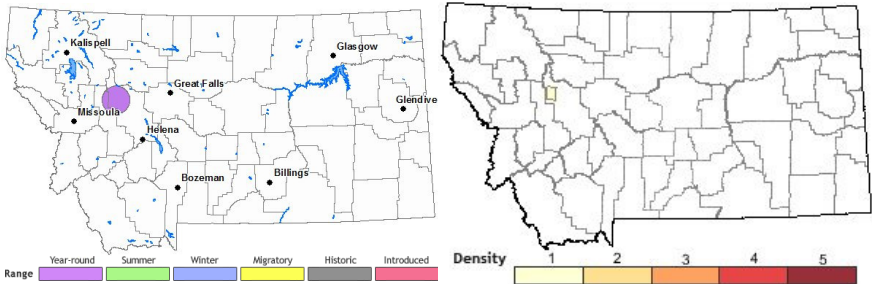
Crested Vertigo - *Vertigo cristata*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20450.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

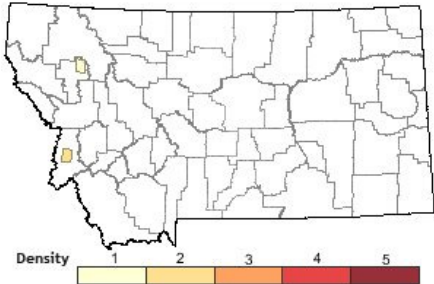
Tapered Vertigo - *Vertigo elatior*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20140.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 3

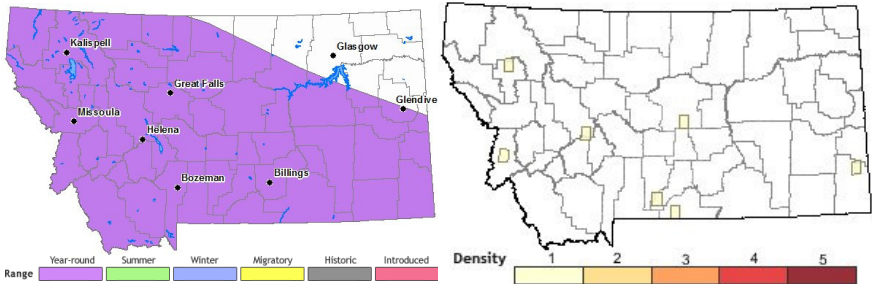
Variable Vertigo - *Vertigo gouldii*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20150.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 7

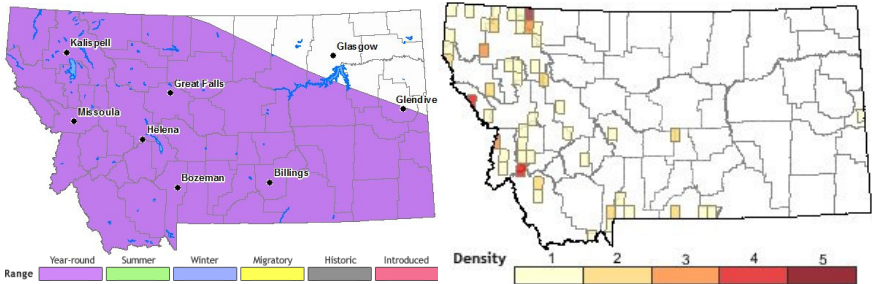
Cross Vertigo - *Vertigo modesta*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20210.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S4S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



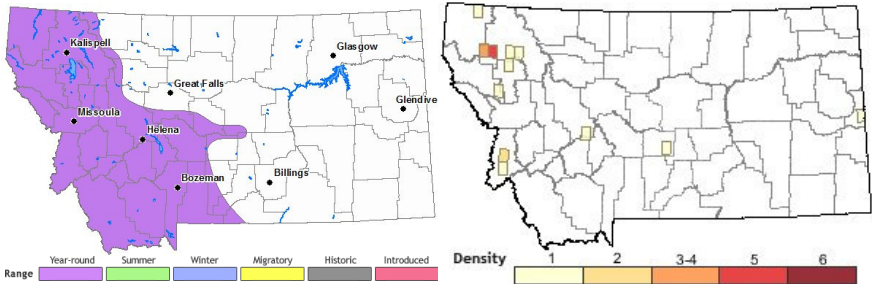
Number of Observations: 73

Ovate Vertigo - *Vertigo ovata*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS20250.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 20

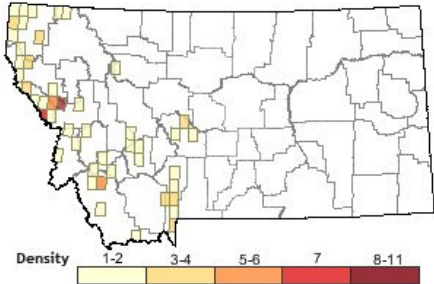
Cataract Forestfly - *Visoka cataractae*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0T010.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 116

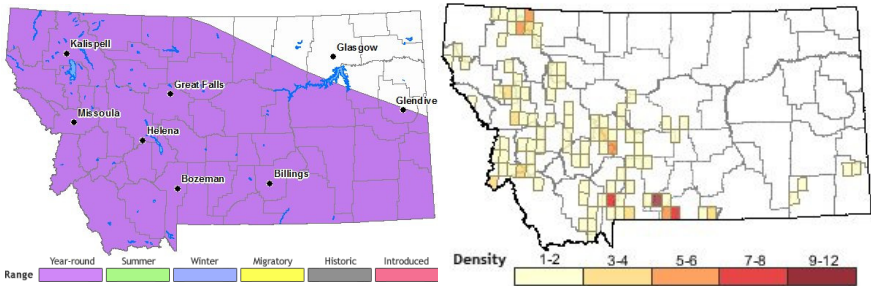
Western Glass-snail - *Vitrina pellucida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS86030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 230

A Caddisfly - *Wormaldia gabriella*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65610.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Wormaldia occidea*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI65620.aspx



Global Rank: G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

Eastern Heath Snail - *Xerolenta obvia*

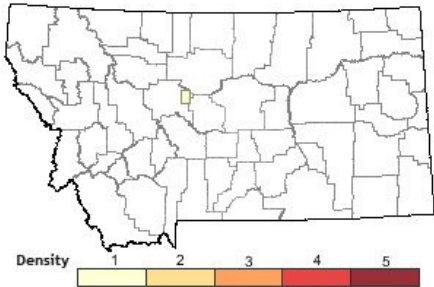
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGASE0040.aspx



Exotic Species (not native to Montana)

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNA

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The Eastern Heath Snail is slightly smaller than a dime in diameter and is white with dark brown spiral bands. Native species of the same general appearance do not typically climb vegetation and other upright objects or aggregate in large numbers the way this species does.

Habitat

The snail prefers dry grassy areas and survives long periods of dry conditions by withdrawing into its shell and sealing the opening with a mucous membrane.

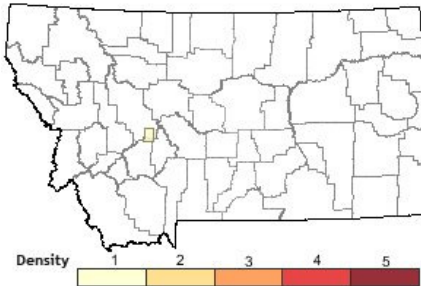
A Noctuid Moth - *Xestia mustelina*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYLN470.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The forewing of *Xestia mustelina* is pink-gray with very large gray discal spots outlined in black. The wingspan is about 36 mm (USGS 2006). The hindwings are pale smoky brown (Davis 2007).

Habitat

X. mustelina is common and widely distributed in wet conifer forests in the Pacific West and in the northern Rocky Mountains (USGS 2006).

A Bark Beetle - *Xyleborus intrusus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7J010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Bark Beetle - *Xylechinus montanus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL7G020.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SU

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

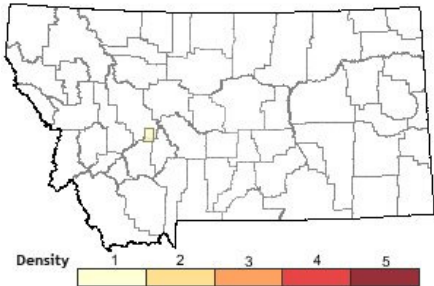
A Noctuid Moth - *Xylena brucei*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IILEYFA050.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 1

General Description

The *Xylena brucei* forewing is gray with large discal spots (USGS 2006).

Habitat

X. brucei occurs in ponderosa pine forests (USGS 2006).

A Caddisfly - *Ylodes frontalis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRI66820.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

A Caddisfly - *Ylodes reuteri*
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRIDA030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

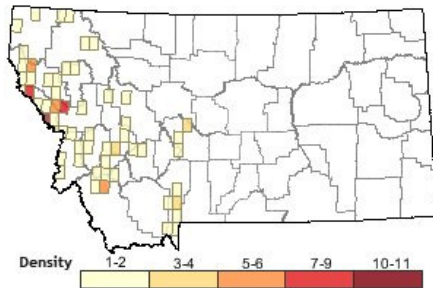
Least Roachfly - *Yoraperla brevis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE1K010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 142

General Description

This is the most common genus of the family Peltoperlidae in the Rocky Mountains. *Yoraperla* species are found in headwater flowing water habitats in the northern Rocky Mountains and *Y. brevis* is the most common species in the whole group. The genus is distinguished by the presence of two pairs of cervical gills, one on the inside and one on the outside of the lateral cervical sclerites. *Yoraperla* species are abundant in accumulations of leaf material and probably act as shredders of allochthonous material in heterotrophic lotic ecosystems.

Habitat

This species occurs in small high-gradient creeks and streams near their headwater sources (Baumann et al. 1977). Nymphs were found in large woody debris and mossy cobbles. Merritt and Cummins (1996) describe *Yoraperla* trophic relationships as shredders (large organic detritus, plant materials).

Sheathed Slug - *Zacoleus idahoensis*

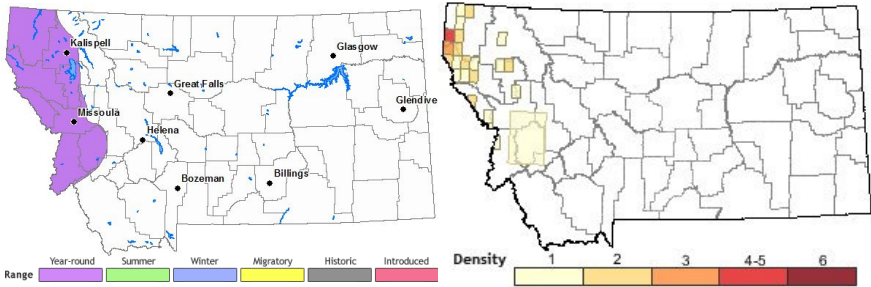
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS65010.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3G4
State Rank: S2S3

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



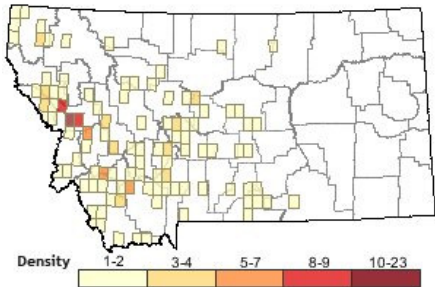
Number of Observations: 37

Habitat

Habitat descriptions are limited. Most occurrences in Idaho are in moist microsites in relatively intact *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Pinus ponderosa*, and *Picea engelmannii* forests (Frest and Johannes 1995) in moist valleys, ravines, and talus on both north- and south-facing slopes. Pilsbry (1948) lists collections made in meadows and cedar swamps, white pine stands, spruce valleys, rockslides, and near springs. *Populus* and *Alnus* are present at several north Idaho locations (H. Reise personal communication). Rocky substrates include sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic types; the Prospect Creek, Sanders County, Montana site is described as composed of calcareous shales (Pilsbry 1948).

A Riffle Beetle - *Zaitzevia parvula*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL47010.aspx



Number of Observations: 258

Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Warm Spring Zaitzevian Riffle Beetle - *Zaitzevia thermae*

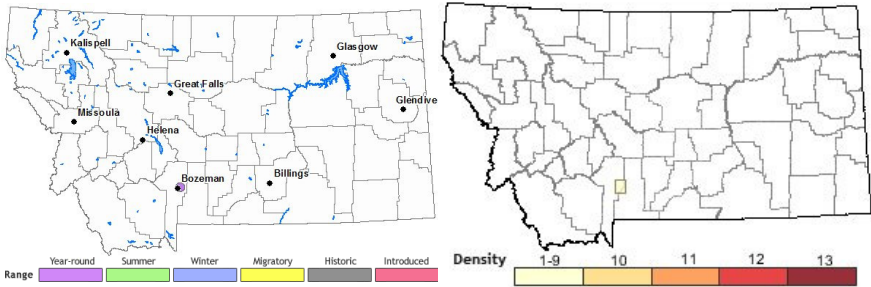
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IICOL47020.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 9

Habitat

Requires surface flowing warm water with temperatures between 60-84 deg. F; commonly found securely attached under rocks or clinging to watercress (Kindschi 1994). These beetles feed on small pieces of algae and diatoms that they scrape from submerged rocks on the gravel bottom and among vegetation. Both *Z. thermae* and *M. browni* require warm and flowing surface water with temperatures of 60 to 84° F. They are endemic to Bridger Creek Warm Springs near Bozeman, MT.

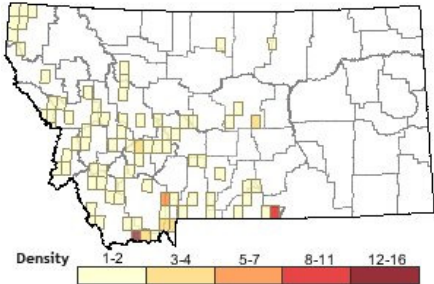
Common Forestfly - *Zapada cinctipes*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U020.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 163

General Description

This is the most common genus of the family Nemouridae in the Rocky Mountains. Zapada species are found in almost every flowing water habitat in the northern Rocky Mountains and *Z. cinctipes* is the most vagile species in the whole group. The genus is distinguished by the presence of two pairs of cervical gills, one on the inside and one on the outside of the lateral cervical sclerites. Zapada species are abundant in accumulations of leaf material and probably act as shredders of allochthonous material in heterotrophic lotic ecosystems.

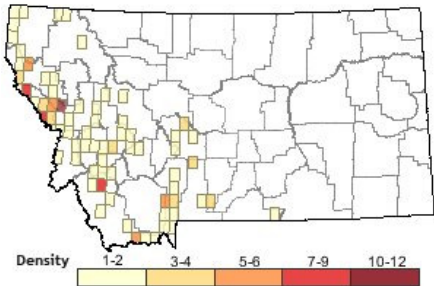
Columbian Forestfly - *Zapada columbiana*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U030.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 193

Habitat

The larvae of this species are found in small-medium, high gradient mountain streams (Newell and Minshall 1978), and are indicators of the Pristine Mountain Stream Ecological System (Stagliano 2005). Most Nemouridae species are shredders or collector-gatherers utilizing coarse plant materials (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

Cordilleran Forestfly - *Zapada cordillera*

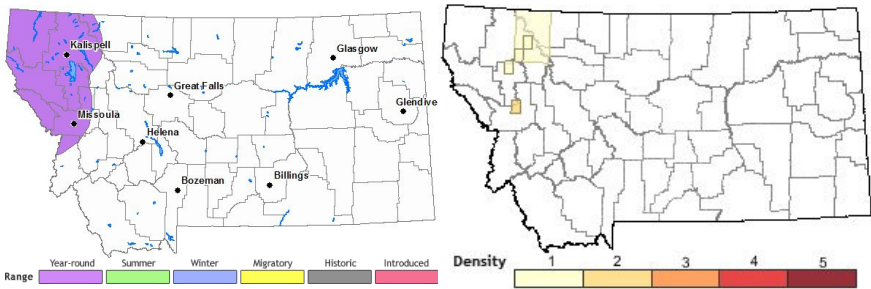
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U040.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G3
State Rank: S2

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 6

Habitat

This species occurs in spring-influenced creeks and small streams (Baumann et al. 1977; NatureServe 2006). The morphology of the mouthparts suggests that *Zapada cordillera* is well-suited for shredding plant materials, thus trophic relationships would include being shredders and collectors-gatherers (detritus, CPOM) (Merritt & Cummins 1996).

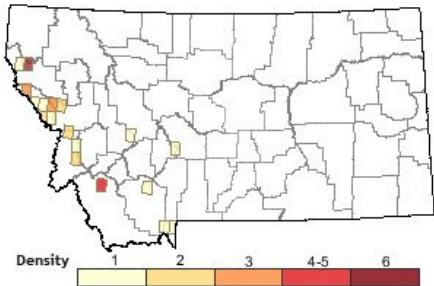
Frigid Forestfly - *Zapada frigida*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U050.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 35

Habitat

The larvae of this species are found in small, high gradient mountain streams (Newell and Minshall 1978), and are indicators of the Pristine Mountain Stream Ecological System (Stagliano 2005). Most Nemouridae species are shredders or collector-gatherers utilizing coarse plant materials (Merritt and Cummins 1996).

Western Glacier Stonefly - *Zapada glacier*

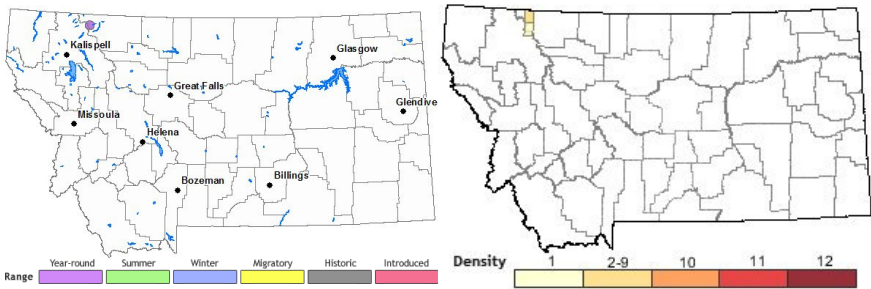
http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U060.aspx



Species of Concern

Global Rank: G1
State Rank: S1

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 10

General Description

The western Glacier Forestfly is a small, dark colored stonefly reported only within the habitats of glacial-fed streams in Glacier National Park. This species is one of 7 species of globally-rare insects within Glacier National Park that will be adversely affected when the glaciers have completely melted.

Habitat

This species occurs in steep (precipitous) glacial-influenced streams (Baumann et al. 1977; NatureServe 2006).

Intermountain Forestfly - *Zapada haysi*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U070.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

Number of Observations: 0

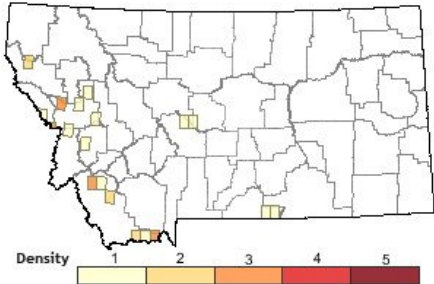
Oregon Forestfly - *Zapada oregonensis*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIPLE0U090.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 30

General Description

Male four millimeters long. Female four to five millimeters long. Both sexes brachypterous. General color light brown. Four cervical gills, each composed of two compressed filaments which are branched once or twice beyond the base; length of each gill about six times its width at the base. Head wider than pronotum, dark brown except for a paler area beyond the anterior ocellus. Pronotum about as wide as long, narrowed in width posteriorly and with the angles broadly rounded, generally dark with light lateral and posterior margins. Forewing reaching to about the middle of the metanotum, high wings slightly shorter. Antennae composed of 27-32 segments, equal to or slightly greater than the length of the body (Denning 1954).

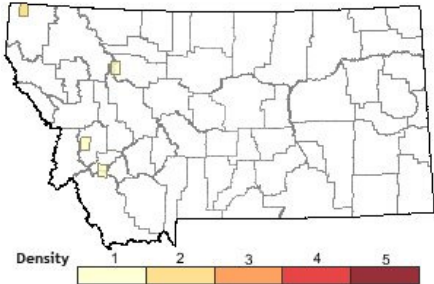
A Zavrelian Chironomid - *Zavrelia pentatoma*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IIDIP0K010.aspx



Global Rank: GNR
State Rank: S5

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 5

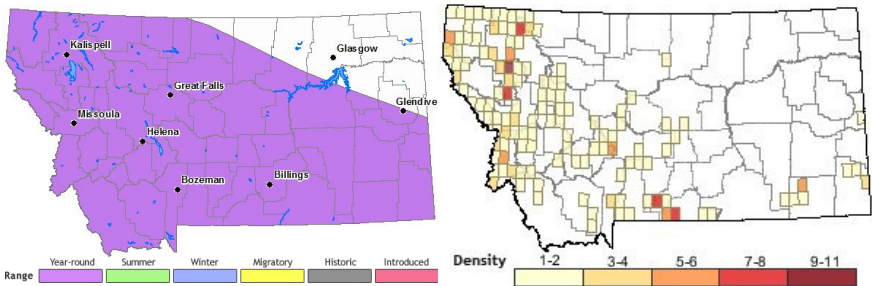
Quick Gloss - *Zonitoides arboreus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS85010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: S5

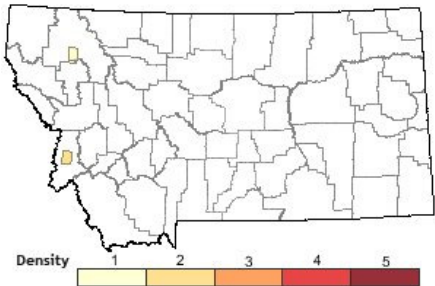
AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 314

Black Gloss - *Zonitoides nitidus*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS85060.aspx



Number of Observations: 3

Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:

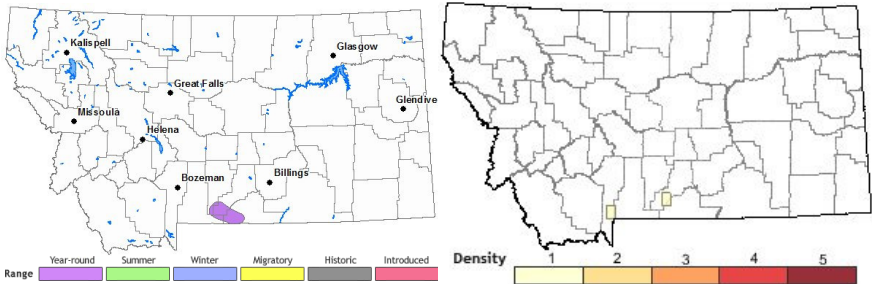
Boreal Top - *Zoogenetes harpa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IMGAS23010.aspx



Global Rank: G5
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 2

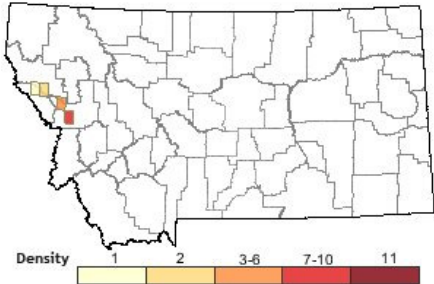
A Caddisfly - *Zumatrichia notosa*

http://FieldGuide.mt.gov/detail_IITRID9010.aspx



Global Rank: G2G4
State Rank: SNR

AGENCY STATUS
USFWS:
USFS:
BLM:



Number of Observations: 19

Habitat

Hydroptilid larvae occur in still and flowing freshwaters, generally on upper surfaces of rocks and boulders or amongst filamentous green algae or on macrophytes. Some species can be found in the splash zone of waterfalls or cascades, often aggregating in crevices amongst algal, liverwort and moss growths.